The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

COUSIN AMY'S VIEW.

Scene—*The neighborhood of Locksley Hall.*

Enter Lady Amy Hardcash (*ætat.* 40) *with a book of poems and several children.*

Lady Amy *loquitur.*

Children, leave me here a little; don't disturb me, I request;
For mamma is very tired, and fain would take a little rest.

'Tis the place, the same old place, though looking somewhat pinched and small.
Ah, 'tis many and many a day since last I looked on Locksley Hall!

Then 'twas in the spring of life and love—ah, Love, the great Has-been
Love which, like the year's own spring, is very nice—and very *green*!

In the spring the new French fashions come the female heart to bless,
In the spring the very housemaid gets herself another dress;

In the spring we're apt to feel like children just let loose from school;
In the spring a young girl's fancy's very apt to play the fool.

On the moorland, by the waters, he was really very nice;
There was no one else at hand, and I—forgot mamma's advice.

He indulged in rosy raptures, heaved the most suggestive sighs,
Said the very prettiest things about my lips and hazel eyes.

All his talk was most poetic, all his sentiments were grand,
Though his meaning, I confess, I did not always understand.

So that, when he popped the question, I did blush, and hang my head,
And—well, I dare say the rest was pretty much as he has said.

But I think that his abuse is really quite too awfully warm,
And to make the matter public was, I must maintain, bad form.

"Puppet" is not a pretty word, and how he runs Sir Rufus down!
Yet a man who's *not* a poet need not be a tipsy clown.

Poet! That's the point precisely, Locksley could not comprehend
That a bard may be a bore e'en to his mistress in the end.

Geniuses are awful worries, full of fancies, fads, and fits,
And a genius as a lover drives a girl out of her wits.

Rhapsodies and raptures *always* form a too exciting diet;
There are moments when a maiden, though in love, would fain be quiet.

Too high strung, and too ecstatic was poor Locksley's normal mood,
For a woman does not *always* want to moan and gush and brood.

Solid fare and wholesome fun, if poets only would believe,
Are essentials in the life of e'en the softest slips of Eve.

Yes, he called me shallow-hearted, servile, false, and all the rest,
But if he had not so plagued me—well, no doubt 'twas for the best.

[illegible] to eat brocks, till he lets me take
And [illegible]al at present drawn to "sympo-
[illegible]day."

[illegible]! We move in quite the
[illegible]

Locksley's famous—yes, and married notwithstanding his fierce curse,
To a dame with lots of gold and very little taste for verse.

Nice to be a Hon's lady in society, no doubt!
Not so nice to smooth his mane at home when Leo is put out.

Talk of tantrums! Read these lines he published after—well the pill.
Pitching into poor mamma and charging me with nameless guilt!

Dear Mamma! I thought her hard—but I'm a mother now myself,
And I know what utter nonsense is the poets scorn of pelf.

"Old and formal"—that's the way he pictures me, Extremely kind!
Cur, if you could see me *now*, you might a little change your mind.

"False" and "cold" are bad enough, but "dowdy," that is downright rude;
Bards, for all their lofty talk are *not* a gentlemanly brood.

They've extremely touchy tempers, and are very apt to say
Very nasty things indeed, if they are not allowed their way.

"I have hit an angry fancy." *There* I really think he's right,
But you see that sort of thing is not a woman's fancy quite.

'Twas his "fancies" bothered me; and all the stuff that follows here
May be splendidly poetic; I should call it simply queer.

"Airy navies, purple pilots, savage women," and the rest!
Why did he *not* wed a Negress, if he thought he'd like it best?

Or if, he says, he *knew* her words were nonsense, I would ask,
Wherefore utter, pen, and *print* them? 'Twas a most superfluous task!

"Woman is the lesser man!" I hold that false as it is hard.
The most womanish of creatures surely is an angry bard.

Yet, sometimes, when, as at present, spring is brightening all the land,
Comes that longing for the fields Sir Rufus *cannot* understand.

Comes a ghostly sort of doubt if e'en society can give
All quite all, for which a *well-lived* woman might desire to live;

Comes a memory of his voice, a recollection of his glance,
Thoughts of things which then had power to make my maiden pulses dance;

Come—but I'm extremely stupid. Well, I know if our dear Fan
Took a fancy for a poet; I should soon dismiss the man.

Here she comes! She'll wed, I hope, a rich Viscount Vivian ere the fall,
She ne'er had *that* chance, had I espoused the Lord of Locksley Hall!

—*London Punch.*

CHAPLAIN BEECHER.

I'm Chaplain Beecher, I'd have you know;
I failed as a saint some time ago;
My fame was daily ebbing, and so
I went and joined the army.

I'd praised the Pope, I'd praised all sects,
I'd drummed for applause on a thousand texts,
And I clearly saw 'twas my duty next
To make friends with the army,

For this I put on a Chaplain's suit;
For this of the Boys in Blue I toot;
For this, with affected warmth, I hoot
Reduction of the army.

When a man 's in such a sad plight as I,
His motto must be, "Root, hog, or die;"
Or the world will forget and pass him by,
In or out of the army.

—*New York Sun.*

An old soldier at Omaha prints this recollection of Col. Bob Ingersoll in action: "Col. Ingersoll fought manfully until overpowered and compelled to surrender, but not until one of Forrest's men had him covered with a gun and had drawn a bead on him. Ingersoll sang out: "Hold on there! What do you want to shoot me for? I have been recognizing your old Confederacy for the last two minutes!"

AN ARISTOCRATIC BRAVO.

It was late in the evening of the 4th of September, 1799, that the Emperor Paul of Russia was excitedly pacing his plainly furnished bedroom.

Every now and then he stood still, and glanced at a letter which he held in his hand.

"She can not come, she writes," he exclaimed. "Holy Ivan, she must come. I am too deeply enamored of her. The pretext for her refusal is her husband's jealousy."

He burst into scornful laughter.

"Jealousy!" he cried, stamping his foot angrily. "What do I care for the jealousy of such an old curmudgeon as the Count Ereshinsky, who is married to the most charming young wife in the world? She can not possibly love him. He is too old and ugly for that. Mine she must and shall become, and I am sure from what she has given me to understand that she would not be very averse to become my mistress, if she could safely do so. But how shall I arrange this? I can not send Count Ereshinsky, who has served my mother and me so faithfully, to Siberia, nor can I carry off his wife by main force."

The Emperor's brutal face assumed an expression of the most violent rage.

He stamped his foot angrily and gave vent to the most shocking blasphemy.

Then he threw himself upon his couch, and, as was his habit, speedily fell asleep.

Next morning he awoke in a very bad humor.

When his valet entered the bedroom in order to dress him, the Czar cursed him fearfully; flung a glass of water at the terrified servant, and then ordered him to send for the Minister of Police.

That functionary, who had to make every morning an oral report to the Emperor Paul, was already waiting in one of the ante-rooms of the Winter Palace, when he was summoned to the bed chamber of his imperial master.

"Well," shouted the Czar to him, in his coarse way, "what do you report today, Baron Courberg?"

"Very little, Your Majesty," was the Minister's humble reply; "only one rather remarkable man arrived yesterday at St. Petersburg."

"Who is he?"

"Baron Loirot D'Estang, a French refugee."

"What is there remarkable about him?" asked the Emperor.

The Minister replied in an undertone: "Your Majesty, I cannot say whether what I have heard about this Frenchman is true or not, but Duruy—"

"That miserable French spy of yours?"

"Yes, sire. Duruy tells me that Baron Loirot D'Estang is a great scoundrel."

"Pshaw!" interrupted the Czar. "Most of the French refugees here in St. Petersburg are."

"Duruy tells me, however, that he has told me that M. D'Estang is a very peculiar sort of scoundrel. He is an aristocratic bravo, a professional duelist, who, for a certain sum of money, will challenge the person that has become obnoxious to the man that has hired him. He is a matchless swordsman, and invariably kills his adversaries."

The Czar had become very thoughtful.

"Tell me more about this dangerous fellow," he said, after a pause.

The Minister of Police took a sheet of paper from his portfolio, and read as follows:

"Victor Edmond Baron Loirot D'Estang is about forty-five years old. He was in his youth a cadet in the French army, but cashiered for theft. Being an excellent swordsman, the Duke de Montmorency hired him to challenge and kill the Marquis Voutoade. Loirot D'Estang did so, and received ten thousand francs for this premeditated murder. The Prince de Rohan employed him for a similar purpose; but D'Estang had to flee from France. He went to Turin, where the Duke of Aosta hired him to challenge and kill Count Nicini, whose wife the Duke had seduced. Next D'Estang turned up in Vienna, where he earned a great deal of money in the same abominable manner."

"Send D'Estang to me at once!" interrupted the Czar. "I will receive him in a private audience as soon as possible. I must see this monster of a duelist. Maybe I will send him to Siberia after the audience. Begone!"

The minister bowed submissively, and withdrew.

Paul laughed diabolically as soon as he was alone.

"That fellow, D'Estang, is just the man I want," he said to himself. "When he has done my bidding, I shall see to it that he suddenly disappears."

An hour later the Minister of Police returned to the Winter Palace, accompanied by Baron Loirot D'Estang.

The latter was a fine-looking, polished Frenchman. His face had rather a good natured expression. Only every now and then a sinister glance from his black eyes indicated his true character, which was that of an infernal villain. In fact, his misdeeds were much more numerous and horrible than what was mentioned about him in the report of the Minister of Police.

He was ushered into the private cabinet of the Emperor Paul, who had meanwhile risen from his bed and put on the uniform of a Russian Field Marshal.

D'Estang bowed with the ease of a polished courtier. The Czar motioned to the Minister of Police to leave the room. Then he said sternly to the Frenchman:

"I know your antecedents, Baron D'Estang. I have a notion to send you to Siberia for the impudence you displayed in coming to St. Petersburg."

The Frenchman turned deadly pale.

"Your Majesty can not be in earnest," he stammered.

"I am in dead earnest, monsieur," replied Paul, with a terrible scowl. "I have a notion to ring this bell and send you forthwith to Irkutsk."

"Mercy, mercy, Your Majesty!" cried the Baron, falling on his knees.

Paul kept silence for several minutes. Then he said, in a low tone of voice:

"They say, Baron, that you are an excellent swordsman."

"I am, Your Majesty."

"Are you sure you can kill any adversaries that may be pitted against you?"

"Yes, sire."

"Well, then, Baron," said the Emperor Paul, "I have in my regiment of Life Guards an officer, Count Ereshinsky, who has done something for which he deserves death, but I prefer not to have him executed. Challenge him, kill him, and you shall not be sent to Siberia. You can see Count Ereshinsky on parade to-day, in front of the Winter Palace. You know now what I want, Baron D'Estang."

The latter bowed, and said:

"In twenty-four hours Count Ereshinsky shall be a dead man," he murmured.

"Now leave me, Baron," said the Czar, "but remember that my police will dog your steps until you have fulfilled your promise."

The Frenchman saw Count Ereshinsky on parade and insulted him.

They exchanged cards, and a duel between them was arranged for the following morning.

As usual, swords were chosen for the occasion.

Count Ereshinsky did not know the terrible skill of his unscrupulous antagonist.

A minute after the duel commenced he fell, pierced through the left lung.

He was conveyed to his residence, where he expired a few hours after amid the lamentations of his young wife and of his son Stephen, whom a former wife had borne to him, and who was then a lad of sixteen.

And now occurred something really strange in this somber affair.

Baron D'Estang happened to see the young widow of his victim, and at once became deeply enamored of her. He managed to gain access to her. She did not repulse him, for she wanted to elicit from him the true reason why he had picked a quarrel with her husband, and had killed him.

Intoxicated by the smiles of the charming creature, the Frenchman told her all about the Emperor Paul having hired him to assassinate her husband.

Then she drove him with fearful imprecations from her presence, and wrote to the Czar a scathing letter, in which she told him she loathed him for his infamous conduct.

Paul, divining that the French bravo had betrayed him, caused the latter to be sent to Siberia, where he was placed as a private in a frontier regiment.

The Countess Ereshinsky withdrew to her estates in Southern Russia, where she led thenceforth a most secluded life.

Stephen Ereshinsky, after Paul had been assassinated, entered the army, and greatly distinguished himself.

In 1812 he was a Colonel, and such was also the rank of Baron Loirot D'Estang, whom Paul's successor, Alexander the First, who did not know the true character of the man, had rapidly promoted.

On the eve of the battle of Leipzig, Count Ereshinsky and Loirot D'Estang met accidentally in the tent of General Miloradovitch.

Count Ereshinsky heard the Frenchman's name, he said to him:

"Are you not the assassin of my father?"

He waited for no reply, but shot Loirot D'Estang dead on the spot.

Alexander the First, upon hearing of this affair, sent for Count Ereshinsky, who told him every thing.

The affair was hushed up.

Terrible Fight With a Bull.

[Oil City Derrick.]

Late last fall Mr. Lardin, a man of wealth and admirer of blooded stock, imported from England a splendid two-years old short-horned Durham bull at a cost of $2,650; also two Durham heifers at a cost of $550 each. "El Toro" was considered not only by its owner, but by all who saw him, as one of the most perfect specimens of his species ever brought to this country. He was tractable and soon became almost a pet with his master, who kept the 2,300 pound monster housed but not tied. Three weeks ago Mr. Lardin, who weighs over two hundred pounds, went into the stable for the purpose of putting a rope through an iron ring in the bull's nose and tying him up. Placing his hand on the animal's horn, Mr. Lardin was about to reach down to seize the ring, when the bull suddenly threw up his head, striking Mr. Lardin just over the eye with the horn and knocking him down.

Entering with all the quickness of a rat-terrier, the infuriated brute sprang upon the prostrate man and attempted to gore and crush him to death. Luckily Mr. Lardin fell close to the wall of the stable, so that the animal was unable to carry out his purpose by reason of his horns striking the side of the building. The animal then attempted to crush his victim by kneeling upon him, but again the side of the stable prevented.

This failure seemed to madden him still further, and he threw his whole tremendous weight against the side of the building in a desperate attempt to once more use his horns. Fortunately the boards stood the test, but one of his horns struck Mr. Lardin on the left shoulder and passed over his chest until reaching the breastbone, where but for the shelter afforded by the wall a death-wound must have been inflicted.

Lying as still as he could, while the bull was bunting with all his might, Mr. Lardin kept feeling cautiously for the ring in the animal's nose, when a sudden movement brought it within reach, and it was instantly seized by the desperate man. With a quick wrench and a death-grip the bull found himself instantly shorn of strength. With both wrists almost broken, both thumbs nearly dislocated, his body crushed and bleeding and nearly stripped of clothing, Mr. Lardin staggered to his feet and led the bull out of the stable, across a lot, to an eight-rail fence. Here he pulled the brute's nose up after him as he climbed, until he was ready to drop on the other side, when he let go and ran as fast as his legs could carry him.

—A little fellow has just begun going to the public schools. His mother, to stimulate him to attend to his lessons said to him the other day: "Charley, if you study hard you may some day become President of the United States, like George Washington." "Don't talk to me about being President!" exclaimed he; "everybody's going to be President. When we go to school the first thing the teacher does she calls the names of all the little boys, and they all say 'President.'"

AT THE LAST.

There must be something after all this woe;
A sweet fruition from the harrowed past;
Rest some day for this pacing to and fro;
A tender sunbeam and dear flowers at last.

There will be something when these days are done,
Something more fair by far than starry nights—
A prospect limitless, as one by one
Embodied castles crown the airy heights.

So cheer up, heart, and for that morrow wait!
Dream what you will, but press toward the dream:
Let fancy guide dull effort through the gate,
And face the current, would she cross the stream.

Then, when that something lies athwart the way—
Coming unsought, as good things seem to do—
'Twill prove beneath the flash of setting day
A nobler meed than now would beckon you.

For lifted up by constant, forward strife,
Hope will attain no marvelous a height,
There can be nothing found within this life
After this day to form a fitting night.

So heaven alone shall ever satisfy,
And God's own light be ever light enough
To guide the purified, ennobled eye
Toward the smooth which lies beyond the rough.

There will be something when these clouds skim by—
A bounteous yielding from the fruitful past;
Sweet peace and rest upon the pathway lie,
E'en though but death and flowers at the last.

—*James Berry Benton.*

MORGAN PRUSSIA.

The Irishman Who Outwitted a Monarch.

George the Fourth, who was remarkable for his dexterity in telling a story, when Prince Regent, was fond of collecting instances of the whim and humor of the Irish peasantry. One of those was the history of Morgan Prussia.

Morgan, the gay and handsome son of a low Irish farmer, tired of home, went to take the chances of the world and seek his fortune. By what means he traversed England, or made his way to France, is not told. But he at length crossed France, and, probably without much knowledge or much care whether he was moving to the North or the South Pole, found himself in the Prussian territory. This was in the day of the first Frederick, famous for his tall regiment of guards, and for nothing else—except his being the most dangerous compound of fool and madman among the crowned heads of the Continent. He had but one ambition, that of inspecting twice a day a regiment of a thousand grenadiers, not one of whom was less than six feet and a half high. Morgan was an Irish giant, and was instantly seized by the Prussian recruiting Sergeants, who *forced* him to *volunteer* into the tall battalion. This turn of fate was totally out of the Irishman's calculation, and the prospect of carrying a musket till his dying day on the Potsdam parade, after having made up his mind to live by his wits and rove the world, more than once tempted him to [illegible] of leaving his musket and his honor behind him and fairly trying his chance for escape. But the attempt was always found impracticable; the frontier was too closely watched, and Morgan still marched up and down the Potsdam parade with a disconsolate heart, when one evening a Turkish recruit was brought in; but Frederick looked to nothing but the thews and sinews of a man, and the Turk was full seven feet high.

"How much did His Majesty give for catching that heathen?" said Morgan to his Corporal.

"Four hundred dollars," was the answer.

He burst out into an exclamation of astonishment at his waste of royal treasure upon a Turk.

"Why, they can not be got for less," replied the Corporal.

"What a pity my five brothers can not hear of it!" said Morgan. "I am a dwarf to any one of them, and the sound of half the money would bring them all over immediately."

As the discovery of a tall recruit was the well-known road to favoritism, five were worth at least a pair of colors to the Corporal. The conversation was immediately carried to the Sergeant, and from him, through the gradation of officers, to the Colonel, who took the first opportunity of mentioning it to the King. The Colonel was instantly ordered to question Morgan; but he at once lost all recollection of the subject.

"He had no brothers; he had made the regiment his father and mother and relations, and there he hoped to live and die."

But he was still urged more strongly, and at length confessed that he had brothers, even above the regimental standard, but that nothing on earth could stir them from their spades.

After some time the King inquired for the five recruits, and was indignant when he was told of the impossibility of enlisting them.

"Send the fellow himself," he exclaimed, "and let him bring them back."

The order was given; but Morgan was broken-hearted "at the idea of so long an absence from the regiment." He applied to the Colonel to have the order revoked, or at least given to some one else. But this was out of the question, for Frederick's word was always irrevocable; and Morgan, with a disconsolate face, prepared to set out upon his mission. But a new difficulty struck him. "How was he to make his brothers come unless he showed them the recruiting money?" This objection was at last obviated by the advance of a sum equal to about three hundred pounds sterling, as a first installment for the purchase of his family. Like a loyal grenadier the Irishman was now ready to attempt any thing for his Colonel or his King, and Morgan began his journey. But, as he was stepping out of the gates of Potsdam, another difficulty occurred; and he returned to tell the Colonel that of all people existing the Irish were the most apt to doubt a traveler's story, they being in the habit of a good deal of exercise in that style themselves; and that when he should go back to his own country, and tell them of the capital treatment and sure promotion that a soldier met within the guards, the probability was that they would laugh in his face. As to the money, "there were some who would not scruple to say that he stole it, or tricked some one out of it. But, undoubtedly, when they saw him walking back only as a common soldier, he was sure they would not believe a syllable, let him say what he would about rising in the service."

The objection was intelligible enough, and the Colonel represented it to Frederick, who, doubly outrageous at the delay, swore a grenadier oath, ordered Morgan to be made *sous officier*, or upper Sergeant, and, with a sword and epaulet, sent him instantly across the Rhine to convince his five brothers of the rapidity of Prussian promotion. Morgan flew to his home in the County Carlow, delighted the firesides for many a mile round with his having outwitted a King and a whole battalion of grenadiers, laid out his recruiting money on land, and became a man of estate at the expense of the Prussian treasury.

One ceremony remains to be recorded. Once a year, on the anniversary of the day on which he left Potsdam and its giants behind, he climed a hill within a short distance of his house, turned himself in the direction of Prussia, and, with the most contemptous gesture which he could contrive, bade good bye to his majesty. The *ruse* was long a great source of amusement, and its hero, like other heroes, bore through life the name earned by his exploit—Morgan Prussia.

WIT AND HUMOR.

—"One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow"—because there may be a base-ball game that will occupy all your time.

—Wilkie Collin's new novel is entitled "The Haunted Hotel." So it would seem that hash is not the only mystery in that tavern.

—Age and wedlock bring a man to his night-cap," remarked the philosopher when his wife inquired why he chewed cardamon seeds in bed.

—When is a newspaper editor that is hard up for new matter like Krupp? We say when? (Intermission of seven minutes.) Why, when he makes up his column-by-ads.

—"Brave men, wise men, true men!" shouts the Newark *Journal*, "to the front!" Thank you, thank you kindly. Now if the usher will please show us right up to the orchestra chair.

—"Doctor, doctor," panted a messenger, "Come down the street, quick; there's a man dropped in a fit." "In an apoplectic?" questioned the doctor. "No, sir; he's in an ulster," answered the messenger.

—Barber (apropos of customer's beard)—"Yes, great improvement, indeed, sir, since you took our 'Balm of Illyria.' Of course you will take another bottle?" Customer (dryly)—"No, thanks, haven't tried the first yet."

—"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said a minister to Deacon Jones. "But," said Jones, "Don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?" "Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them."

—Even the "old [illegible]" of the Treasury, [illegible] behind him, could not assume that malignant expression of jealous vigilance which is worn by an old hen studiously sitting on a broken tumbler and two door knobs.—*Hawkeye.*

—"Beggars can't be choosers," says an old adage. We take notice that a beggar got into the hall-way the other day and chose from the hat-rack forthwith three hats, one umbrella, and our best seal-skin overcort. This knocks the saw-dust out of that adage.

—A celebrated actress, whose fresh smile and silver voice favored the deception, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age as sixteen in court as a witness. Her son was directly afterward called up and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply.

—The forerunners of "summer guests"—the newspaper correspondents—have begun to arrive at the watering-places, and the downcast proprietor brushes the cobwebs from his thermometer and exclaims, "It lies if it says summer has not begun." But he wisely refrains from removing his great coat.

—There was a little fellow who knew Mother Goose better than he knew his Bible. One Sunday he was asked in his class, "Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?" That was too much for him. The question was passed; the answer came promptly, "Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego." This was a mortification to the little fellow, and when the next question came "Who put them in?" he answered with a jump, "Little Johnny Green."—*Sunday-School Times.*

—A subscriber of a Hamilton paper wants to know what will stop hens from pulling out their feathers. There are two effectual preventives of this disgraceful habit of the hens. The most thorough is to pull all the feathers out yourself. The hen don't look so well after this, but she cannot pull out any more feathers. Another remedy consists in pushing her feathers through and bending them into a hook on the other side.

Ruined by a Spider.

Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the indoor walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain; but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedeum of his prison hours at Utrecht, had studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December of 1794 the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the frost then of unprecedented severity, continued.

The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing when the frost broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French Generals prepared to retreat; but the spider forewarned Disjonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He tried to communicate with the army of his countrymen and its Generals, who duly estimated his character, relied upon his assurance that within a few days the water would again be passable by the troops. They delayed their retreat; within twelve days the frost had returned—the French army triumphed. Disjonval was liberated; and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch Nation.

THE CANDIDATE.

"Father, who travels the road so late?"
"Hush my child, 'tis the candidate,"
Fit example of human woe—
Early he comes and late he goes:
He greets the women with courtly grace,
He kisses the baby's dirty face,
He calls to the fence the farmer at work,
He bores the merchant, he bores the clerk,
The blacksmith, while his anvil rings,
He greets, and this is the song he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?"
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! It fits my fist as no other can,
The horny hand of the workingman."

"Husband, who is that man at the gate?"
"Hush, my love, 'tis the candidate."
"Husband, why can't he work like you?"
Has he nothing at home to do?"
"My dear, whenever a man is down,
No cash at home, no money in town,
Too stupid to preach, to proud to beg,
Too timid to rob and too lazy to dig,
Then over his horse his legs he flings
And to the dear people this song he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! It fits my fist as no other can,
The horny hand of the workingman,"

Brothers, who labor early and late,
Ask these things of the candidate:
What's his record? How does he stand
At home: no matter about his hand,
Be it hard or soft, so it be not prone
To close over money not his own,
Has he in view no thieving plan?
Is he honest and capable?—he is our man,
Cheer such an one till the welkin rings,
Join in the chorus when thus he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! It fits my fist as no other can,
The horny hand of the workingman,"

AN EXTINCT RACE.

"The Soldier of the War of the Rebellion."

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

At the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, General B. F. Butler delivered an address on "The private soldier in the war of the rebellion." It was a touching theme. There is always a wonderful pathos in a speech or play or story founded on a life that had ceased to exist. This is the charm of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" this is the power in Joaquin Millers's "Danites," this must have lent tenderness and pathos to General Butler's address.

The "private soldier in the war of the rebellion." He is dead. Or lost. Strayed or stolen, possibly. We do not know where he is, but he is not here. He has gone away to some place. Perhaps he has ceased to be necessary. Perhaps, if he were here, he would be in the way. At any rate, he is not around. He does not go to the Legislature. We do not find him in Congress. He is not eagerly sought as a candidate for anything. Nobody appears to know anything about him. Occasionally he appears at the pension list, with one leg, a wife and seven children, and eight dollars a month. If flour takes much of a rise, he will not last much longer at this rate, and we [illegible]

[illegible] believe, numerous, and was even consi[illegible] rather convenient, if not, indeed, quite indispensable. It was found that upwards of one hundred of him were necessary in order to secure mere line commissions for three eminent and deserving men. When field commissions for three even more eminent and great men, upwards of a thousand private soldiers were necessary. One thousand! It seems an enormous number now, when by consulting the Congressional directory we find there are none in all this proud Republic. But twelve or fifteen years ago even that, incredible as it may appear to us to-day, was considered a small number. There were private soldiers and private soldiers. There were even hundreds of thousands of them.

And they were useful. They dug trenches; they constructed long lines of breastworks, and then, when an enemy came within sight, they climbed over them and went outside of them to fight. They worked and watched and fought. Co-operating with great and eminent men who have since passed to their rewards in one office and another—these private soldiers sometimes rendered very useful service in winning great battles. Oh, they were useful. Some historians have even go so far as to maintain that without them the war could hardly have been carried to a successful termination. They were really quite useful.

And now they are all gone. It seems sad, looking back at the war, that none but the generals and colonels and majors and line officers should have survived its dreadful ravages. Providence, ever mindful of the wants of a great and growing nation, undoubtedly took special care of these great men, and in its great anxiety that the country should not suffer from a lack of eminent men kind of forget the private soldiers and let them wander away. And so they are all gone. Some of them got shot. Some of them died. Some of them got married and moved out of the world, to settle upon tracts of government land, where the Indians could get at them more easily. Some of them went into business. Some of them are teaching school. Some of them are driving dray. Some of them went away and didn't leave their present address. But all the same, they are all gone, and it seems dreadfully lonesome without them. There used to be so many of them.

EDISON'S MEGAPHONE.

Something for the Benefit of Deaf People.

A New York *Sun* reporter had a talk last week with Mr. Edison about the instrument at which he is working, by means of which he expects to enable deaf people to hear ordinary conversation, the words of actors in a theatre, etc. "I wanted," said he, "some simple, convenient thing that deaf people could use in a theatre, church or anywhere. I had an idea that I could, if I could get just the right means for catching the vibrations of air that produce sound, I could carry them into a little box or chest, that might rest in a man's lap as he sat. From that chest tubes might run concealed in his clothing to his ears. The point was to find out just how to catch the sound vibrations. You see, sound is produced like light, by vibrations. Well, what do you do when you want to get light from a distant object, or if your eyesight is bad, to see clearly something near? Why, you make such aids to the eye as will catch and carry to the eye the vibrations of light. When you have done this you see clearly. Well, now it struck me that you'd got to treat the ear in the same way, when anybody's deaf or wants to hear something away off. But the telescope isn't good for much unless the object-glass which catches and focuses the light is just at the proper angle. What we want for the ear, then, on the same principle, is an instrument the line of whose angle is exactly right. Then you are going to get your sound vibrations, because they will be caught and focused. The fact is, I'd got to get an ear telescope. Then we made that one," pointing to the big funnel, "but it wasn't right, 'Twouldn't work. Then we made the other one.

"You see that barn over there?" pointing to a barn a mile or so distant. "Well, I held this tube to my ear, and I heard a man talking over there perfectly. Just as the telescope catches the rays of light from a star and brings them to a focus, so by pointing this tube directly at the spot that the sound comes from you catch the vibrations of sound."

"Then this does not magnify sound?"

"No; only concentrates it. Now, this angle is all there is to this. I take and cut off a section a finger's length from the end and so I get a short tube with the proper angle, suitable for a comparatively short distance. If I have enough of them they will answer as well as one big tube. Now, perhaps I can carry out my idea and make a little chest, from which these tubes will issue. They will catch the vibrations that are made when a man speaks or preaches, and carry them into the chest, and then they'll pass through the tubes to the ears. I don't want to say that they will do it, because I haven't made the thing yet and tried."

Edison proposes to rifle the speaking tube of the megaphone, so that the vibrations may be kept as compact as possible. Already some extraordinary experiments have been made with the rough carboard ear telescope, and its utility for the purposes of ordinary conversation for a distance of two miles was shown at Menlo Park a few days ago. It requires no shouting. Even a whisper can be heard two hundred yards away.

For field and long distance purposes the megaphone will be mounted on a three legged table like a surveyor's instrument. For audience rooms it may rest upon the lap, and, of course, has no speaking tube.

Already letters pour in upon Edison from deaf persons who have heard that he is at work at something that will give them ears as spectacles give eyes to others. Sometimes he receives as many as one hundred a day, and he has had a batch of circulars printed, for it would take his secretary all day to answer [illegible] are mailed to

[illegible] is an epoch in the life of any traveler. As the animals are shod with straw, and as the roads are very rough, they never attempt anything beyond a walk even with the most violent inducement. The traveler is perched high up in a hard pillion, in a sort of a valley, the sides of which are composed of his luggage, spare hats, shoes, girths, and straps rolled into bundles; his legs are doubled up so that his knees touch his chin, and the sensation is like that of being on the back of a camel. Thus placed he must perform his journey, or as an alternative he may be driven to the Kago, or litter. This may either be a basket slung on a pole, or a regular box with doors and sliding shutters. The litters of men of rank, such as once were frequent enough in the streets of Yedo, but which have gone the way of so many remnants of old Japan, were often small rooms gorgeously decorated and painted, and requiring a score of coolies to carry them; but the litters which the ordinary traveler must use are of the basket type, and as provocants of suffering and misery are second only to the pack-horse. To the native; whose normal position when not standing or sleepin is squatting on the heels of his feet, a confinement of several hours in a Kago, with scarcely a change of position, is no hardship; but to the European the agony of sitting cramped up in the space of an armchair, with legs curled up, tucked in or huddled together, for an indefinite period, must be actually suffered to be appreciated. Temporary relief may be obtained by siting with the legs hanging over the sides; but in this case they either graze the ground or come in contact with the huge bolders with which the road is littered; by stretching them out in front, when they kick against the coolie; or by stopping altogether and walking, which means loss of time, but which is the only efficacious method of escaping the pains of cramp. The Kago is, however, much more rapid than the pack-horse, and far more economical. The coolies are well-trained, sure-footed, stalwart, fellows—as a rule, four to a litter covering easily their five or six miles an hour, and resting but rarely. The motion, however, is very unpleasant, and is apt, like that of a swing, to make the unaccustomed traveler feel sick.—*Belgravia.*

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, is the subject of an entertaining biography just published in Richmond. In it is to be found this picture of the brilliant Southerner at the age of forty-three; "His hair was bright brown, straight, not perceptibly gray, thrown back from his forehead, and tied into a queue, neither long nor thick. His complexion was swarthy; his face beardless, full, round, and plump; his eyes hazel, brilliant, inquisitive, proud; his mouth was of delicate cast, well suited to a small head and face, filled with exquisite teeth, well kept as they could be; his lips painted, as it were, with indigo, indicating days of suffering and nights of torturing pain. His hands were as fair and delicate as any girl's. Every part of his dress and person was evidently accustomed to the utmost care. His face was the most beautiful and attractive to me I had almost ever seen. His manner was deliberate, beyond any speaker I have ever heard. * * * He stood firm in his position; his action and grace seemed to be from the knee up. His voice was that of a well toned flageolet, the key conversational, though swelled to its utmost compass."

The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

COUSIN AMY'S VIEW.

Scene—*The neighborhood of Locksley Hall.*

Enter Lady Amy Hardcash (*ætat.* 40) *with a book of poems and several children.*

Lady Amy *loquitur.*

Children, leave me here a little; don't disturb me, I request;
For mamma is very tired, and fain would take a little rest.

'Tis the place, the same old place, though looking somewhat pinched and small.
Ah, 'tis many and many a day since last I looked on Locksley Hall!

Then 'twas in the spring of life and love—ah, Love, the great Has-been
Love which, like the year's own spring, is very nice—and very *green!*

In the spring the new French fashions come the female heart to bless.
In the spring the very housemaid gets herself another dress;

In the spring we're apt to feel like children just let loose from school;
In the spring a young girl's fancy's very apt to play the fool.

On the moorland, by the waters, he was really *very* nice;
There was no one else at hand, and I—forgot mamma's advice.

He indulged in rosy raptures, heaved the most suggestive sighs,
Said the very prettiest things about my lips and hazel eyes.

All his talk was most poetic, all his sentiments were grand,
Though his meaning, I confess, I did not always understand.

So that, when he popped the question, I *did* blush, and hang my head,
And—well, I dare say the rest was pretty much as he has said.

But I think that his abuse is really quite too awfully warm,
And to make the matter public was, I must maintain, bad form.

"Puppet" is not a pretty word, and how he runs Sir Rufus down!
Yet a man who's *not* a poet need not be a tipsy clown.

Poet! That's the point precisely, Locksley could not comprehend
That a bard may be a bore e'en to his mistress in the end.

Geniuses are awful worries, full of fancies, fads, and fits,
And a genius as a lover drives a girl out of her wits.

Rhapsodies and raptures *always* form a too exciting diet;
There are moments when a maiden, though in love, would fain be quiet.

Too high strung, and too ecstatic was poor Locksley's normal mood,
For a woman does not *always* want to moan and gush and brood.

Solid fare and wholesome fun, if poets only would believe,
Are essentials in the life of e'en the softest slips of Eve.

Yes, he called me shallow-hearted, servile, false, and all the rest,
But if he ha'n't not so plagued me—well, no doubt 'twas for the best.

True Sir Rufus is *not* lively, but he lets me take my way,
And I do not feel at present drawn to "sympathize with clay."

Drag me down, indeed! We move in quite the most exclusive set
In the county. What is there that I should specially regret?

Locksley's famous—yes, and married notwithstanding his fierce curse,
To a dame with lots of gold and very little taste or verse.

Nice to be a lion's lady in society, no doubt!
Not so nice to smooth his mane at home when Leo is put out.

Talk of tantrums! Read these lines he published after—well the pill,
Pitching into poor mamma and charging me with nameless guilt!

Dear Mamma! I thought her hard—but I'm a mother now myself,
And I know what utter nonsense is the poets scorn of pelf.

"Old and formal"—that's the way he pictures me. Extremely kind!
Coz, if you could see me *now*, you might a little change your mind.

"False" and "cold" are bad enough, but "dowdy," that is downright rude;
Bards, for all their lofty talk are *not* a gentlemanly brood.

They've extremely touchy tempers, and are very apt to say
Very nasty things indeed, if they are not allowed their way.

"I have hit an angry fancy." *There* I really think he's right,
But you see that sort of thing is not a woman's fancy quite.

'Twas his "fancies" bothered me; and all the stuff that follows here
May be splendidly poetic; I should call it simply queer.

"Airy navies, purple pilots, savage women," and the rest!
Why did he *not* wed a Negress, if he thought he'd like it best?

Or if, he says, he *knew* her words were nonsense, I would ask,
Wherefore utter, pen, and *print* them? 'Twas a most superfluous task!

"Woman is the lesser man!" I hold that false as it is hard.
The most womanish of creatures surely is an angry bard.

Yet, sometimes, when, as at present, spring is brightening all the land,
Comes that longing for the fields Sir Rufus *cannot* understand.

Comes a ghostly sort of doubt if e'en society can give
All quite all, for which a *well-lived* woman might desire to live;

Comes a memory of his voice, a recollection of his glance,
Thoughts of things which then had power to make my maiden pulses dance;

Come—but I'm extremely stupid. Well, I know if our dear Fan
Took a fancy for a poet; I should soon dismiss the man.

Here she comes! She'll wed, I hope, a rich Viscount Vivian ere the fall,
She ne'er had *that* chance, had I espoused the Lord of Locksley Hall!

—*London Punch.*

CHAPLAIN BEECHER.

I'm Chaplain Beecher, I'd have you know;
I failed as a saint some time ago;
My fame was daily ebbing, and so
I went and joined the army.

I'd praised the Pope, I'd praised all sects,
I'd drummed for applause on a thousand texts,
And I clearly saw 'twas my duty next
To make friends with the army,

For this I put on a Chaplain's suit;
For this of the Boys in Blue I toot;
For this, with affected warmth, I hoot
Reduction of the army.

When a man is in such a sad plight as I,
His motto must be, "shoot, hog, or die!"
Or the world will forget and pass him by,
In or out of the army.

—*New York Sun.*

An old soldier at Omaha prints this recollection of Col. Bob Ingersoll in action: "Col. Ingersoll fought manfully until overpowered and compelled to surrender, but not until one of Forrest's men had him covered with a gun and had drawn a bead on him. Ingersoll sang out: "Hold on there! What do you want to shoot me for? I have been recognizing your old Confederacy for the last two minutes!"

AN ARISTOCRATIC BRAVO.

It was late in the evening of the 4th of September, 1799, that the Emperor Paul of Russia was excitedly pacing his plainly furnished bedroom.

Every now and then he stood still, and glanced at a letter which he held in his hand.

"She can not come, she writes," he exclaimed. "Holy Ivan, she must come. I am too deeply enamored of her. The pretext for her refusal is her husband's jealousy."

He burst into scornful laughter.

"Jealousy!" he cried, stamping his foot angrily. "What do I care for the jealousy of such an old curmudgeon as the Count Ereshinsky, who is married to the most charming young wife in the world? She can not possibly love him. He is too old and ugly for that. Mine she must and shall become, and I am sure from what she has given me to understand that she would not be very averse to become my mistress, if she could safely do so. But how shall I arrange this? I can not send Count Ereshinsky, who has served my mother and me so faithfully, to Siberia, nor can I carry off his wife by main force."

The Emperor's brutal face assumed an expression of the most violent rage.

He stamped his foot angrily and gave vent to the most shocking blasphemy.

Then he threw himself upon his couch, and, as was his habit, speedily fell asleep.

Next morning he awoke in a very bad humor.

When his valet entered the bedroom in order to dress him, the Czar cursed him fearfully; flung a glass of water at the terrified servant, and then ordered him to send for the Minister of Police.

That functionary, who had to make every morning an oral report to the Emperor Paul, was already waiting in one of the ante-rooms of the Winter Palace, when he was summoned to the bed chamber of his imperial master.

"Well," shouted the Czar to him, in his coarse way, "what do you report today, Baron Courberg?"

"Very little, Your Majesty," was the Minister's humble reply; "only one rather remarkable man arrived yesterday at St. Petersburg."

"Who is he?"

"Baron Loirot D'Estang, a French refugee."

"What is there remarkable about him?" asked the Emperor.

The Minister replied in an undertone: "Your Majesty, I cannot say whether what I have heard about this Frenchman is true or not, but Duruy—"

"That miserable French spy of yours?"

"Yes, sire. Duruy tells me that Baron Loirot D'Estang is a great scoundrel."

"Pshaw!" interrupted the Czar. "Most of the French refugees here in St. Petersburg are."

"Very true, Your Majesty; but Duruy told me that M. D'Estang is a very peculiar sort of scoundrel. He is an aristocratic bravo, a professional duelist, who, for a certain sum of money, will challenge the person that has become obnoxious to the man that has hired him. He is a matchless swordsman, and invariably kills his adversaries."

The Czar had become very thoughtful.

"Tell me more about this dangerous fellow," he said, after a pause.

The Minister of Police took a sheet of paper from his portfolio, and read as follows:

"Victor Edmond Baron Loirot D'Estang is about forty-five years old. He was in his youth a cadet in the French army, but cashiered for theft. Being an excellent swordsman, the Duke de Moutmorency hired him to challenge and kill the Marquis Vontoade. Loirot D'Estang did so, and received ten thousand francs for this premeditated murder. The Prince de Rohan employed him for a similar purpose; but D'Estang had to flee from France. He went to Turin, where the Duke of Aosta hired him to challenge and kill Count Nicini, whose wife the Duke had seduced. Next D'Estang turned up in Vienna, where he earned a great deal of money in the same abominable manner."

"Send D'Estang to me at once!" interrupted the Czar. "I will receive him in a private audience as soon as possible. I must see this monster of a duelist. Maybe I will send him to Siberia after the audience. Begone!"

The minister bowed submissively, and withdrew.

Paul laughed diabolically as soon as he was alone.

"That fellow, D'Estang, is just the man I want," he said to himself. "When he has done my bidding, I shall see to it that he suddenly disappears."

An hour later the Minister of Police returned to the Winter Palace, accompanied by Baron Loirot D'Estang.

The latter was a fine-looking, polished Frenchman. His face had rather a good natured expression. Only every now and then a sinister glance from his black eyes indicated his true character, which was that of an infernal villain. In fact, his misdeeds were much more numerous and horrible than what was mentioned about him in the report of the Minister of Police.

He was ushered into the private cabinet of the Emperor Paul, who had meanwhile risen from his bed and put on the uniform of a Russian Field Marshal.

D'Estang bowed with the ease of a polished courtier. The Czar motioned to the Minister of Police to leave the room. Then he said sternly to the Frenchman:

"I know your antecedents, Baron D'Estang. I have a notion to send you to Siberia for the impudence you displayed in coming to St. Petersburg."

The Frenchman turned deadly pale.

"Your Majesty can not be in earnest," he stammered.

"I am in dead earnest, monsieur," replied Paul, with a terrible scowl. "I have a notion to ring this bell and send you forthwith to Irkutsk."

"Mercy, mercy, Your Majesty!" cried the Baron, falling on his knees.

Paul kept silence for several minutes. Then he said, in a low tone of voice:

"They say, Baron, that you are an excellent swordsman."

"I am, Your Majesty."

"Are you sure you can kill any adversaries that may be pitted against you?"

"Yes, sire."

"Well, then, Baron," said the Emperor Paul, "I have in my regiment of Life Guards an officer, Count Ereshinsky, who has done something for which he deserves death, but I prefer not to have him executed. Challenge him, kill him, and you shall not be sent to Siberia. You can see Count Ereshinsky on parade to-day, in front of the Winter Palace. You know now what I want, Baron D'Estang?"

The latter bowed, and said:

"In twenty-four hours Count Ereshinsky shall be a dead man," he murmured.

"Now leave me, Baron," said the Czar, "but remember that my police will dog your steps until you have fulfilled your promise."

The Frenchman saw Count Ereshinsky on parade and insulted him.

They exchanged cards, and a duel between them was arranged for the following morning.

As usual, swords were chosen for the occasion.

Count Ereshinsky did not know the terrible skill of his unscrupulous antagonist.

A minute after the duel commenced he fell, pierced through the left lung.

He was conveyed to his residence, where he expired a few hours after amid the lamentations of his young wife and of his son Stephen, whom a former wife had borne to him, and who was then a lad of sixteen.

And now occurred something really strange in this somber affair.

Baron D'Estang happened to see the young widow of his victim, and at once became deeply enamored of her. He managed to gain access to her. She did not repulse him, for she wanted to elicit from him the true reason why he had picked a quarrel with her husband, and had killed him.

Intoxicated by the smiles of the charming creature, the Frenchman told her all about the Emperor Paul having hired him to assassinate her husband.

Then she drove him with fearful imprecations from her presence, and wrote to the Czar a scathing letter, in which she told him she loathed him for his infamous conduct.

Paul, divining that the French bravo had betrayed him, caused the latter to be sent to Siberia, where he was placed as a private in a frontier regiment.

The Countess Ereshinsky withdrew to her estates in Southern Russia, where she led thenceforth a most secluded life.

Stephen Ereshinsky, after Paul had been assassinated, entered the army, and greatly distinguished himself.

In 1812 he was a Colonel, and such was also the rank of Baron Loirot D'Estang, whom Paul's successor, Alexander the First, who did not know the true character of the man, had rapidly promoted.

On the eve of the battle of Leipzig, Count Ereshinsky and Loirot D'Estang met accidentally in the tent of General Milordovitch.

When Ereskinsky heard the Frenchman's name, he said to him:

"Are you not the assassin of my father?"

He waited for no reply, but shot Loirot D'Estang dead on the spot.

Alexander the First, upon hearing of this affair, sent for Count Ereshinsky, who told him every thing.

The affair was hushed up.

Terrible Fight With a Bull.

[Oil City Derrick.]

Late last fall Mr. Lardin, a man of wealth and admirer of blooded stock, imported from England a splendid two-years old short-horned Durham bull at a cost of $2,650; also two Durham heifers at a cost of $550 each. "El Toro" was considered not only by its owner, but by all who saw him, as one of the most perfect specimens of his species ever brought to this country. He was tractable and soon became almost a pet with his master, who kept the 2,300 pound monster housed but not tied. Three weeks ago Mr. Lardin, who weighs over two hundred pounds, went into the stable for the purpose of putting a rope through an iron ring in the bull's nose and tying him up. Placing his hand on the animal's horn, Mr. Lardin was about to reach down to seize the ring, when the bull suddenly threw up his head, striking Mr. Lardin just over the eye with the horn and knocking him down.

Entering with all the quickness of a rat-terrier, the infuriated brute sprang upon the prostrate man and attempted to gore and crush him to death. Luckily Mr. Lardin fell close to the wall of the stable, so that the animal was unable to carry out his purpose by reason of his horns striking the side of the building. The animal then attempted to crush his victim by kneeling upon him, but again the side of the stable prevented.

This failure seemed to madden him still further, and he threw his whole tremendous weight against the side of the building in a desperate attempt to once more use his horns. Fortunately the boards stood the test, but one of his horns struck Mr. Lardin on the left shoulder and passed over his chest until reaching the breastbone, where but for the shelter afforded by the wall a death-wound must have been inflicted.

Lying as still as he could, while the bull was bunting with all his might, Mr. Lardin kept feeling cautiously for the ring in the animal's nose, when a sudden movement brought it within reach, and it was instantly seized by the desperate man. With a quick wrench and a death-grip the bull found himself instantly shorn of strength. With both wrists almost broken, both thumbs nearly dislocated, his body crushed and bleeding and nearly stripped of clothing, Mr. Lardin staggered to his feet and led the bull out of the stable, across a lot, to an eight-rail fence. Here he pulled the brute's nose up after him as he climbed, until he was ready to drop on the other side, when he let go and ran as fast as his legs could carry him.

—A little fellow has just begun going to the public schools. His mother, to stimulate him to attend to his lessons, said to him the other day: "Charley, if you study hard you may some day become President of the United States, like George Washington." "Don't talk to me about being President!" exclaimed he; "everybody's going to be President. When we go to school the first thing the teacher does she calls the names of all the little boys, and they all say 'President.'"

AT THE LAST.

There must be something after all this woe;
A sweet fruition from the harrowed past;
Rest some day for this pacing to and fro;
A tender sunbeam and dear flowers at last.

There will be something when these days are done,
Something more fair by far than starry nights—
A prospect limitless, as one by one
Embodied castles crown the airy heights.

So cheer up, heart, and for that morrow wait!
Dream what you will, but press toward the dream;
Let fancy guide dull effort through the gate,
And face the current, would she cross the stream.

Then, when that something lies athwart the way—
Coming unsought, as good things seem to do—
'Twill prove beneath the flush of setting day
A nobler meed than now would beckon you.

For lifted up by constant, forward strife,
Hope will attain so marvelous a height,
There can be nothing found within this life
After this day to form a fitting night.

So heaven alone shall ever satisfy,
And God's own light be ever light enough
To guide the purified, ennobled eye
Toward the smooth which lies beyond the rough.

There will be something when these clouds skim by—
A bounteous yielding from the fruitful past;
Sweet peace and rest upon the pathway lie,
E'en though but death and flowers at the last.

—*James Berry Benzee.*

MORGAN PRUSSIA.

The Irishman Who Outwitted a Monarch.

George the Fourth, who was remarkable for his dexterity in telling a story, when Prince Regent, was fond of collecting instances of the whim and humor of the Irish peasantry. One of those was the history of Morgan Prussia.

Morgan, the gay and handsome son of a low Irish farmer, tired of home, went to take the chances of the world and seek his fortune. By what means he traversed England, or made his way to France, is not told. But he at length crossed France, and, probably without much knowledge or much care whether he was moving to the North or the South Pole, found himself in the Prussian territory. This was in the day of the first Frederick, famous for his tall regiment of guards, and for nothing else—except his being the most dangerous compound of fool and madman among the crowned heads of the Continent. He had but one ambition, that of inspecting twice a day a regiment of a thousand grenadiers, not one of whom was less than six feet and a half high. Morgan was an Irish giant, and was instantly seized by the Prussian recruiting Sergeants, who *forced* him to *volunteer* into the tall battalion. This turn of fate was totally out of the Irishman's calculation, and the prospect of carrying a musket till his dying day on the Potsdam parade, after having made up his mind to live by his wits and rove the world, more than once tempted him to think of leaving his musket and his honor behind him and fairly trying his chance for escape. But the attempt was always found impracticable; the frontier was too closely watched, and Morgan still marched up and down the Potsdam parade with a disconsolate heart, when one evening a Turkish recruit was brought in; but Frederick looked to nothing but the thews and sinews of a man, and the Turk was full seven feet high.

"How much did His Majesty give for catching that heathen?" said Morgan to his Corporal.

"Four hundred dollars," was the answer.

He burst out into an exclamation of astonishment at his waste of royal treasure upon a Turk.

"Why, they can not be got for less," replied the Corporal.

"What a pity my five brothers can not hear of it!" said Morgan. "I am a dwarf to any one of them, and the sound of half the money would bring them all over immediately."

As the discovery of a tall recruit was the well-known road to favoritism, five were worth at least a pair of colors to the Corporal. The conversation was immediately carried to the Sergeant, and from him, through the gradation of officers, to the Colonel, who took the first opportunity of mentioning it to the King. The Colonel was instantly ordered to question Morgan; but he at once lost all recollection of the subject.

"He had no brothers; he had made the regiment his father and mother and relations, and there he hoped to live and die."

But he was still urged more strongly, and at length confessed that he had brothers, even above the regimental standard, but that nothing on earth could stir them from their spades.

After some time the King inquired for the five recruits, and was indignant when he was told of the impossibility of enlisting them.

"Send the fellow himself," he exclaimed, "and let him bring them back."

The order was given; but Morgan was broken-hearted "at the idea of so long an absence from the regiment." He applied to the Colonel to have the order revoked, or at least given to some one else. But this was out of the question, for Frederick's word was always irrevocable; and Morgan, with a disconsolate face, prepared to set out upon his mission. But a new difficulty struck him. "How was he to make his brothers come unless he showed them the recruiting money?" This objection was at last obviated by the advance of a sum equal to about three hundred pounds sterling, as a first installment for the purchase of his family. Like a loyal grenadier the Irishman was now ready to attempt any thing for his Colonel or his King, and Morgan began his journey. But, as he was stepping out of the gates of Potsdam, another difficulty occurred; and he returned to tell the Colonel that of all people existing the Irish were the most apt to doubt a traveler's story, they being in the habit of a good deal of exercise in that style themselves; and that when he should go back to his own country, and tell them of the capital treatment and sure promotion that a soldier met within the guards, the probability was that they would laugh in his face. As to the money, "there were some who would not scruple to say that he stole it, or tricked some one out of it. But, undoubtedly, when they saw him walking back only as a common soldier, he was sure they would not believe a syllable, let him say what he would about rising in the service."

The objection was intelligible enough, and the Colonel represented it to Frederick, who, doubly outrageous at the delay, swore a grenadier oath, ordered Morgan to be made *sous officier*, or upper Sergeant, and, with a sword and epaulet, sent him instantly across the Rhine to convince his five brothers of the rapidity of Prussian promotion. Morgan flew to his home in the County Carlow, delighted the firesides for many a mile round with his having outwitted a King and a whole battalion of grenadiers, laid out his recruiting money on land, and became a man of estate at the expense of the Prussian treasury.

One ceremony remains to be recorded. Once a year, on the anniversary of the day on which he left Potsdam and its giants behind, he climed a hill within a short distance of his house, turned himself in the direction of Prussia, and, with the most contemptous gesture which he could contrive, bade good bye to his majesty. The *ruse* was long a great source of amusement, and its hero, like other heroes, bore through life the name earned by his exploit—Morgan Prussia.

WIT AND HUMOR.

—"One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow"—because there may be a base-ball game that will occupy all your time.

—Wilkie Collin's new novel is entitled "The Haunted Hotel." So it would seem that hash is not the only mystery in that tavern.

—"Age and wedlock bring a man to his night-cap," remarked the philosopher when his wife inquired why he chewed cardamon seeds in bed.

—When is a newspaper editor that is hard up for new matter like Krupp? We say when? (Intermission of seven minutes.) Why, when he makes up his column-by-ads.

—"Brave men, wise men, true men!" shouts the Newark *Journal*, "to the front!" Thank you, thank you kindly. Now if the usher will please show us right up to the orchestra chair.

—"Doctor, doctor," panted a messenger, "Come down the street, quick; there's a man dropped in a fit." "In an apoplectic?" questioned the doctor. "No, sir; he's in an ulster," answered the messenger.

—Barber (apropos of customer's beard)—"Yes, great improvement, indeed, sir, since you took our 'Balm of Illyria.' Of course you will take another bottle?" Customer (dryly)—"No, thanks, haven't tried the first yet."

—"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said a minister to Deacon Jones. "But," said Jones. "Don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?" "Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them."

—Even the "old watch-dog of the Treasury," with the nation's millions behind him, could not assume that malignant expression of jealous vigilance which is worn by an old hen studiously sitting on a broken tumbler and two door knobs.—*Hawkeye.*

—"Beggars can't be choosers," says an old adage. We take notice that a beggar got into the hall-way the other day and chose from the hat-rack forthwith three hats, one umbrella, and our best seal-skin overcort. This knocks the saw-dust out of that adage.

—A celebrated actress, whose fresh smile and silver voice favored the deception, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age as sixteen in court as a witness. Her son was directly afterward called up and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply.

—The forerunners of "summer guests"—the newspaper correspondents—have begun to arrive at the watering-places, and the downcast proprietor brushes the cobwebs from his thermometer and exclaims, "It lies if it says summer has not begun." But he wisely refrains from removing his great coat.

—There was a little fellow who knew Mother Goose better than he knew his Bible. One Sunday he was asked in his class, "Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?" That was too much for him. The question was passed; the answer came promptly, "Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego." This was a mortification to the little fellow, and when the next question came "Who put them in?" he answered with a jump, "Little Johnny Green."—*Sunday-School Times.*

—A subscriber of a Hamilton paper wants to know what will stop hens from pulling out their feathers. There are two effectual preventives of this disgraceful habit of the hens. The most thorough is to pull all the feathers out yourself. The hen don't look so well after this, but she cannot pull out any more feathers. Another remedy consists in pushing her feathers through and bending them into a hook on the other side.

Ruined by a Spider.

Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the indoor walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain; but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedeum of his prison hours at Utrecht, had studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December of 1794 the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the frost then of unprecedented severity, continued.

The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing when the frost broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French Generals prepared to retreat; but the spider forewarned Disjonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He tried to communicate with the army of his countrymen and its Generals, who duly estimated his character, relied upon his assurance that within a few days the water would again be passable by the troops. They delayed their retreat; within twelve days the frost had returned—the French army triumphed. Disjonval was liberated; and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch Nation.

THE CANDIDATE.

"Father, who travels the road so late?"
"Push my child, 'tis the candidate,"
Fit example of human woe—
Early he comes and late he goes;
He greets the women with courtly grace,
He kisses the baby's dirty face,
He calls to the fence the farmer at work,
He bores the merchant, he bores the clerk,
The blacksmith, while his anvil rings,
He greets, and this is the song he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?"
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! It fits my fist as no other can,
The horny hand of the workingman."

"Husband, who is that man at the gate?"
"Hush, my love, 'tis the candidate."
"Husband, why can't he work like you?"
Has he nothing at home to do?"
"My dear, whenever a man is down,
No cash at home, no money in town,
Too stupid to preach, to proud to beg,
Too timid to rob and too lazy to dig,
Then over his horse his legs he flings
And to the dear people this song he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! It fits my fist as no other can,
The horny hand of the workingman."

Brothers, who labor early and late,
Ask these things of the candidate:
What's his record? How does he stand
At home; no matter about his hand,
Be it hard or soft, so it be not prone
To close over money not his own,
Has he in view no thieving plan?
Is he honest and capable?—he is our man,
Cheer such an one till the welkin rings,
Join in the chorus when thus he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah? It fits my fist as no other can,
The horny hand of the workingman."

AN EXTINCT RACE.

"The Soldier of the War of the Rebellion."

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

At the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, General B. F. Butler delivered an address on "The private soldier in the war of the rebellion." It was a touching theme. There is always a wonderful pathos in a speech or play or story founded on a life that had ceased to exist. This is the charm of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" this is the power in Joaquin Millers's "Danites," this must have lent tenderness and pathos to General Butler's address.

The "private soldier in the war of the rebellion." He is dead. Or lost. Strayed or stolen, possibly. We do not know where he is, but he is not here. He has gone away to some place. Perhaps he has ceased to be necessary. Perhaps, if he were here, he would be in the way. At any rate, he is not around. He does not go to the Legislature. We do not find him in Congress. He is not eagerly sought as a candidate for anything. Nobody appears to know anything about him. Occasionally he appears at the pension list, with one leg, a wife and seven children, and eight dollars a month. If flour takes much of a rise, he will not last much longer at this rate, and we will soon be deprived even of the occasional glimpse we have of him.

It is asserted, and quite generally believed, that at one time he was quite numerous, and was even considered rather convenient, if not, indeed, quite indispensable. It was found that upwards of one hundred of him were necessary in order to secure mere line commissions for three eminent and deserving men. When field commissions for three even more eminent and great men, upwards of a thousand private soldiers were necessary. One thousand! It seems an enormous number now, when by consulting the Congressional directory we find there are none in all this proud Republic. But twelve or fifteen years ago even that, incredible as it may appear to us to-day, was considered a small number. There were private soldiers and private soldiers. There were even hundreds of thousands of them.

And they were useful. They dug trenches; they constructed long lines of breastworks, and then, when an enemy came within sight, they climbed over them and went outside of them to fight. They worked and watched and fought. Co-operating with great and eminent men who have since passed to their rewards in one office and another—these private soldiers sometimes rendered very useful service in winning great battles. Oh, they were useful. Some historians have even go so far as to maintain that without them the war could hardly have been carried to a successful termination. They were really quite useful.

And now they are all gone. It seems sad, looking back at the war, that none but the generals and colonels and majors and line officers should have survived its dreadful ravages. Providence, ever mindful of the wants of a great and growing nation, undoubtedly took special care of these great men, and in its great anxiety that the country should not suffer from a lack of eminent men kind of forget the private soldiers and let them wander away. And so they are all gone. Some of them got shot. Some of them died. Some of them got married and moved out of the world, to settle upon tracts of government land, where the Indians could get at them more easily. Some of them went into business. Some of them are teaching school. Some of them are driving dray. Some of them went away and didn't leave their present address. But all the same, they are all gone, and it seems dreadfully lonesome without them. There used to be so many of them.

EDISON'S MEGAPHONE.

Something for the Benefit of Deaf People.

A New York *Sun* reporter had a talk last week with Mr. Edison about the instrument at which he is working, by means of which he expects to enable deaf people to hear ordinary conversation, the words of actors in a theatre, etc. "I wanted," said he, "some simple, convenient thing that deaf people could use in a theatre, church or anywhere. I had an idea that I could, if I could get just the right means for catching the vibrations of air that produce sound, I could carry them into a little box or chest, that might rest in a man's lap as he sat. From that chest tubes might run concealed in his clothing to his ears. The point was to find out just how to catch the sound vibrations. You see, sound is produced like light, by vibrations. Well, what do you do when you want to get light from a distant object, or if your eyesight is bad, to see clearly something near? Why, you make such aids to the eye as will catch and carry to the eye the vibrations of light. When you have done this you see clearly. Well, now it struck me that you'd got to treat the ear in the same way, when anybody's deaf or wants to hear something away off. But the telescope isn't good for much unless the object-glass which catches and focuses the light is just at the proper angle. What we want for the ear, then, on the same principle, is an instrument the line of whose angle is exactly right. Then you are going to get your sound vibrations, because they will be caught and focused. The fact is, I'd got to get an ear telescope. Then we made that one," pointing to the big funnel, "but it wasn't right, 'Twouldn't work. Then we made the other one.

"You see that barn over there?" pointing to a barn a mile or so distant. "Well, I held this tube to my ear, and I heard a man talking over there perfectly. Just as the telescope catches the rays of light from a star and brings them to a focus, so by pointing this tube directly at the spot that the sound comes from you catch the vibrations of sound."

"Then this does not magnify sound?"

"No; only concentrates it. Now, this angle is all there is to this. I take and cut off a section a finger's length from the end and so I get a short tube with the proper angle, suitable for a comparatively short distance. If I have enough of them they will answer as well as one big tube. Now, perhaps I can carry out my idea and make a little chest, from which these tubes will issue. They will catch the vibrations that are made when a man speaks or preaches, and carry them into the chest, and then they'll pass through the tubes to the ears. I don't want to say that they will do it, because I haven't made the thing yet and tried."

Edison proposes to rifle the speaking tube of the megaphone, so that the vibrations may be kept as compact as possible. Already some extraordinary experiments have been made with the rough carboard ear telescope, and its utility for the purposes of ordinary conversation for a distance of two miles was shown at Menlo Park a few days ago. It requires no shouting. Even a whisper can be heard two hundred yards away.

For field and long distance purposes the megaphone will be mounted on a three legged table like a surveyor's instrument. For audience rooms it may rest upon the lap, and, of course, has no speaking tube.

Already letters pour in upon Edison from deaf persons who have heard that he is at work at something that will give them ears as spectacles give eyes to others. Sometimes he receives as many as one hundred a day, and he has had a batch of circulars printed, for it would take his secretary all day to answer the inquiries. These are mailed to everyone who writes.

Traveling in Japan.

A long ride on a Japanese pack-horse is an epoch in the life of any traveler. As the animals are shod with straw, and as the roads are very rough, they never attempt anything beyond a walk even with the most violent inducement. The traveler is perched high up in a hard pillion, in a sort of a valley, the sides of which are composed of his luggage, spare hats, shoes, girths, and straps rolled into bundles; his legs are doubled up so that his knees touch his chin, and the sensation is like that of being on the back of a camel. Thus placed he must perform his journey, or as an alternative he may be driven to the Kago, or litter. This may either be a basket slung on a pole, or a regular box with doors and sliding shutters. The litters of men of rank, such as once were frequent enough in the streets of Yedo, but which have gone the way of so many remnants of old Japan, were often small rooms gorgeously decorated and painted, and requiring a score of coolies to carry them; but the litters which the ordinary traveler must use are of the basket type, and as provocants of suffering and misery are second only to the pack-horse. To the native; whose normal position when not standing or sleepin is squatting on the heels of his feet, a confinement of several hours in a Kago, with scarcely a change of position, is no hardship; but to the European the agony of sitting cramped up in the space of an armchair, with legs curled up, tucked in or huddled together, for an indefinite period, must be actually suffered to be appreciated. Temporary relief may be obtained by siting with the legs hanging over the sides; but in this case they either graze the ground or come in contact with the huge bolders with which the road is littered; by stretching them out in front, when they kick against the coolie; or by stopping altogether and walking, which means loss of time, but which is the only efficacious method of escaping the pains of cramp. The Kago is, however, much more rapid than the pack-horse, and far more economical. The coolies are well-trained, sure-footed, stalwart, fellows—as a rule, four to a litter covering easily their five or six miles an hour, and resting but rarely. The motion, however, is very unpleasant, and is apt, like that of a swing, to make the unaccustomed traveler feel sick.—*Belgravia.*

John Randolph, of Roanoke, is the subject of an entertaining biography just published in Richmond. In it is to be found this picture of the brilliant Southerner at the age of forty-three; "His hair was bright brown, straight, not perceptibly gray, thrown back from his forehead, and tied into a queue, neither long nor thick. His complexion was swarthy; his face beardless, full, round, and plump; his eyes hazel, brilliant, inquisitive, proud; his mouth was of delicate cast, well suited to a small head and face, filled with exquisite teeth, well kept as they could be; his lips painted, as it were, with indigo, indicating days of suffering and nights of torturing pain. His hands were as fair and delicate as any girl's. Every part of his dress and person was evidently accustomed to the utmost care. His face was the most beautiful and attractive to me I had almost ever seen. His manner was deliberate, beyond any speaker I have ever heard. * * * He stood firm in his position; his action and grace seemed to be from the knee up. His voice was that of a well toned flageolet, the key conversational, though swelled to its utmost compass."

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 15, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DEX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.

A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

We offer the following list of Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until July 1, 1878.

For Club of 400 Subscribers—A first class spring buggy to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 100 Copies—A Sewing Machine to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 50—An Elgin Company American Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 25—A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 20—A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months, postage prepaid to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 10—One copy of THE WEEKLY POST, free, to getter up of Club; and, lastly,

To each and every yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1 until April 1, 1878, a beautiful engraving.

Address

JAMES P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;
Elrst class sewing machines;
American solid silver hunting case watches;
WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and
A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

THE PERIL OF GERMANY.

The German people seem to be thoroughly alarmed at the recent almost successful attempt of Dr. NOBILING on the Emperor's life. HOEDEL'S crazy attempt, a few weeks before, was not considered of much significance, because it was deemed an isolated act, and it was in this view that the Imperial Parliament refused to pass a law proposed by the Government for the suppression of Socialism. But NOBILING'S attempt was of a different character. It is known in Germany that the assassin, in firing on the Emperor WILLIAM, simply did the will of an organized society, which had assigned that duty to him by lot. It is further known that the proposed assassination was intended to put out of the way an obstacle to the success of the Socialist party. It was a deliberately planned and fully considered party move. It appears even to have been decided upon, after a discussion as to what sovereign in all the States of Europe would prove the most profitable victim to the party. The Socialist party has its organization in every part of the Empire; it has its presses and its orators, and the customary machinery for the propogation of its ideas, as well as an intimate connection with the Socialists of other European nations, particularly Russia. Its members use the mail, and avail themselves of the protection of the police, and resort to the Courts for the defense of their rights, and find themselves protected by the laws from those energetic procedures of the Government by which alone such enemies could be crippled. They fight against society, themselves safe in the protection it affords to all.

It is no wonder the German Government, as well as conservative citizens, are alarmed. The danger is hidden and may burst forth at any time. The Socialist proposes chaos that he may create therefrom a new order of things, which he pretends will be better than that which now exists.

It is probable the Imperial Parliament will be summoned in extraordinary session at an early day to consider the Socialist law which failed at the late session. In case the Deputies should again reject it, Parliament will be dissolved and the Government will order a new election; and in the existing state of feeling, can hardly fail to carry a majority of Deputies committed to the most stringent laws. The bill put forward by the Government, at the late session of Parliament as its first attempt to repress the Socialists, is a very stringent one. It provides for a great enlargement of the powers of the police, already immense both in the surveillance of politicians, espionage of citizens, supervision of political meetings of all kinds and regulation of the press. Even now in Germany to hold any kind of a political meeting, it is first necessary to obtain a permit from the police authorities. After permission is gained an officer is sent to the meeting who is furnished a prominent place where he can hear and observe everything, and he has it in his power to dissolve the meeting at any moment by his own arbitrary act. If a word is let drop that he does not approve of, he rises and dissolves the meeting. The law provides a severe punishment for any person failing to comply with the demand to retire from the meeting at once, and also for the owners of a hall or room which is let to people who utter sentiments therein that are not approved by the Government. The press can be suppressed in the most arbitrary manner; and meetings of the most innocent character are broken up by the ignorance or malice of officials.

It is one of the evils of these repressive laws that they affect all classes alike. Aimed at the Socialist, they fall with greater severity on the great mass of the people, because the Socialists are educated in slipping through the meshes of the most arbitrary laws. It is part of their system. It may happen as a consequence that these proposed laws will spread the discontent existing in the empire, and that the measures devised to abate an evil may swell it to extraordinary proportions, and even precipitate a revolution. The German has solid and reasonable grounds of complaint against his Government. They are paying dearly for the grandeur of the empire, and a united Germany. The business condition of the country is even more depressed than that of America; employment is wanted and wages are scant. Added to this is the enforced military service which takes away from every young man the best years of his life to build up a military power, to be used as an instrument of oppression, or to blazen the glory of a dynasty about which he cares nothing. It seems to us, no matter how severe the laws, the Socialistic or revolutionary element in Germany must increase; and therein lies the peril of the empire.

—A special from London Friday, based on private letters from Berlin, states that while the attempted assassination of the Emperor is universally denounced, yet the country is ripe for revolution and a republic. "France, now under Republican rule," it is said, "is prosperous, rich and happy, while Germany under the Empire, is poor, depressed and wretched." The alliance with the Czar means grandeur for the Empire, but taxes and military service for the people. In case of the death of the Emperor a Republican revolution is predicted.

"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON."

Oregon pans out better and better. We have the Legislature to a certainty, with a majority on joint ballot of at least twelve over both Republicans and Independents. WHITTAKER, the Democratic candidate, is elected as the first Representative to the forty-sixth Congress, by a majority of 500 or 600. This is a Democratic gain, and does not presage well for the Republican bluster about carrying the next House. But in addition, the Democrats claim the election of THAYER for Governor, with favorable chances on the rest of the State ticket. The good news is told in the following dispatch from the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 7.—Nearly full and complete returns have been received from all parts of the State, and these justify us in the statement that the Legislature will be Democratic by a majority of at least twelve over both Republicans and Independents. Some of the Independents will act with the Democrats and increase this majority. It is positively known that the Democratic members on joint ballot will be as high as fifty-one votes. Whittaker's majority (Democratic candidate for Congress) will be between 500 and 600 and may run over the large figure. This is not disputed by the Republicans. We also claim the election of Thayer (Democratic candidate for Governor). The rest of the State ticket is in doubt, with chances favorable to the Democrats.

W. H. WATKINS,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

This does not look as if the POTTER investigation was hurting to speak of, when a State that gave HAYES a majority throws itself into the Democratic column with a vim that gives us a gain of Senator and Representative in Congress, and the vote of the State, should the next Presidential election go to the House of Representatives.

THE vote on striking out the enacting clause of the WOOD Tariff bill, as stated yesterday, nineteen Democrats are recorded in the affirmative. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats in the negative. Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada and Nebraska voted their solid delegations at least so far as they were present, against tariff revision. Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and Colorado voted for it. The other States were divided. All the Ohio Republicans except COX voted to strike out, while all the Democrats voted against it. WOOD is very much mortified at his defeat, although he must have expected it from the result of almost every vote that has been taken on the question. The bill would have been defeated long ago, if a few members had not sustained Mr. WOOD for the purpose of making speeches, intending to vote against the bill ultimately. The result ends all prospect of tariff revision for this Congress, for members will hardly change their views between now and next session.

THE Louisiana electoral certificates, on which the Electoral Commission awarded the votes of that State to Mr. HAYES, were—

First—A duplicate return received by mail. This document was informal and of no legal value, because it did not comply with the mandatory requirements of the twelfth article of the Constitution or with sections 138 and 139 of the Revised Statutes.

Second—Two other duplicate returns received by mail and messenger were also opened in joint convention and sent to the Electoral Commission. These comply with the Constitution and laws in every respect. But both these returns are now admitted forgeries. Judge LEVISEE, one of the HAYES electors whose name is appended to them, swears he never signed them; that his signature is a clumsy forgery; and that he was not in New Orleans at the time they must have been made up. It is believed the signatures of five other electors were also forged.

The decision of the Electoral Commission declares that they award the vote of Louisiana to HAYES and WHEELER on "certificates marked 1 and 3;" No. 1 was not in form according to the Constitution and the laws, and No. 3, while in form, was a base forgery. Mr. MCMAHON, of the Committee, gives the following syllabus of his opinion in regard to the effect of these discoveries upon the validity of the electoral certificates before the Commission from the State of Louisiana:

First—The Constitution of the United States, (Article XII., amendment) requires that the electors shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President. Second—The law (sec. 139, Revised Statutes) requires that "The electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice-President are contained therein." The gennine Kellogg certificate (No. 1) did not comply with the above constitutional requirement, nor with the law above quoted. Distinct lists were not made out, but only one list, nor did this certificate contain upon the envelope the certificate above required by section 139. To remedy these defects in the genuine documents new ones were manufactured, being certificates known as No. 3" and "No. 3 duplicate." These were in due form of law, but were forged. The forged documents were two in number, only one genuine one being presented. They were all laid before the two Houses, by them referred to the Electoral Commission, and embraced in their opinion as genuine. The forgeries of Levisee's name occur in eight different places in certificates "No. 3" and "No. 3 duplicate."

But after all these forgeries were immaterial. The great crime was committed by the Returning Board and the visiting statesmen, and these forgeries were trivial and clerical in comparison; but they do show how HAYES' pathway is marked with forgery and perjury from the time the polls closed in Louisiana until the vote of the State had been awarded him, on forged and illegal returns by the Electoral Commission Returning Board.

THE *Gazette* thinks HAYES "has not shown wisdom of the Democratic kind in dealing with scamps like ANDERSON," and adds.

The Democratic plan would have been to have fixed him with an office that would have taken him farthest from home, and so silenced him. Hayes was not of that sort. The difference is that, with a chance to thus intermingle in a piece of rascality, Tilden would have been certain to have been on hand.

We would suggest to the *Gazette* that the facts are against it. It is only supposition as to what TILDEN would do, but we happen to know what HAYES did. That makes all the difference in the world. He indorsed on ANDERSON'S application—"Appoint this gentleman to a place in a warm climate—this is a special case," and straightway ANDERSON was booked for Funchal, Maderia. It is safe to say if HAYES and STANLEY MATTHEWS had got ANDERSON off to Funchal, there would have been no explosion, so far as he is concerned. And what about sending PACKARD, who was going for his Fraudulency last summer tooth-and-nail, to Liverpool? Does anyone doubt he gets the best office in the government on condition he shall keep quiet? He won't be at the Ohio, Iowa and other State Conventions this year as he was last. And MCLIN, too; Mr. HAYES twice appointed him Chief Justice of the most inaccessible of our Western Territories. The bribes and hush money were thrown around by Mr. HAYES with a lavish hand. It was one branch of his civil service reform.

THE POTTER Committee had rehearsed before it Thursday the old story of LEVISEE, the Louisiana elector, who was approached by a man named ASHER with a "feeler" as to whether he would accept a large sum of money to vote for TILDEN, or resign his position as elector. This same story was told before the Senate Committee during the Louisiana investigation, but attracted little attention at that time. If there are any new facts bearing on it we hope they will be brought out. The truth and the whole truth is what the people want in this business. We have an idea it will turn out that this attempt to bribe LEVISEE originated with his own party friends to test him, or for the purpose of making up a "case" against the Democrats. We shall see.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

AN Indian war generally puts in an appearance when the Army bill is pending in Congress.

THE New York *Sun* thinks there will not be a change in the Cabinet, as the time is at hand when the whole concern will have to leave.

THE President coolly turned his back upon Anderson when he wanted office.—*Chronicle.*

"*Appoint this gentleman to a Consulate in a warm climate. This is a special case.*
"*R. B. H.*"

THE Republican papers have stopped talking revolution about the POTTER Committee, and are trying to polish up reputations damaged by its first day's investigation. Already the Senate has ordered whitewash for MATTHEWS.

BULLARD, the CAMERON member of the House of Representatives from Delaware county, has been found guilty of embezzling the funds of a savings bank at Media by false entries, under the color of his office of Secretary.

MR. *De Facto* WHEELER'S relative, who is making a tolerably vigorous political paper out of the *Christian Advocate*, is in a terrible state of mind about the POTTER investigation. The *Advocate* shrieks "the whirlwind of revolution is around us," "wreck," "free institutions," "liberty." Ice to the head.

THE tide of European immigration is setting in again. On Wednerday there arrived in New York, 1,591 immigrants, an unusually large number for one day. These were Germans, Swedes, Danes, Russians, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welchmen and Irishmen. The majority of them appeared to be very poor.

THE Indian war in Idaho appears to be due solely to the blunders or corruption of BRAYMAN, appointed Governor of that Territory to pay off one of Mr. HAYES' civil service reform debts. BRAYMAN gave the hostile Indians permits to purchase ammunition from the traders, of which they fully availed themselves, and were thus enabled to go on the war-path fully equipped for murder and rapine. A number of settlers have been killed, women and children carried off, and farms laid waste. Meetings have been held in the territory denouncing BRAYMAN and demanding his removal. He at first denied he gave the orders for ammunition, for breech-loaders, but a number of them have been found and identified. It would not surprise us if news was received of his being found hanging to a tree.

THE "bloody shirt" has often been made to do good service in withdrawing public attention from Radical iniquities, but JOHN SHERMAN'S cool proposition to have the POTTER Committee drop the SHERMAN-ANDERSON letter and the LEVISEE forgeries and examine a hundred witnesses about intimidation in Louisiana, is icy even for JOHN. The subject of intimidation was thoroughly gone into by House and Senate Committees after the Presidential election. We hope SHERMAN will be kept to the text of forged certificates, his ANDERSON letter, and his bribes to Louisiana bummers to keep still. He is a worse man than STANLEY MATTHEWS, although the latter makes rather a pitiable showing. If SHERMAN will make his appearance before the Committee with the sainted ELIZA PINKSTON on his arm, we would like to see him have a chance with the ensanguined undergarment, but not otherwise. The POTTER Committee means business.

THE feature of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, was the address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher takes a hopeful view of the future, but he regrets the decline of the military spirit in the North. A somewhat remarkable letter was received from General Sherman. He hoped the old Ninth corps would so speak that "the enemies of the country would not again make the mistake of rushing into civil war." Here is what the impulsive Tecumseh says, probably after reading brother John's letter to Anderson:

There is real danger that the silence of our soldierly masses may again, as in 1861, be misconstrued. Men who filled the ranks of our Northern army were of the most industrious class, who now again are so immersed in business matters as not to hear or heed violent harangues of another kind. Therefore, I hope you will have at Springfield a full representation of the old Ninth corps, and that you will speak right out and to the point, that the enemies of our country may not again commit the mistake of rushing into civil war.

"WANT no more correspondence and no more nonsense. Come here and arrange this affair, or you can all face the music." Thus telegraphed James E. Anderson on the 7th of June, 1877, to Stanley Matthews at Cincinnatti. Yet after this and much other insulting language from his Louisiana pal, the Senator from Ohio, Hayes' mouthpiece, wrote Anderson from the Senate chamber at Washington, on the 12th of February this year, a humble letter, saying; "I have been subjected to so much misrepresentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do, that I do not think it would be wise for me to go to Philadelphia or Baltimore for the purpose of meeting you. In case you should find it convenient to be in Washington, I shall be pleased to see you!" When you join with thieves, you must divide the swag squarely, or you will get into trouble with them.

ALL Saints, Margaret street, London, was built for the poor, but, being magnificent and having fine music, is chiefly occupied by the rich. A popular novelist thus alludes to it:

In a church which is garnished with mullion and gable,
With altar, and reredes, with gargoyle, and groin,
The penitent's dresses are sealskin and sable,
The odor of sanctity's Eau-de Cologne.
But surely, if Lucifer, flying from Hades,
Were to gaze on the crowd, with its pansies and paints,
He would say, as he looked on the lords and the ladies,
"Oh, where is All Sinners' if this is All Saints!"

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. LEMOYNE states that he is receiving many applications for cremation.

GOVERNOR VANCE has a strong showing for the Senate in North Carolina.

JENNIE JUNE says the Woman's Hotel failed because it was a man's idea.

GENERAL FREMONT has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of one of the Territories.

JAMES LAMBERT the brave Scotchman—Charles Reade's hero and martyr—died in Glasgow a short time ago.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S new saloon railway car cost $30,000, and is considered one of the most beautiful ever built.

EDISON has won his suit against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for infringing on his patents.

A LONDON bootmaker has this interesting announcement in his window: "Ladies will be sold at seven shillings a pair."

BOUCICAULT'S steam yacht, now building at Newberg, N. Y., will be 127 feet long. The interior will be furnished with rare elegance.

MR. HUXLEY is to represent England at the gathering of the geologists in Paris in July. Seven American geologists will attend the meeting.

PRESIDENT MCMAHON refused to sign the order for the execution of the Communist Garcia. The convict is about seventy years of age.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* thinks there are two ways of looking at things—one as they are and the other as they are seen by George Alfred Townsend.

ARCHBISHOP MCHALE, of Tuam, Ireland, is 87 years old, and is supposed to be the oldest Archbishop in the world. He was consecrated in 1825.

A PHILADELPHIA lawyer collected $442 for a soldier's widow, and charged her $250 which is ten times the legal fee. The shyster was arrested and sent to prison for eight months.

ISAAC WHITE, who has just died at Toronto, at the age of eighty-seven, fought in war of 1812, and was by the side of General Brock when he fell in the battle of Queenstown Heights.

MR. RICHARD H. DANA has celebrated his 90th birthday. Peter Cooper is not quite 89, and has a jolly way of saying, "When I was a young man, Bryant was a boy, writing poetry."

JUAN GONZALES, a Mexican living near Fort Concho, Texas, throws a lasso two hundred and twenty-five feet in length as accurately as a good marksman could shoot with a rifle.

THE following is the heading over the report of a libel suit in Buffalo: "A citizen wants the *Courier* Company to pay him seven thousand and four hundred dollars. He recovers it all—except seventy-four hundred dollars and costs."

AT Warsaw there is a ladies' club wherein the rule is that no morning dress shall cost more than $25, no evening dress more than $50, and no bonnet more than $7 50. At each quarterly meeting each lady must declare that she owes neither a milliner or a dressmaker.

AUSTIN (Texas) *Statesman*:—"It is claimed that the bond given by King Fisher, at Eagle Pass, under indictment for fourteen murders in the first degree, forty assaults to commit murder, fifty arsons and 300 robberies is not worth a second hand chew of tobacco."

SUNSET COX lives in a little box of a house at Washington just below the coast survey building, and walks to the Capitol. One peculiarity of Mr. Cox's Congressional life is that he generally begins the winter at a hotel, and closes it by keeping house in some cozy place away from the reach of the political people that crowd the hotels.

MASTER ROBERT VERNON HARCOURT is now over four weeks old and is the first born of Sir William and Lady Harcourt; English on his fathers side by some hundreds of years of honorable descent; American by his mother, who was daughter to the late Minister of the United States to England, the illustrious historian, Motley.

IT is told of Spurgeon that it is his habit to shut himself up on Saturdays, and that one Saturday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to his servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered and the following answer returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with his Master."

THE house in Philadelphia of James E. Anderson, late Supervisor of Elections, of East Feliciana, La., was robbed on Tuesday last of some important documents and a quantity of jewelry. The theft was traced to a colored boy, who had been employed in the house, and upon his confession all the papers were found secreted in the chimney.

JUDGE CHOATE, the new Federal District Judge at New York, has issued an order reducing all fees and costs to the legal standard and otherwise interfering for the financial advantage of the parties to suits tried before his court. No one within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has ever done this, and some lawyers and officials are correspondingly disgusted.

WHEN Herr Von Bulow was in Boston he was introduced to the composer of "Evangeline." "This," said the master of ceremonies, "is Mr. Rice. He has written an opera and knows nothing about music." "Vell," replied this prince of the piano, with a shrug that would have done credit to a Frenchman, "I know another man who has written an opera and knows nothing about music—Mr. Verdi."

MISS ELIZA, the fourth daughter of Captain M. F. Maury, of Virginia has published a letter, addressed to the women of the State, proposing to establish a "women's fund for the liquidation of the State debt," to be based upon the voluntary contributions of all classes of females, in any amounts they may think proper, Miss Maury leads off by starting the fund with "the price of her singing lessons for the rest of the year."

WILLIAM HENRY PECK, one of the best of Southern story-writers, lives in Atlanta, Ga., where he is the centre of a large circle of literary and social friends. Professor Peck is a man of fine culture and of generous habits. He writes rapidly and powerfully. His stories are closely plotted, in a style resembling that of Wilkie Collins. He is engaged on the New York *Ledger*, Mr. Bonner having been shrewd enough to secure the exclusive use of his pen for a number of years. His salary is said to be $10,000 per annum. He is the prime favorite of the *Ledger* corps throughout the South.

"THE DERBY."

The Winner for 1878 and Some Facts About the Famous Race.

A cable despatch says that the great event of the English racing season, the race for the Derby stakes, took place at the Epsom summer meeting on Wednesday, and was won by General Peel's bay colt Sefton. Count F. de Lagrange's black colt Insulaire was second, and Lord Falmouth's bay colt Childeric third. Sefton was ridden by Constable. Twenty-two horses started.

THE DERBY AND ITS HISTORY.

The Epsom races came into fame through a man whose name is very familiar to Americans—Gen. Burgoyne. He had been accustomed to stay at the inn called "The Oaks," when hunting and shooting in that then wild district, where it is likely enough that he retired when in disgrace on his return home from this country. Taking a fancy to the place, he bought it, and a few years later sold it to his friend and patron, Lord Derby, great grandfather of the present Earl. Lord Derby's second wife was Miss Farren, a famous actress, to whose careful instruction the late Earl is said to have been indebted considerably for having become the first orator in the House of Commons, and on the occasion of her marriage Burgoyne composed a well-known poem, called "The Maid of the Oaks."

In 1779 Lord Derby, delighted with the racing facilities offered by the Downs, established "The Oaks Stakes," and in the following year "The Derby Stakes," so that the latter great race is within two years of its centenary. The Oaks, transformed by Lord Derby into a vast hunting establishment, with fifty bedchambers, long ago passed from the Stanleys. The present Earl cares for none of these things, doesn't enter his stables at Knowsley once in a month, and probably has never been on a race-course thrice in his life; but his father was as notable on the turf as in the Senate, and yet, like his friend, Lord George Bentinck, the leading turfite of his time, was never destined to win a Derby.

The first winner of the Oaks (run on the Friday after the Derby) was Lord Derby's Bridget, and the first winner of the Derby was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed. The most celebrated horse which ever ran at Epsom was Eclipse, entered when full five years old, for the maiden plate of £50. Eclipse was bred by the culloden Duke of Cumberland, so named because foaled at the time of the great eclipse of 1764. He was bought when a yearling by Mr. Wildman for seventy-five guineas. This history of the purchase is curious. Wildman had a friend in the Duke's stud who had given him a "tip" as to the extraordinary excellence of Eclipse. So, as soon as he heard that the Duke's stud was to be sold he hurried to Windsor, but didn't arrive until his object had been knocked down for £70 He found, however, that the sale had begun before the hour named, and forthwith protested, and insisted that the lots be put up again. This was done, and Wildman got him for five guineas more.

In 1769 O'Kelly, an Irish adventurer, who had an extraordinary career, bought a half share of Eclipse for 650 guineas from Wildman, and subsequently completed the purchase for 1,100 guineas more. On the Duke of Bedford asking, in 1779, how much he would take for him, he is said to have replied, "By the mass, my lord, it's not all Bedford level"—a farm tract worth some £10,000 a year then, and thrice that sum now—"could purchase him." In later days O'Kelly stated that he had made £25,000 by the horse. Nothing comparable to him has been known on the turf. He beat every competitor with the utmost ease. In twenty-three years his progeny earned for their owners £:58,071.

In 1788 Eclipse was removed from his owner's house at Epsom to Cannons in a van, and died in the following February, aged 25. "Cakes and ale" were given at his funeral, and he lies buried in a picturesque spot in the grounds.

A good case of biter bit occurred at Epsom in old Lord Derby's day. A young foreigner, a great favorite with the hunting men of the district, was induced, after dinner, to back a horse of his which had been easily beaten in a former match by the mare of a noted stable keeper. The stable keeper fixed upon the servant of a gentleman present as his jockey; the foreigner selected his own groom. Two days, however, before the match the foreigner learned that his opponent had secretly engaged a regular jockey, and mentioned this to a "horsey" Yorkshire friend, adding that of course his chance was now gone. The friend told him to go instantly to Newmarket, and hire Buckle, the first jockey of the day. When he reached Epsom, the foreigner found the innkeeper and his friends in high spirits, and betting heavily on the mare. The foreigner said that his man would arrive in a few minutes, and the horses were saddled. Just then a post chaise drove up, and Buckle, perfectly equipped, stepped out, was on the foreigner's horse in a trice, and by skillful riding brought him in the winner.

The apartments in the grand stand at Epsom were originally, it is said, designed for gambling rooms. When gambling became illegal, a Mr. Dorling, whose "c'rect card" of the race was for years a feature of the course, took the stand for twenty-one years, and refused to allow any gambling, although once offered $1,000 for a corner wherein to carry it on. But if there is not gambling in the grand stand, there is plenty outside of it. The notable wrecks of late years have been the Marquis of Hastings, who was completely ruined, and Lord Courtenay, who passed through the bankruptcy court owing $3,500,000. In 1837 all London was horrified at the suicide of Hon. Berkeley Craven, on the evening of Derby day. He would have been a defaulter at Tattersall's to the tune of $40,000, through recklessly backing Lord Jersey's famous Bay Middleton.

Both at Epsom and Ascot there is always a Police Magistrate in attendance at the grand stand, and a regular court room, clerk, &c., so that cases may be promptly dealt with, and time and trouble saved—a highly necessary course, now that railroads have practically made these resorts a suburb of the great metropolis.

The Origin of Flowers.

[Professor Grant Allen in the Cornhill Magazine.]

"In the forests which then bordered the great deltas of forgotton Amazons and Niles it seems probable that no gleam of scarlet, blue or purple ever broke the interminable sea of waving green. Uncanny trees, with sculptured or tesselated bark, raised their heads high above the damp soil into which they thrust their armor-plated roots; huge horse-tails swayed their jointed stems before the fiercer tempests raised by a younger and lustier sun; tree-ferns, screw pines and araucarias diversified the landscape with their quaint and symmetrical shapes; while beneath the rich decaying mould was carpeted with mosses, lichens and a thousand creeping plants, all of them bearing the archaic stamp peculiar to these earliest developments of vegetable life; but nowhere could the eye of an imaginary visitor have lighted on a bright flower, a crimson fruit or a solitary gaudily painted butterfly. Green and green and green again, on every side; the gaze would have rested, wherever it fell, upon one unbroken field of glittering verdure." He holds that the flower is a development from the feeblest leaves, which, as they rotted, displayed colors, the result of decay, not of vigor, which attracted the pollen-carrying insects, and thus in ages gave the plant with this tendency most strongly developed the superiority in the struggle for survival.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has not as yet signed Blasius Pistorius' death-warrant. A movement is on foot to induce the Governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. District Attorney Hagart is opposed to the hanging of Pistorius, and will be one of the first to assist the unfortunate man's friends in securing for him Executive clemency.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

A Contrast Between the Paris and Philadelphia Expositions.

The American Flag Everywhere in Paris.

[J. W. F. in Philadelphia Press.]

There is such a difference between a Sunday at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 and a Sunday at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, that a reference to it may not be out of place. The doors of the Centennial were closed on the Sabbath to the poor paying public, and gratuitously opened to the rich and favored few; but this pitiful inconsistency that would have broken down any ordinary fair, was overlooked in the general pride and joy of the people over their magnificent celebration. Here the gates are open to all, and though the English and Americans do not show their wares, and some other foreign sections are closed, the French, Italians and Spaniards are in their glory, the water rushes from below the gallery of the Trocadero into the basin, and the French bands fill the air with the music of France. The admission fee is one franc (twenty cents), which, small as it is, is too much for many of the working classes, who pour along the lovely quays of the Seine, crowd public gardens or sit under the luxurious chestnuts that line the Champs Elysees, where you get a comfortable chair for a sous (one American penny). Inside the Exhibition you have a brilliant human kaleidoscope, even more original than the equally varied products of human skill and toil. Paris is your true cosmos in miniature, and it needed no such extra attraction to call here the citizens of the world. More of them come, of course; but Paris is always the magnet of the nations, and all nations are at home in Paris. Every language is spoken here, and as you wander through the Exhibition, you seem to be in another Babel. Drunken men are never seen within or without. The sober Turk, the silent Chinese, the courteous Japanese, the stolid English, the solid German, the blonde Russian, the active American, are at their best, as if to prove that art, besides refining the human race, also educates and elevates it.

It is very gratifying to observe the frequency of the flag of the United States in the streets of Paris. The colors of all the nations are displayed, but that of America is most prominent after the tri-color. In fact, the French Republic is every day settling itself more strongly on American foundations. The words "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" are not only engraved on the public edifices, but on the hearts of the people. The Marseillaise is sung on the streets, the pictures of the Republican chiefs are sold in the print shops, the press is as free as it is in America, and the Republicans in the French Parliament are as united as a band of brothers. The process of weeding out the aristocrats who were forced into the Assembly by fraud, is going on, and the reactionary papers are very angry, but the policy of Gambetta and his associates is remorseless, because it is just. Universal suffrage under Napoleon III was a farce, a fraud and a crime. The people voted and his myrmidons counted other ballots as theirs. In 1880, when the Marshal President of France will be chosen by a fair majority, not one on fabricated returns, made up by political priests or paid agents of rich and ambitious princes. God save the French Republic.

STRONG POINTS.

Something of More Importance Than Anderson's Disclosures.

[New York Herald of Wednesday.]

What is of more general importance, however is the showing of how, under such men as Packard, Kellogg, Pitkin, and their pals, the State of Louisiana was politically manipulated. The parish of East Feliciana is nearly as big as the State of Rhode Island, but under the rule of these carpet-baggers an obscure Custom House clerk, who had never even been in the parish was sent up from New Orleans to take entire charge of the election, to register the voters and conduct all the long preliminaries and the actual voting among a population about whom he could know nothing and with whom he had no interest in common. He appears to have consorted mainly with persons of bad character, and took for his assistant in his political duties a Republican ruffian whom several witnesses declare to have killed at least twenty men. When, even under these circumstances, which would create ill feeling and resentment among any people and, it is safe to say, would not be endured by the people in any Northern State, he made his returns and it was discovered by Kellogg and Packard that he had filed no protest against the election, he was at once asked why he had done so, and followed about until he did make a protest. This paper was not in lawful form; it was not verified by the signatures of citizens known to him, as the law required; it was not made at the time of the election, but later in New Orleans, after he had been under the influence of the Republican chiefs; it was done at their request and was certified by that convenient tool of Kellogg and Packard, Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, whose certification is found appended to almost all the protests and who has been rewarded by Mr. Hayes with an office in a Western Territory. These facts, which do not rest on Anderson's testimony, but are undisputed, show how Louisiana was treated by the Republican carpet-baggers, and such facts as these are more important to be remembered by Northern people than anything Anderson can bring out.

Old Si in France.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

"I'se gwine ter git bankruptid ef I stay heah much longer!" said Old Si, after one of his morning excursions.

"What makes you think so?"

"Kase I'se been heah two weeks now, an' I kant tell how much 10 cents is in dis French money, no way dat I kin fix it!"

"What's the difficulty?"

"Dat's hit—ef dey'd only print dere 'rithmeticks in United States talk so dat I could git er grip on hit, but I moughter keep books wid dese fokes; but dey don'd."

"Oh, you will learn by and by!"

"Jess 'bout de time dat I'se bustid I'll kno' all 'bout it,—dat is, I'll kno, how ter count what I ain't got, an' dey'll kno' how ter keep what I'se gib 'em! Dat's jess de nine-hole dat I'se trying to keep out en."

"Well, what is it that bothers you about the money?"

"W'y, I goes out wid dis silber piece dat looks like er quarter ter gent change; de man in de store gibs me er hundred centimes, ez he says. Den I tinks he's done cheeted hissef, but dat ain't my fault. I goes in next do' an' buys somethin' dat's mark'd twenty-five sous, which I kno's fum New Orleans means cents, an 'fore de Lord, de man takes dat hundred centimes dat I calls er dollar, an make me gib him five cents mo' ter boot! Dat's what I call highway and low-flung robbery!"

"But that silver piece was only 20 cents; and 100 centimes make one franc, or 20 cents, you see?"

"I heah yer, but I'se studyin' now!"

"What about?"

"Dey say dat er heap ob dem Nunited States bonds is helt ober dis way, don't dey?"

"So they are."

"Well, all I'se got ter say is dis: dat I ain't no repudiashuner, ef I wuz fer de Silber bill, but when I gets home again I'se fer payin' de furrin bondholders er 100 centimes on de dollar. I'se bound ter get eben umhow!"

Then he counted his money again, and went out after a pair of "galluses."

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 15, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.

A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

We offer the following list of Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until July 1, 1878.

For Club of 400 Subscribers—A first class spring buggy to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 100 Copies—A Sewing Machine to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 50—An Elgin Company American Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 25—A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 20—A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months, postage prepaid to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 10—One copy of THE WEEKLY POST, free, to getter up of Club; and, lastly,

To each and every yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1 until April 1, 1878, a beautiful engraving.

Address

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

THE PERIL OF GERMANY.

The German people seem to be thoroughly alarmed at the recent almost successful attempt of Dr. NOBILING on the Emperor's life. HOEDEL'S crazy attempt, a few weeks before, was not considered of much significance, because it was deemed an isolated act, and it was in this view that the Imperial Parliament refused to pass a law proposed by the Government for the suppression of Socialism. But NOBILING'S attempt was of a different character. It is known in Germany that the assassin, in firing on the Emperor WILLIAM, simply did the will of an organized society, which had assigned that duty to him by lot. It is further known that the proposed assassination was intended to put out of the way an obstacle to the success of the Socialist party. It was a deliberately planned and fully considered party move. It appears even to have been decided upon, after a discussion as to what sovereign in all the States of Europe would prove the most profitable victim to the party. The Socialist party has its organization in every part of the Empire; it has its presses and its orators, and the customary machinery for the propogation of its ideas, as well as an intimate connection with the Socialists of other European nations, particularly Russia. Its members use the mail, and avail themselves of the protection of the police, and resort to the Courts for the defense of their rights, and find themselves protected by the laws from those energetic procedures of the Government by which alone such enemies could be crippled. They fight against society, themselves safe in the protection it affords to all.

It is no wonder the German Government, as well as conservative citizens, are alarmed. The danger is hidden and may burst forth at any time. The Socialist proposes chaos that he may create therefrom a new order of things, which he pretends will be better than that which now exists.

It is probable the Imperial Parliament will be summoned in extraordinary session at an early day to consider the Socialist law which failed at the late session. In case the Deputies should again reject it, Parliament will be dissolved and the Government will order a new election; and in the existing state of feeling, can hardly fail to carry a majority of Deputies committed to the most stringent laws. The bill put forward by the Government, at the late session of Parliament as its first attempt to repress the Socialists, is a very stringent one. It provides for a great enlargement of the powers of the police, already immense both in the surveillance of politicians, espionage of citizens, supervision of political meetings of all kinds and regulation of the press. Even now in Germany to hold any kind of a political meeting, it is first necessary to obtain a permit from the police authorities. After permission is gained an officer is sent to the meeting who is furnished a prominent place where he can hear and observe everything, and he has it in his power to dissolve the meeting at any moment by his own arbitrary act. If a word is let drop that he does not approve of, he rises and dissolves the meeting. The law provides a severe punishment for any person failing to comply with the demand to retire from the meeting at once, and also for the owners of a hall or room which is let to people who utter sentiments therein that are not approved by the Government. The press can be suppressed in the most arbitrary manner; and meetings of the most innocent character are broken up by the ignorance or malice of officials.

It is one of the evils of these repressive laws that they affect all classes alike. Aimed at the Socialist, they fall with greater severity on the great mass of the people, because the Socialists are educated in slipping through the meshes of the most arbitrary laws. It is part of their system. It may happen as a consequence that these proposed laws will spread the discontent existing in the empire, and that the measures devised to abate an evil may swell it to extraordinary proportions, and even precipitate a revolution. The German has solid and reasonable grounds of complaint against his Government. They are paying dearly for the grandeur of the empire, and a united Germany. The business condition of the country is even more depressed than that of America; employment is wanted and wages are scant. Added to this is the enforced military service which takes away from every young man the best years of his life to build up a military power, to be used as an instrument of oppression, or to blazen the glory of a dynasty about which he cares nothing. It seems to us, no matter how severe the laws, the Socialistic or revolutionary element in Germany must increase; and therein lies the peril of the empire.

—A special from LONDON Friday, based on private letters from Berlin, states that while the attempted assassination of the Emperor is universally denounced, yet the country is ripe for revolution and a republic. "France, now under Republican rule," it is said, "is prosperous, rich and happy, while Germany under the Empire, is poor, depressed and wretched." The alliance with the Czar means grandeur for the Empire, but taxes and military service for the people. In case of the death of the Emperor a Republican revolution is predicted.

"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON."

Oregon pans out better and better. We have the Legislature to a certainty, with a majority on joint ballot of at least twelve over both Republicans and Independents. WHITTAKER, the Democratic candidate, is elected as the first Representative to the forty-sixth Congress, by a majority of 500 or 600. This is a Democratic gain, and does not presage well for the Republican bluster about carrying the next House. But in addition, the Democrats claim the election of THAYER for Governor, with favorable chances on the rest of the State ticket. The good news is told in the following dispatch from the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 7.—Nearly full and complete returns have been received from all parts of the State, and these justify us in the statement that the Legislature will be Democratic by a majority of at least twelve over both Republicans and Independents. Some of the Independents will act with the Democrats and increase this majority. It is positively known that the Democratic members on joint ballot will be as high as fifty-one votes. Whittaker's majority (Democratic candidate for Congress) will be between 500 and 600 and may run over the large figure. This is not disputed by the Republicans. We also claim the election of Thayer (Democratic candidate for Governor). The rest of the State ticket is in doubt, with chances favorable to the Democrats. W. H. WATKINS,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

This does not look as if the POTTER investigation was hurting to speak of, when a State that gave HAYES a majority throws itself into the Democratic column with a vim that gives us a gain of Senator and Representative in Congress, and the vote of the State, should the next Presidential election go to the House of Representatives.

THE vote on striking out the enacting clause of the WOOD Tariff bill, as stated yesterday, nineteen Democrats are recorded in the affirmative. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats in the negative. Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada and Nebraska voted their solid delegations at least so far as they were present, against tariff revision. Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and Colorado voted for it. The other States were divided. All the Ohio Republicans except COX voted to strike out, while all the Democrats voted against it. WOOD is very much mortified at his defeat, although he must have expected it from the result of almost every vote that has been taken on the question. The bill would have been defeated long ago, if a few members had not sustained Mr. WOOD for the purpose of making speeches, intending to vote against the bill ultimately. The result ends all prospect of tariff revision for this Congress, for members will hardly change their views between now and next session.

THE Louisiana electoral certificates, on which the Electoral Commission awarded the votes of that State to Mr. HAYES, were—

First—A duplicate return received by mail. This document was informal and of no legal value, because it did not comply with the mandatory requirements of the twelfth article of the Constitution or with sections 138 and 139 of the Revised Statutes.

Second—Two other duplicate returns received by mail and messenger were also opened in joint convention and sent to the Electoral Commission. These comply with the Constitution and laws in every respect. But both these returns are now admitted forgeries. Judge LEVISEE, one of the HAYES electors whose name is appended to them, swears he never signed them; that his signature is a clumsy forgery; and that he was not in New Orleans at the time they must have been made up. It is believed the signatures of five other electors were also forged.

The decision of the Electoral Commission declares that they award the vote of Louisiana to HAYES and WHEELER on "certificates marked 1 and 3;" No. 1 was not in form according to the Constitution and the laws, and No. 3, while in form, was a base forgery. Mr. MCMAHON, of the Committee, gives the following syllabus of his opinion in regard to the effect of these discoveries upon the validity of the electoral certificates before the Commission from the State of Louisiana:

First—The Constitution of the United States, (Article XII., amendment) requires that the electors shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President. Second—The law (sec. 139, Revised Statutes) requires that "The electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice-President are contained therein." The genuine Kellogg certificate (No. 1) did not comply with the above constitutional requirement, nor with the law above quoted. Distinct lists were not made out, but only one list, nor did this certificate contain upon the envelope the certificate above required by section 139. To remedy these defects in the genuine documents new ones were manufactured, being certificates known as No. 3" and "No. 3 duplicate." These were in due form of law, but were forged. The forged documents were two in number, only one genuine one being presented. They were all laid before the two Houses, by them referred to the Electoral Commission, and embraced in their opinion as genuine. The forgeries of Levisee's name occur in eight different places in certificates "No. 3" and "No. 3 duplicate."

But after all these forgeries were immaterial. The great crime was committed by the Returning Board and the visiting statesmen, and these forgeries were trivial and clerical in comparison; but they do show how HAYES' pathway is marked with forgery and perjury from the time the polls closed in Louisiana until the vote of the State had been awarded him, on forged and illegal returns by the Electoral Commission Returning Board.

THE *Gazette* thinks HAYES "has not shown wisdom of the Democratic kind in dealing with scamps like ANDERSON," and adds:

The Democratic plan would have been to have fixed him with an office that would have taken him farthest from home, and so silenced him. Hayes was not of that sort. The difference is that, with a chance to thus intermingle in a piece of rascality, Tilden would have been certain to have been on hand.

We would suggest to the *Gazette* that the facts are against it. It is only supposition as to what TILDEN would do, but we happen to know what HAYES did. That makes all the difference in the world. He indorsed on ANDERSON'S application—"Appoint this gentleman to a place in a warm climate—this is a special case," and straightway ANDERSON was booked for Funchal, Maderia. It is safe to say if HAYES and STANLEY MATTHEWS had got ANDERSON off to Funchal, there would have been no explosion, so far as he is concerned. And what about sending PACKARD, who was going for his Fraudulency last summer tooth-and-nail, to Liverpool? Does anyone doubt he gets the best office in the government on condition he shall keep quiet? He won't be at the Ohio, Iowa and other State Conventions this year as he was last. And MCLIN, too; Mr. HAYES twice appointed him Chief Justice of the most inaccessible of our Western Territories. The bribes and hush money were thrown around by Mr. HAYES with a lavish hand. It was one branch of his civil service reform.

THE POTTER Committee had rehearsed before it Thursday the old story of LEVISEE, the Louisiana elector, who was approached by a man named ASHER with a "feeler" as to whether he would accept a large sum of money to vote for TILDEN, or resign his position as elector. This same story was told before the Senate Committee during the Louisiana investigation, but attracted little attention at that time. If there are any new facts bearing on it we hope they will be brought out. The truth and the whole truth is what the people want in this business. We have an idea it will turn out that this attempt to bribe LEVISEE originated with his own party friends to test him, or for the purpose of making up a "case" against the Democrats. We shall see.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

AN Indian war generally puts in an appearance when the Army bill is pending in Congress.

THE New York *Sun* thinks there will not be a change in the Cabinet, as the time is at hand when the whole concern will have to leave.

THE President coolly turned his back upon Anderson when he wanted office.—*Chronicle.*

"Appoint this gentleman to a Consulate in a warm climate. This is a special case.
"R. B. H."

THE Republican papers have stopped talking revolution about the POTTER Committee, and are trying to polish up reputations damaged by its first day's investigation. Already the Senate has ordered whitewash for MATTHEWS.

BULLARD, the CAMERON member of the House of Representatives from Delaware county, has been found guilty of embezzling the funds of a savings bank at Media by false entries, under the color of his office of Secretary.

MR. *De Facto* WHEELER'S relative, who is making a tolerably vigorous political paper out of the *Christian Advocate*, is in a terrible state of mind about the POTTER investigation. The *Advocate* shrieks "the whirlwind of revolution is around us," "wreck," "free institutions," "liberty." Ice to the head.

THE tide of European immigration is setting in again. On Wednerday there arrived in New York, 1,591 immigrants, an unusually large number for one day. These were Germans, Swedes, Danes, Russians, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welchmen and Irishmen. The majority of them appeared to be very poor.

THE Indian war in Idaho appears to be due solely to the blunders or corruption of BRAYMAN, appointed Governor of that Territory to pay off one of Mr. HAYES' civil service reform debts. BRAYMAN gave the hostile Indians permits to purchase ammunition from the traders, of which they fully availed themselves, and were thus enabled to go on the war-path fully equipped for murder and rapine. A number of settlers have been killed, women and children carried off, and farms laid waste. Meetings have been held in the territory denouncing BRAYMAN and demanding his removal. He at first denied he gave the orders for ammunition, for breech-loaders, but a number of them have been found and identified. It would not surprise us if news was received of his being found hanging to a tree.

THE "bloody shirt" has often been made to do good service in withdrawing public attention from Radical iniquities, but JOHN SHERMAN'S cool proposition to have the POTTER Committee drop the SHERMAN-ANDERSON letter and the LEVISEE forgeries and examine a hundred witnesses about intimidation in Louisiana, is icy even for JOHN. The subject of intimidation was thoroughly gone into by House and Senate Committees after the Presidential election. We hope SHERMAN will be kept to the text of forged certificates, his ANDERSON letter, and his bribes to Louisiana bummers to keep still. He is a worse man than STANLEY MATTHEWS, although the latter makes rather a pitiable showing. If SHERMAN will make his appearance before the Committee with the sainted ELIZA PINKSTON on his arm, we would like to see him have a chance with the ensanguined undergarment, but not otherwise. The POTTER Committee means business.

THE feature of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, was the address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher takes a hopeful view of the future, but he regrets the decline of the military spirit in the North. A somewhat remarkable letter was received from General Sherman. He hoped the old Ninth corps would so speak that "the enemies of the country would not again make the mistake of rushing into civil war." Here is what the impulsive Tecumseh says, probably after reading brother John's letter to Anderson:

There is real danger that the silence of our soldierly masses may again, as in 1861, be misconstrued. Men who filled the ranks of our Northern army were of the most industrious class, who now again are so immersed in business matters as not to hear or heed violent harangues of another kind. Therefore, I hope you will have at Springfield a full representation of the old Ninth corps, and that you will speak right out and to the point, that the enemies of our country may not again commit the mistake of rushing into civil war.

"WANT no more correspondence and no more nonsense. Come here and arrange this affair, or you can all face the music." Thus telegraphed James E. Anderson on the 7th of June, 1877, to Stanley Matthews at Cincinnatti. Yet after this and much other insulting language from his Louisiana pal, the Senator from Ohio, Hayes' mouthpiece, wrote Anderson from the Senate chamber at Washington, on the 12th of February this year, a humble letter, saying; "I have been subjected to so much misrepresentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do, that I do not think it would be wise for me to go to Philadelphia or Baltimore for the purpose of meeting you. In case you should find it convenient to be in Washington, I shall be pleased to see you!" When you join with thieves, you must divide the swag squarely, or you will get into trouble with them.

ALL Saints, Margaret street, London, was built for the poor, but, being magnificent and having fine music, is chiefly occupied by the rich. A popular novelist thus alludes to it:

In a church which is garnished with mullion and gable,
With altar, and reredos, with gargoyle, and groin,
The penitents' dresses are sealskin and sable,
The odor of sanctity's Eau-de Cologne,
But surely, if Lucifer, flying from Hades,
Were to gaze on the crowd, with its pansies and paints,
He would say, as he looked on the lords and the ladies,
"Oh, where is All Sinners' if this is All Saints?"

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. LEMOYNE states that he is receiving many applications for cremation.

GOVERNOR VANCE has a strong showing for the Senate in North Carolina.

JENNIE JUNE says the Woman's Hotel failed because it was a man's idea.

GENERAL FREMONT has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of one of the Territories.

JAMES LAMBERT the brave Scotchman—Charles Reade's hero and martyr—died in Glasgow a short time ago.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S new saloon railway car cost $30,000, and is considered one of the most beautiful ever built.

EDISON has won his suit against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for infringing on his patents.

A LONDON bootmaker has this interesting announcement in his window: "Ladies will be sold at seven shillings a pair."

BOUCICAULT'S steam yacht, now building at Newberg, N. Y., will be 127 feet long. The interior will be furnished with rare elegance.

MR. HUXLEY is to represent England at the gathering of the geologists in Paris in July. Seven American geologists will attend the meeting.

PRESIDENT MCMAHON refused to sign the order for the execution of the Communist Garcia. The convict is about seventy years of age.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* thinks there are two ways of looking at things—one as they are and the other as they are seen by George Alfred Townsend.

ARCHBISHOP MCHALE, of Tuam, Ireland, is 87 years old, and is supposed to be the oldest Archbishop in the world. He was consecrated in 1825.

A PHILADELPHIA lawyer collected $442 for a soldier's widow, and charged her $250 which is ten times the legal fee. The shyster was arrested and sent to prison for eight months.

ISAAC WHITE, who has just died at Toronto, at the age of eighty-seven, fought in war of 1812, and was by the side of General Brock when he fell in the battle of Queenstown Heights.

MR. RICHARD H. DANA has celebrated his 90th birthday. Peter Cooper is not quite 89, and has a jolly way of saying, "When I was a young man, Bryant was a boy, writing poetry."

JUAN GONZALES, a Mexican living near Fort Concho, Texas, throws a lasso two hundred and twenty-five feet in length as accurately as a good marksman could shoot with a rifle.

THE following is the heading over the report of a libel suit in Buffalo: "A citizen wants the *Courier* Company to pay him seven thousand and four hundred dollars. He recovers it all—except seventy-four hundred dollars and costs."

AT Warsaw there is a ladies' club wherein the rule is that no morning dress shall cost more than $25, no evening dress more than $50, and no bonnet more than $7 50. At each quarterly meeting each lady must declare that she owes neither a milliner or a dressmaker.

AUSTIN (Texas) *Statesman*:—"It is claimed that the bond given by King Fisher, at Eagle Pass, under indictment for fourteen murders in the first degree, forty assaults to commit murder, fifty arsons and 300 robberies is not worth a second hand chew of tobacco."

SUNSET COX lives in a little box of a house at Washington just below the coast survey building, and walks to the Capitol. One peculiarity of Mr. Cox's Congressional life is that he generally begins the winter at a hotel, and closes it by keeping house in some cozy place away from the reach of the political people that crowd the hotels

MASTER ROBERT VERNON HARCOURT is now over four weeks old and is the first born of Sir William and Lady Harcourt; English on his fathers side by some hundreds of years of honorable descent; American by his mother, who was daughter to the late Minister of the United States to England, the illustrious historian, Motley.

IT is told of Spurgeon that it is his habit to shut himself up on Saturdays, and that one Saturday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to his servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered and the following answer returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with his Master."

THE house in Philadelphia of James E. Anderson, late Supervisor of Elections, of East Feliciana, La., was robbed on Tuesday last of some important documents and a quantity of jewelry. The theft was traced to a colored boy, who had been employed in the house, and upon his confession all the papers were found secreted in the chimney.

JUDGE CHOATE, the new Federal District Judge at New York, has issued an order reducing all fees and costs to the legal standard and otherwise interfering for the financial advantage of the parties to suits tried before his court. No one within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has ever done this, and some lawyers and officials are correspondingly disgusted.

WHEN Herr Von Bulow was in Boston he was introduced to the composer of "Evangeline." "This," said the master of ceremonies, "is Mr. Rice. He has writ ten an opera and knows nothing about music." "Vell," replied this prince of the piano, with a shrug that would have done credit to a Frenchman, "I know another man who has written an opera and knows nothing about music—Mr. Verdi."

MISS ELIZA, the fourth daughter of Captain M. F. Maury, of Virginia has published a letter, addressed to the women of the State, proposing to establish a "women's fund for the liquidation of the State debt," to be based upon the voluntary contributions of all classes of females, in any amounts they may think proper. Miss Maury leads off by starting the fund with "the price of her singing lessons for the rest of the year."

WILLIAM HENRY PECK, one of the best of Southern story-writers, lives in Atlanta, Ga., where he is the centre of a large circle of literary and social friends. Professor Peck is a man of fine culture and of generous habits. He writes rapidly and powerfully. His stories are closely plotted, in a style resembling that of Wilkie Collins He is engaged on the New York *Ledger*. Mr. Bonner having been shrewd enough to secure the exclusive use of his pen for a number of years. His salary is said to be $10,000 per annum. He is the prime favorite of the *Ledger* corps throughout the South.

"THE DERBY."

The Winner for 1878 and Some Facts About the Famous Race.

A cable despatch says that the great event of the English racing season, the race for the Derby stakes, took place at the Epsom summer meeting on Wednesday, and was won by General Peel's bay colt Sefton. Count F. de Lagrange's black colt Insulaire was second, and Lord Falmouth's bay colt Childeric third. Sefton was ridden by Constable. Twenty-two horses started.

THE DERBY AND ITS HISTORY.

The Epsom races came into fame through a man whose name is very familiar to Americans—Gen. Burgoyne. He had been accustomed to stay at the inn called "The Oaks," when hunting and shooting in that then wild district, where it is likely enough that he retired when in disgrace on his return home from this country. Taking a fancy to the place, he bought it, and a few years later sold it to his friend and patron, Lord Derby, great grandfather of the present Earl. Lord Derby's second wife was Miss Farren, a famous actress, to whose careful instruction the late Earl is said to have been indebted considerably for having become the first orator in the House of Commons, and on the occasion of her marriage Burgoyne composed a well-known poem, called "The Maid of the Oaks."

In 1779 Lord Derby, delighted with the racing facilities offered by the Downs, established "The Oaks Stakes," and in the following year "The Derby Stakes," so that the latter great race is within two years of its centenary. The Oaks, transformed by Lord Derby into a vast hunting establishment, with fifty bedchambers, long ago passed from the Stanleys. The present Earl cares for none of these things, doesn't enter his stables at Knowsley once in a month, and probably has never been on a race-course thrice in his life; but his father was as notable on the turf as in the Senate, and yet, like his friend, Lord George Bentinck, the leading turfite of his time, was never destined to win a Derby.

The first winner of the Oaks (run on the Friday after the Derby) was Lord Derby's Bridget, and the first winner of the Derby was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed. The most celebrated horse which ever ran at Epsom was Eclipse, entered when full five years old, for the maiden plate of £50. Eclipse was bred by the culloden Duke of Cumberland, so named because foaled at the time of the great eclipse of 1764. He was bought when a yearling by Mr. Wildman for seventy five guineas. This history of the purchase is curious. Wildman had a friend in the Duke's stud who had given him a "tip" as to the extraordinary excellence of Eclipse. So, as soon as he heard that the Duke's stud was to be sold he hurried to Windsor, but didn't arrive until his object had been knocked down for £70 He found, however, that the sale had begun before the hour named, and forthwith protested, and insisted that the lots be put up again. This was done, and Wildman got him for five guineas more.

In 1769 O'Kelly, an Irish adventurer, who had an extraordinary career, bought a half share of Eclipse for 650 guineas from Wildman, and subsequently completed the purchase for 1,100 guineas more. On the Duke of Bedford asking, in 1779, how much he would take for him, he is said to have replied, "By the mass, my lord, it's not all Bedford level"—a farm tract worth some £10,000 a year then, and thrice that sum now—"could purchase him." In later days O'Kelly stated that he had made £25,000 by the horse. Nothing comparable to him has been known on the turf. He beat every competitor with the utmost ease. In twenty-three years his progeny earned for their owners £158,071.

In 1788 Eclipse was removed from his owner's house at Epsom to Cannons in a van, and died in the following February, aged 25. "Cakes and ale" were given at his funeral, and he lies buried in a picturesque spot in the grounds.

A good case of biter bit occurred at Epsom in old Lord Derby's day. A young foreigner, a great favorite with the hunting men of the district, was induced, after dinner, to back a horse of his which had been easily beaten in a former match by the mare of a noted stable keeper. The stable keeper fixed upon the servant of a gentleman present as his jockey; the foreigner selected his own groom. Two days, however, before the match the foreigner learned that his opponent had secretly engaged a regular jockey, and mentioned this to a "horsey" Yorkshire friend, adding that of course his chance was now gone. The friend told him to go instantly to Newmarket, and hire Buckle, the first jockey of the day. When he reached Epsom, the foreigner found the innkeeper and his friends in high spirits, and betting heavily on the mare. The foreigner said that his man would arrive in a few minutes, and the horses were saddled. Just then a post chaise drove up, and Buckle, perfectly equipped, stepped out, was on the foreigner's horse in a trice, and by skillful riding brought him in the winner.

The apartments in the grand stand at Epsom were originally, it is said, designed for gambling rooms. When gambling became illegal, a Mr. Dorling, whose "correct card" of the race was for years a feature of the course, took the stand for twenty-one years, and refused to allow any gambling, although once offered $1,000 for a corner wherein to carry it on. But if there is not gambling in the grand stand, there is plenty outside of it. The notable wrecks of late years have been the Marquis of Hastings, who was completely ruined, and Lord Courtenay, who passed through the bankruptcy court owing $3,500,000. In 1837 all London was horrified at the suicide of Hon. Berkeley Craven, on the evening of Derby day. He would have been a defaulter at Tattersall's to the tune of $40,000, through recklessly backing Lord Jersey's famous Bay Middleton.

Both at Epsom and Ascot there is always a Police Magistrate in attendance at the grand stand, and a regular court room, clerk, &c., so that cases may be promptly dealt with, and time and trouble saved—a highly necessary course, now that railroads have practically made these resorts a suburb of the great metropolis.

The Origin of Flowers.

[Professor Grant Allen in the Cornhill Magazine.]

"In the forests which then bordered the great deltas of forgotten Amazons and Niles it seems probable that no gleam of scarlet, blue or purple ever broke the interminable sea of waving green. Uncanny trees, with sculptured or tesselated bark, raised their heads high above the damp soil into which they thrust their armor-plated roots; huge horse-tails swayed their jointed stems before the fiercer tempests raised by a younger and lustier sun; tree-ferns, screw pines and araucarias diversified the landscape with their quaint and symmetrical shapes; while beneath the rich decaying mould was carpeted with mosses, lichens and a thousand creeping plants, all of them bearing the archaic stamp peculiar to these earliest developments of vegetable life; but nowhere could the eye of an imaginary visitor have lighted on a bright flower, a crimson fruit or a solitary gaudily painted butterfly. Green and green and green again, on every side; the gaze would have rested, wherever it fell, upon one unbroken field of glittering verdure." He holds that the flower is a development from the feeblest leaves, which, as they rotted, displayed colors, the result of decay, not of vigor, which attracted the pollen-carrying insects, and thus in ages gave the plant with this tendency most strongly developed the superiority in the struggle for survival.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has not as yet signed Blasius Pistorius' death-warrant. A movement is on foot to induce the Governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. District Attorney Hagart is opposed to the hanging of Pistorius, and will be one of the first to assist the unfortunate man's friends in securing for him Executive clemency.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

A Contrast Between the Paris and Philadelphia Expositions.

The American Flag Everywhere in Paris.

[J. W. F. in Philadelphia Press.]

There is such a difference between a Sunday at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 and a Sunday at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, that a reference to it may not be out of place. The doors of the Centennial were closed on the Sabbath to the poor paying public, and gratuitously opened to the rich and favored few; but this pitiful inconsistency that would have broken down any ordinary fair, was overlooked in the general pride and joy of the people over their magnificent celebration. Here the gates are open to all, and though the English and Americans do not show their wares, and some other foreign sections are closed, the French, Italians and Spaniards are in their glory, the water rushes from below the gallery of the Trocadero into the basin, and the French bands fill the air with the music of France. The admission fee is one franc (twenty cents), which, small as it is, is too much for many of the working classes, who pour along the lovely quays of the Seine, crowd public gardens or sit under the luxurious chestnuts that line the Champs Elysees, where you get a comfortable chair for a sous (one American penny). Inside the Exhibition you have a brilliant human kaleidoscope, even more original than the equally varied products of human skill and toil. Paris is your true cosmos in miniature, and it needed no such extra attraction to call here the citizens of the world. More of them come, of course; but Paris is always the magnet of the nations, and all nations are at home in Paris. Every language is spoken here, and as you wander through the Exhibition, you seem to be in another Babel. Drunken men are never seen within or without. The sober Turk, the silent Chinese, the courteous Japanese, the stolid English, the solid German, the blonde Russian, the active American, are at their best, as if to prove that art, besides refining the human race, also educates and elevates it.

It is very gratifying to observe the frequency of the flag of the United States in the streets of Paris. The colors of all the nations are displayed, but that of America is most prominent after the tri-color. In fact, the French Republic is every day setting itself more strongly on American foundations. The words "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" are not only engraved on the public edifices, but on the hearts of the people. The Marseillaise is sung on the streets, the pictures of the Republican chiefs are sold in the print shops, the press is as free as it is in America, and the Republicans in the French Parliament are as united as a band of brothers. The process of weeding out the aristocrats who were forced into the Assembly by fraud, is going on, and the reactionary papers are very angry, but the policy of Gambetta and his associates is remorseless, because it is just. Universal suffrage under Napoleon III was a farce, a fraud and a crime. The people voted and his myrmidons counted other ballots as theirs. In 1880, when the Marshal President of France will be chosen by a fair majority, not one on fabricated returns, made up by political priests or paid agents of rich and ambitious princes. God save the French Republic.

STRONG POINTS.

Something of More Importance Than Anderson's Disclosures.

[New York Herald of Wednesday.]

What is of more general importance, however is the showing of how, under such men as Packard, Kellogg, Pitkin, and their pals, the State of Louisiana was politically manipulated. The parish of East Feliciana is nearly as big as the State of Rhode Island, but under the rule of these carpet-baggers an obscure Custom House clerk, who had never even been in the parish was sent up from New Orleans to take entire charge of the election, to register the voters and conduct all the long preliminaries and the actual voting among a population about whom he could know nothing and with whom he had no interest in common. He appears to have consorted mainly with persons of bad character, and took for his assistant in his political duties a Republican ruffian whom several witnesses declare to have killed at least twenty men. When, even under these circumstances, which would create ill feeling and resentment among any people and, it is safe to say, would not be endured by the people in any Northern State, he made his returns and it was discovered by Kellogg and Packard that he had filed no protest against the election, he was at once asked why he had done so, and followed about until he did make a protest. This paper was not in lawful form; it was not verified by the signatures of citizens known to him, as the law required; it was not made at the time of the election, but later in New Orleans, after he had been under the influence of the Republican chiefs; it was done at their request and was certified by that convenient tool of Kellogg and Packard, Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, whose certification is found appended to almost all the protests and who has been rewarded by Mr. Hayes with an office in a Western Territory. These facts, which do not rest on Anderson's testimony, but are undisputed, show how Louisiana was treated by the Republican carpet-baggers, and such facts as these are more important to be remembered by Northern people than anything Anderson can bring out.

Old Si in France.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

"I'se gwine ter git bankruptid ef I stay heah much longer!" said Old Si, after one of his morning excursions.

"What makes you think so?"

"Kase I'se been heah two weeks now, an' I kant tell how much 10 cents is in dis French money, no way dat I kin fix it!"

"What's the difficulty?"

"Dat's hit—ef dey'd only print dere 'rithmeticks in United States talk so dat I comid git er grip on hit, but I mought sorter keep books wid dese fokes; but dey don'd."

"Oh, you will learn by and by!"

"Jess 'bout de time dat I'se bustid I'll kno' all 'bout it,—dat is, I'll kno, how ter count what I ain't got, an' dey'll kno' how ter keep what I'se gib 'em! Dat's jess de nine-hole dat I'se trying to keep out en."

"Well, what is it that bothers you about the money?"

"W'y, I goes out wid dis silber piece dat looks like er quarter ter gent change; de man in de store gibs me er hundred centimes, ez he says. Den I tinks he's done cheeted hissef, but dat ain't my fault. I goes in next do' an' buys sumethin' dat's mark'd twenty-five sous, which I kno's fum New Orleans means cents, an 'fore de Lord, de man takes dat hundred centimes dat I calls er dollar, an make me gib him five cents mo' ter boot! Dat's what I call highway and low-flung robbery!"

"But that silver piece was only 20 cents; and 100 centimes make one franc, or 20 cents, you see?"

"I heah yer, but I'se studyin' now!"

"What about?"

"Dey say dat er heap ob dem United States bonds is helt ober dis way, don't dey?"

"So they are."

"Well, all I'se got ter say is dis: dat I ain't no repudiashuner, ef I wuz fer de Silber bill, but when I gets home again I'se fer payin' de furrin bondholders er 100 centimes on de dollar. I'se bound ter get eben unhow!"

Then he counted his money again, and went out after a pair of "galluses."

THE LAST TOKEN.

The trumpets sound with careless jest,
Proud dames, with tripping pages, dressed
In jeweled robes, press through the crowd;
Patrician youth and laurel-browed
Grave senators stroll carelessly by
To see the Christian maiden die,
In the fierce old-time Roman way—
Waiting to see the slayer slay.

The moments speed; in restless mood
That great blood-baited multitude
Throng the vast range of glittering tiers;
Till Nero with his guard appears;
Then at the signal those huge men
Drag forward in the rock-lined den,
A fair young girl—the tender grace
Of life's sweet spring-time in her face.

A horrid shout leads to the skies,
Of savage hate; she lifts her eyes,
Puts back with trembling hands her hair;
While her lips move in silent prayer;
They lead the tawny leopard in,
Dazed by the loud, deep furious din.
O God! thou God so far above,
Where sleeps in this dread hour thy love?

But o'er the crouching leopard springs;
While yet the maiden shuddering clings
To the back walls, a sun-lit rose,
In its white petals folding close;
(Stolen from some cool retreat)
Echoes of thrush-tones, faint and sweet,
Drops warm yet from the giver's hands,
To where the doomed young convert stands.

The pallid fear dies in her face;
Fades the black horror from the place;
She lives again that brief bright hour,
At sunset in her rose-wreathed bower,
When, with the fountain's babble near,
Mingling in music on her ear,
She heard Love's sweet confession, low
As love tones are: "I love you so!"

The leopard stirs with stealthy tread!
And hark! the tumult overhead;
While, with a sudden, swift-herce bound,
Two loving, strong arms clasp her round.
"Lyra!" one clasp—one last, long cry,
"Dear Lord, thus—thus with thee to die."

"Night slowly creeps athwart the plain,
And Pagan Rome is still again.

JONES' FORTUNATE DREAM.

An Invention That is Bringing Millions to a Syracusan.

The Inventor's Story of Success, and the Millions it Has Brought Him.

[Syracuse Cor. New York Sun.]

Thomas D. Jones' sudden leap from comparative poverty to the possession of a million is the talk of the town. He saw defects in the common process of grinding flour, and by a simple invention that has remedied them has made, in less than ten months, $1,250,000. And, seemingly, this is just the beginning of what he is to make. The secret is in the dressing of the millstone that grinds the wheat. He saw that, by the ordinary picking process, too much surface was made on the stones. The kernel was crushed; he wished it to be granulated. The stones became hot, destroying the strength and color of the grain and taking out the gluten. He saw that, by lessening the surface, these defects must be overcome, and he set himself to work to overcome them. He has succeeded.

Jones lives in a plain but elegantly furnished house at 32 Shonnard street. The *Sun* reporter, visiting him, found all the neighbors talking of his good luck, as they called it, and estimating his wealth at millions. He returned from Europe only a short time ago, but being modest and unassuming, had not proclaimed his great success, as some might have done. But the story would out, and as usual it took an exaggerated form. Mr. Jones himself opened the door. He is of medium height, portly, and with somewhat gray hair and whiskers. He was perfectly willing to tell what he had done and how it had been accomplished, and his story was narrated modestly and as though he were detailing the most ordinary of events.

"I am a Welshman," he began; "no Scotch about me, as has been said. I journeyed from Wales while only three years old. My father bought two farms near Bridgewater, in Oneida county, where he yet lives; and in early boyhood I was apprenticed, as a miller, to Thomas Roberts, who ground grist in Waterville. I've been trying to invent something all my life, and in lesser attempts have sometimes been successful. I saw that the old method of making flour by grinding it between two almost smooth stones destroyed the life of the wheat. The kernel was mashed to a powder. My notion was that I could improve it by granulating it. I must, therefore, invent some kind of stone that would not crush the wheat—that would save the middlings—a stone that would not get hot and bake the color out of the flour and take its strength and gluten from it, my millstone must have less surface. While I was thinking it all over I moved to Ohio, and there I tried to work out the problem by changing the bolting cloths. That improved it somewhat, but it wasn't the thing. I hadn't got rid of the friction between the stones. I don't own a mill, and so I had to work it along as best I could, as it was hard work to get any one to bear any of the expense. I worked on various mills in Ohio, and making some improvements on the old manner of dressing stone, I at length made an engagement with the Throop Grain Cleaner Company, now of Auburn, to travel. It gave me an opportunity to see many mills and milling processes in the country. I studied and studied, and thought over the problem while I was traveling; thought over it night and day, even to worrying over it.

"The grand idea hit me in a dream. I put up at the St. Charles Hotel in Toledo to stay over Sunday. I went to bed as usual, studying and studying, and at length I went to sleep, and that night it came to me as clear as a bell. I thought it all out before I woke up, just as naturally as though I had been picking away at a mill-stone."

"What did you do when you woke?"

"I said: 'I have it at last. I've something now that'l beat the friction. I've something that will make more furrow than land.' Millers will understand that expression. I went to Senator Isaac M. Bacret, of Greene county, O., a Quaker, and told him I had something that would give him all the middlings he wanted now, and would improve his flour from fifty cents to a dollar a barrel. He owned the Spring Valley Mills, and he told me to go to work and renovate his whole mill on my principle. I did so, and the first shipment of flour to Baltimore after that was of one hundred barrels, eighty of my new process and twenty of the old. They sold the new at $1 a barrel more than the old would bring.

"I wanted to get more indentation, more furrows. Now my process isn't cold blast on Minnesota flour, or anything of that sort. I use diamond quartz in the face of the stone instead of the mill-pick. That's it in a nutshell. The rubbing of a sharp diamond quartz on the stone makes the indentations; and the middling escapes through the indentations, instead of having its life crushed out. It costs nearly one third less than the old method of pickings and it makes as good flour out of No. 2 wheat as can be made of No. 1 by the old way. The only secret about it, is how the diamond quartz is applied. I have put my improvement in a few mills in this country. Penfield & Lyons and Darston and Royce & Doolittle, Ames & Co., of Oswego, and a firm in Buffalo, and a few others have it. I took about $100,000 in this country before I met Mr. Appleby, of Appleby & Sons, of Blackburn, England. He was visiting in this country and heard of my process. He wanted me to go over and put it on for him. I did so last July, and that started the ball in the old country. I sold Lincolnshire to Marshall & Sons of Grimsby for £14,000 the neat little sum of $75,000—that is, I sold it as agent for my wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who owns the whole thing. I sold the town of Hull for £3,000; sold to Davis & Sons at New Castle-on-Tyne four counties for $77,500. Davis & Sons turn out more flour than any firm in Great Britain, and they use my method. They paid me for the use of their Phoenix Mill alone £2,000 pounds. I sold Penzance in Cornwall-on-the-Sea for £1,600. Three milling firms in Liverpool have it, and they have it in Fordingbridge and Dover, and Kent and Birkenhead, all to the tune of $1,250,000."

Here Mrs. Jones announced that the mail had come in. "Here's a letter for you from Glasgow," she said.

"Glasgow!" said Mr. Jones, "that's what I've been waiting for! It is from my agent," and Mr. Jones read:

"26 QUEEN BUILDINGS, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Mr. ——, of Glasgow, offers $80,000, and I have accepted."

"That's a fair sum," he added. "The last day I was in London I made one sale of £7,500. Yes. I went to Ireland, and the Shackletons took it. Thos. Lester & Sons, of Liverpool, say I am a benefactor to the human race, and they have proposed the very absurd thing of erecting a monument in my honor."

"How about the future, Mr. Jones?"

"I don't propose to sell much in the United States now. I can't bother with this country! I am here to improve my patents, and the work is being mainly done in Utica and Rochester. The Munson Brothers, in the former city, are preparing my machinery, and I expect to sail for Liverpool a week from Saturday. I shall go through France and Germany. I tell you, sir, there is millions more in it than I have yet got."

WRITERS' PROFITS.

The Absurd Paragraphs Which Go the Rounds of the Press.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The majority of authors and writers of every kind are notoriously poor, but if anybody prints a paragraph that any one of them has received $10,000, $20,000, or even $30,000 for a book of an ordinary sort, the paragraph is reproduced everywhere, and quite generally believed. The latest story of this kind going the rounds is that Harriet Beecher Stowe made $300,000 by Uncle Tom's Cabin. Why not put the amount at $3,000,000? One set of figures is not more improbable that the other, and not very much wider of the truth. Mrs. Stowe has never got over $25,000 to $30,000, say those in a position to be informed, from her great anti-slavery novel, although likely it has sold more largely in the time following its first publication than any work since the invention of printing.

George Eliot has been repeatedly credited with fabulous sums for her novels. She has been most handsomely paid, albeit her pay has been increased by gossip from five to ten fold. Dickens would have left an estate worth millions if one tithe of the pen-earnings he has been charged with could have been substantiated.

Tennyson, princely as his compensation has been, has been treated niggardly by his publishers, compared with the reports circulated concerning it. Victor Hugo's earnings—and some of his publishers have dealt so liberally with the poet that they lost heavily by him—have been so exaggerated that, were they correct, he would be one of the richest citizens of France. Taine, Renan, Dumas, Feuillet, Angier, Auerbach, Spielhagen, Collins, Reade, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, if public rumor might be trusted, would be rolling in wealth.

But it is not of the eminent poets, novelists, philosophers, and historians, alone that these tales are narrated. Authors of merely respectable talent and quite mediocre capacity have thousands accorded to them where they have not received hundreds, or perhaps nothing at all. Book-making is very profitable compared with what it once was; but still, it is, for the most part, the reverse of lucrative. The great majority of books do not get out of their first edition—usually 1,000 copies—and they that are reckoned as fair successes seldom yield to the authors more than $1,000. The man or woman who derives $3,000 or $4,000 from a work is exceptional; and they who render themselves independent by writing are the black swans of literature. The highest financial aim of most writers is to live by their calling; and how many of them fail!

Japanese Idea of Hell.

[New York Tribune.]

One of the curious articles exhibited at Tiffany's is a scarf of gray Canton crape, which portrays the infernal regions, according to the Japanese idea. The scarf is nine yards long and half a yard wide. The first scene represents Satan on earth seeking new victims. The arch fiend appears as a sulphuric, yellowish-green demon, with protruding horns, cloven feet, and a demoniacal expression, luring his victims into his net and plunging them into fiery depths. They appear to fall into a nest of burning scorpions, where they are tantalized by a glimpse of their friends enjoying themselves in a lake of cool water. In the next scene, Satan takes the form of an immense dragon, with his human victims crouching in terror at his feet. They are mercilessly dragged into court, and the Judge is represented as condemning them to be tied to rocks and to have red-hot lead poured down their throats. They are then chased by hyenas through a field of open knives and other sharp instruments. The victims are next portrayed as being tortured by having their limbs sawn off and by being thrown into a revolving wheel of fire. Satan next appears to be looking out for new victims on a field of battle. Some of these victims are made to hug red-hot stove pipes, while Satan himself with a smile, is fanning them. Others are swimming in seas of blood surrounded by laughing demons. Others still are seated in a caldron of red-hot sulphur, having their tongues pulled out. Some are represented as carrying heavy burdens of coal and throwing it into the fire to burn new victims. His Satanic Majesty is next represented as feeding his subjects with rice, presumably to give them strength with which to endure greater tortures.

—Two young men were out fishing the other day, and on returning were going past a farmhouse and felt hungry. They yelled to the farmer's daughters: "Girls, have you any buttermilk?" The reply was gently wafted back to their ears: "Yes; but we keep it for our own calves."

ANOTHER CONFIDENTIAL LETTER.

FROM JOHN SHERMAN TO JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
When first we were acquaint,
You hadn't kalsomined yourself
With pugilistic paint.
But now your jaw is oiled, Jim,
You're telling what you know,
And I am shaking in my shoes—
Jim Anderson, my jo.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
We planned the fraud together,
And promised that we never would
Go back on ane anither;
We juggled the returns, but James,
Jim-James, how could you blow
And peach on me and Rutherford—
Jim Anderson, my jo?

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
I promised we would pay,
But you despised a clerkship at
Three dollars every day;
Old Evarts should have sent you off
Consul to Callao—
But hind sight isn't foresight much,
Jim Anderson, my jo?

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
'Twas not a fair divide;
You stole the mule for us and then
We wouldn't let you ride.
And Stanley M. is sick, Jim,
And Hayes is lying low,
And I'm the deadest sort of duck,
Jim Anderson, my jo!

FALL OF A HOLY MAN.

Sacred Custodian of Juggernaut, Sentenced for Murder.

[London Globe.]

As already reported by telegraph, the Rajah of Pooree and four of his servants have been sentenced to transportation for life. They were convicted of murdering a religious beggar by torture. The Rajah, as the guardian of the Juggernaut, has been a person of consequence and "a holy man," and this mode of dealing with him has proved, it is said, a convincing proof of the inhabitants of Bengal of the strength of the Government. The following particulars are given regarding the alleged torture and murder of the Bahaji by the Rajah of Pooree. The statements and depositions show that the deceased Babaji had the reputation of curing all sorts of distempers, which attracted the notice of the Dowager Rani, whose adopted son the Rajah is; and that the Rani, on a certain occasion, sent a message to the deceased to cure the Rajah of what she believed to be signs of insanity, or, to quote the words of the Babaji, the Rani believed "the Rajah was losing his senses." The Babaji then sent a tulasi leaf with an intimation that the Rajah would be cured in eight days. It would thus appear that there was some misunderstanding between the Dowager Rani and Rajah, and this trifling matter was, from what fell from the Rajah's own lips at the time of the assault, gravely misrepresented to him. Influenced by this misrepresentation, Gopi Singh, peon of the Rajah, accompanied by another servant, was sent to fetch the deceased, Siva Das Babaji, from Damodarpur, a village about five miles from Pooree. He started on February 29th and returned with the Babaji. While passing the Pooree Police Station the Head Constable, Gridhari Lal, accosted the Babaji and requested him to sit a while at the station; but the Babaji said he had been sent for by the Rajah, and would, if possible, call at the station on his return. Badaji was then shown in, his four companions (his disciples) being ordered to await at the main entrance. The Babaji was then taken to the Rajah's private gymnasium, situated in a secluded part of the palace, when he was ordered to sit down. No sooner did he do so than about ten or twelve servants of the Rajah fell upon him and commenced a series of brutal tortures. They belabored him with clubs and fists, filth being put into his mouth, the mouth tied up with a piece of cloth. Then a number of pieces of pith were rammed into the intestines by means of a stick—the man passed thirty-nine such pieces before his death. He was then burned by a torch and thrown out by a back door into a lane behind the Rajah's house. From this place he managed to crawl to the lion gate of the temple, a distance of about six hundred feet, and was completely overcome there. He was observed at 12 p. m. by two night patrols and taken to the police station. The man was then carried in a *palki* to the police station and then conveyed to the hospital. According to the statement of the compounder the man died on March 8th.

A Calcutta telegram says a special High Court Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, will sit to hear an appeal in the case of the Rajah of Pooree.

A DIPLOMAT'S DUEL.

How Mr. Labouchere Fought a Duel in a Paradox.

[From London Truth, May 23.]

I was ordered to proceed to Stockholm, and at this town I found favor with my superiors for the curious reason that I challenged an Austrian charge d'affaires. Never was there a more absurd affair. There was an Englishman who had been challenged by a Swede, whom he declined to fight. A few days later the Englishman went with my Minister to a box in the theatre. The next day at a club the Austrian charge d'affaires said before me and others that Englishmen had odd ideas of honor, and more particularly English Ministers. I replied that Englishmen were not so silly as to fight duels, and that the English Minister was not a dishonorable man for appearing in a theatre with his countryman. As it was generally felt that I ought to challenge this Austrian, I "put myself in the hands" of the French and Prussian Ministers. A few hours later my seconds came to me. I expected that they were going to tell me that the Austrian had apologized. Not at all. With a cheerful smile they observed: "It is arranged for to-morrow morning—pistols." At 7 o'clock A. M. they reappeared. Their countenances were downcast. "I have lost the mould for the bullets for my duelling pistols," observed the Prussian, "and we had to borrow a pair of pistols, for whose accurracy of aim I cannot vouch." This inwardly rejoiced me, but of course I pretended to share in the regret of my seconds. We sat down to an early breakfast. "You are young, I am old," said the Frenchman; "would that I could take your place." I wished it as sincerely as he did, but I tried to assume an air of rather liking my position, and I grinned a ghastly grin. Then we started for the park. The opposition had not arrived; but there was a surgeon who had been kindly requested to attend by my sympathizing friends. "An accident may happen," observed the Prussian; "do you wish to confide to me any dispositions that you may desire to be carried out after?"—— and he sighed in a horribly suggestive manner. No, I said; I had nothing particular to confide; and as I looked at the surgeon I thought what an idiot I was to make myself the target for an Austrian to aim at, in order to establish the principle that Englishmen have a perfect right to decline to fight duels. There was a want of logic about the entire proceeding that went to my heart. To be killed is bad enough, but to be killed paradoxically is still worse. Soon the Austrian and his seconds appeared. I never felt more dismal in my life. The Austrian stood apart. I stood apart. The surgeon already eyed me as a "subject." The seconds consulted; then the Frenchman stepped out twelve paces. He had very short legs, and they seemed to me shorter than ever. After this came the loading of the pistols. Sometimes, I thought, seconds do not put in the bullets; this comforted me, but only for a moment, for the bullets were rammed down with cheerful energy. By this time we had been placed facing each other. A pistol was given to each of us. "I am to give the signal," said the Prussian; "I shall count one, two, three, and then at the word fire, you will both fire. Gentlemen, are you ready?" We both nodded. "One, two, three, fire!" and both our pistols went off. No harm had been done. I felt considerably relieved, when to my horror the Frenchman stepped up to me and said: "I think that I ought to demand a second shot for you, but mind, if nothing occurs again I shall not allow a third shot." "Ye-es," I said; so we had a second shot with the same result. Knowing that my Frenchman was a man of his word, I felt now that I might at no risk to myself display my valor, so I demanded a third shot. The seconds consulted together; for a moment I feared that they were going to grant my request, and I was greatly relieved when they informed me that they considered that two shots were amply sufficient. I was delighted, but I pretended to be most unhappy, and religiously kept up the farce of being an aggrieved person. Now, there is this curious thing about duels, which, I suppose, accounts for principals taking things so quietly. Before the duel one feels most uncomfortable, to judge by my experience, but when one has to fire one is so engaged in listening for the signal that it does not occur to one that one may be hit. A good shot would, I take it, be able to take a deliberate aim undisturbed by any nervous trepidation from his target also aiming at him, because the nervous trepidation, however strong it may be beforehand, by some curious disposition of nature disappears when you are actually firing. Much the same thing occurs in battle. The unpleasant moment is, according to the experience of soldiers, that just before going under fire, or when the fire is not returned. So soon as soldiers are themselves firing, one idea excludes another, and their minds are so occupied with what they themselves are doing, that they forget the danger.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

As Sketched by a Friend and Associate of Forty Years.

[From the speech of Hon. Geo. W. Jones at the Dedicating of the Johnson Monument, at Greenville, Tenn., June 5.]

Mr. Johnson was not the creature of circumstances, otherwise this scene today had not been. He carved his own career, mainly without adventitious favor. Perhaps some elements in his own character caused the struggle of his life to be the more severe. A degree of reserve, tinged with distrust, made him less the object of warm esteem and attachment than that of confidence and admiration inspired by the intrinsic elevation of his nature. He was endowed with capacious and resolute faculties which brooked no obstacle, and made him superior to cliques and conventions. His only external aid was the liberal institutions of government under which he lived, and of these he felt himself to be a foster son, and for them he cherished an affection which would have made his life, if needed, a sacrifice. A representative democracy offered a theater, and by his own exertions he reared the intellectual and moral structure which his countrymen are proud to honor. There is no frivolous or fictitious component in the character he has left; it is the product of earnest, faithful work, due to laudable aspiration, and devoted to the service of his country and his fellow-men.

His personal appearance was familiar here. Of medium height, his figure was compactly shaped, indicating sinewy strength and power of endurance. His step was elastic, and his carriage erect. In complexion he was slightly swarthy; his hair in early manhood was quite dark and luxuriant, becoming thinned and silvered in his latter years. His chest was broad and deep, his neck stout but shapely, surmounted by a large and well formed head. His countenance, with its deep-set, piercing eyes, was one to arrest attention. "On his front deliberation sat, and public care," with an expression habitually anxious, shaded with sadness. Smiles were not frequent with him, but when so moved they were sincere and hearty. His general manner was grave rather than austere, but quickly showed his feelings—the sterner as well as the gentler. Trained in no school of deportment, he has yet an innate dignity, and while in the Presidential chair the scepter of authority seemed native to his hand. His mind was analytical and logical in cast—the reasoning faculties being predominant. He sought for facts and first principles, and applied them acutely and profoundly. His imagination did not furnish him with figures of fancy, but his fervid nature furnished him with apt resources of illustration and well chosen language. His power was in clearness of statement and simplicity of argument that the people could follow, and a vehement earnestness which convinced them of his sincerity. In his conflict in debate, a personal tone was often observed which was not intended—the result rather of his intense feeling upon the principle or doctrine at issue. Though often in collision, bitterness did not abide with him except to those who had been treacherous or vindictive. Most severely tested from the lowest to the highest point of his fortunes, his decision and force of will was simply grand. Though open to counsel, he formed his own judgment, and his conclusion was immovable. Opposition but fixed it the more firmly, and men called him obstinate, but he stood upon his rendered reasons. He was thoroughly honest in his convictions, and in their defense no danger appalled him. He would have adhered to them at the martyr's stake. His honesty, in the broad sense, was an emphatic trait. That which he believed became a part of him, and he was incorruptible by bribe, either to his purse or his ambition. His official standard of uprightness was lofty, and in an era of corruption he was without blemish. His moral courage, in the performance of public duty, towered to the sublime, and in this respect their characters are as little different as are the spelling of their names—Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson. His tastes were simple and frugal, and the blandishments of station did not debauch them. A modest home in this unpretending town, and the company of his neighbors sufficed for him who had moved among the more than equal of the great and titled. He did not affect piety, and was not communicative of whatever religious views he entertained. So thoughtful as he was, it is probable that he held some, but kept that account with his Maker alone. He was not without faults, but they were such as were common to the best of men; and not without errors; but the balance of his qualities, great and small, and of his acts, public and private, is more largely in his favor than that of most men. His political principles were pronounced and steadfast. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the intenser type, and believed firmly in the capacity of the people, in their honesty of purpose, and in their fidelity to good government and social order. Though to no man has the term been more offensively applied, he was not a demagogue and no taint of agrarianism defiled his thoughts. He opposed universal suffrage as alike inexpedient and unconstitutional in the manner it was proposed. He did not mislead the people. He communed with them frankly, for he did not forget that he was one of them, and had been of the humblest. Occasion came when he differed with the people, and he maintained his opinions with fearless candor. He was devoted to the Constitution of the United States as the chart of the wisest and freest government ever devised by man. He interpreted it by the letter, and insisted that its powers should not be enlarged by too liberal construction. He regarded it as the palladium of popular government and regulated liberty. He jealously guarded the reserved rights of the States, but held that the union of these States, formed under the Constitution, was essential to their preservation. When it was imperiled, he stood forth its mighty champion. Of that struggle others may wear the military laurels, but to him belongs the civic wreath; and in the catalogue of its history the impartial verdict of after times will award him the first place for unselfish patriotism and unequaled powers.

The designs and inscriptions on that chaste marble—the eagle, the flag, the scroll, and the simple line, "His faith in the people never wavered"—typify the character it commemorates. Here on this romantic spot, chosen by himself, that shaft will stand, attracting the gaze of those who pass on that great highway yonder, leading to the North and to the South, and to the East and to West. It will become a pilgrim shrine to which generations yet unborn shall journey to pay homage to the memory of one whose name will grow more lustrous as time shall lapse. And these majestic mountains, which will not survive his fame, looking down, shall sentinel the sepulcher of this Statesman, Patriot and friend of the people—Defender of the Constitution and the Union.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S HOME.

A correspondent present at the dedication of the monument writes as follows: Situated on the main street of the village, shaded by trees in front, is a modest brick house, two stories high, which is pointed out to the visitor as the home of Andrew Johnson, which contains eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen and dining-room. It is now occupied by Thomas Maloney, Esq., late private Secretary of Mr. Johnson, who recently married one of the granddaughters of the ex-President, Miss Stover. The parlor is neatly furnished, without any attempt at display. On the walls hang a large oil painting in a massive gilt frame, a Colorado landscape, a life-size portrait and medallion of Mr. Johnson himself, a portrait of his son, Dr. Charles Johnson, and portraits of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Jackson. On the mantel are two china vases containing excellent likenesses of the rail-splitter and tailor Presidents. A *tete-a-tete*, a few chairs, and an organ comprise the furniture. The ceiling is low, as, indeed, are all the rooms. Across the hallway is what was formerly Mr. Johnson's bed-room, simply furnished, and containing a small desk, book-stand, and a large easy chair. The grounds are about two acres in extent, in which are many fruit and shade trees, among the latter a large willow, propagated by a slip from the tree over Napoleon's tomb, at St. Helena.

The historic tailor shop is standing yet, though latterly it has known other uses. The first office Mr. Johnson occupied, a small frame building with two rooms, has been removed, and the windows enlarged and otherwise modernized. In its new dress of fresh paint and papered walls it would scarcely be recognized. It is now occupied as a law office by Messrs Maloney & Robinson.

A few years before his death, Mr. Johnson erected a large brick storehouse in the rear of which he erected a new office; and here he passed the greater portion of his time. His library comprises fifteen hundred or two thousand volumes, composed chiefly of political literature. Book-shelves line two sides of the room. On the wall hangs his portrait draped in mourning, and nearly opposite is a steel engraving of Mr. Lincoln, whom Mr. Johnson ardently admired and always spoke of as "Mr. Lincoln." He rarely spoke of other prominent men by using the title, and when he did so it was a mark of his respect for that man. On a small walnut table on which he used to write, the papers are just as he left them, undisturbed, and now covered with a layer of dust. His correspondence was large and the letters are arranged with careful precision in heaps around the edge of the table, while close at hand lies an elegantly bound copy of the Constitution of the United States. Several newspapers are also on the table; one, a copy of *The Knoxville Chronicle* of Jan. 15, 1873, was doubtless preserved by Mr. Johnson for reference.

What Napleon was among the French soldiers Andrew Johnson was in civil life among the people. While among high functionaries he insisted on strict punctilio, yet with the former he discarded all ceremony. An instance of this occurred in Knoxville. Shortly after leaving the whitehouse, he paid a visit to our well-known fellow citizen Perez Dickenson, Esq. They were sitting on the porch conversing, when an old friend of the latter, the venerable H. Barry, Esq., passed, and he called him in and introduced him to Mr. Johnson. Acknowledging the courtsey, Mr. Barry, addressing Mr. J., said: "Sir, I scarcely know how to address you, whether as Mr. President or Mr. Johnson, though I have known you and your record for years, and, as a Whig, was generally against you." The ex-President good naturedly replied, "That is of no consequence, Mr. Barry. Just call me Andy." Instances of this kind might be multiplied without number.

—In Paris jokes on the Exhibition are in order. A widowed mother of penurious habits, with an only son, is reported to have called on a physician in reference to her boy's health. She described his symptoms, among which was want of appetite. The doctor said it was only the lassitude spring. "Let me treat him, and I will give him a stomach to devour all before him." The widow thought a moment. "Provisions will be so dear when the Exhibition opens! It is better to let him remain as he is.

GOOD MORNING, SUMMER!

Tell me, Oh Summer! where do you fold
Your garments of beauty in winter's stern cold?
How fashioned the fine web and hem of your robe
In the cold crystal halls of his icy abode?

All nestled and hushed and tucked in your bed
Who rattle the key to lift up your head
And whisper arise! The sun with great care
Has brushed the cold gems from out your soft hair,
And stirs you to seek the tissue and thread,
You held in your shuttle when blossoms were dead;
And bids you to gild the fiber and floss
With bright, happy smiles and gleeful head-toss,
To roll up your woof in billows of light,
And flit through the warp with sunbeam so bright,
Then soften it well with sweet falling dew,
And gleam on it all the rainbow's full hue.

How modestly summer gives back her replies,
With many a banner unfurled from the skies,
Wrought in and without in ruby and gold
In letters so plain you read in each fold
"While the earth standeth in beauty and peace
Sunshine and harvest shall nevermore cease."

Springfield Republican.

FARM AND GARDEN.

KICKING COWS.—Here is my method with kickers: My cows are in stalls three and a half feet wide. I use a long pole or light round rail. This I drop in a notch in the right front corner of the stall and secure it. With it I gently crowd the hindquarters of the cow against the partition on the left side.

The pole strikes the flank just at the top of the udder and then passes on behind her and is fastened firmly to the side of the barn back of the next cow on the left. She must be tied short or fastened by stanchion. Now the milker is master and no injury to the cow. She can't possibly hit him, and can only raise her foot forward. If she is accustomed to gentleness a soothing word the first time she raises her foot will quiet her and she will soon forget kicking. If she needs it, one firm word of command may do. If she is wild, take a stick, pretty stiff, and for one kick give one quick blow and one decided word; two blows and two words will spoil all. While she stands quiet whistle or call her name soothingly, and you will find her manners and disposition entirely changed by a little persistence, unless she is very wicked. After awhile the pole may be omitted, and she will not notice it, if it is done with care. The one great advantage of this method is that the milker feels perfectly at ease, and is self-confident, and this I consider the great requisite in the management of any animal. The pole does not interfere with milking.—*M. O., Middlesex Co., N. J.*

SMALL FARM IN FRANCE.—Professor James A. Whitney has lately published a paper on "Agriculture in Europe," in which he gives a bird's eye view of the celebrated "petite culture of France," as seen from the rail-car window. The track is bordered on each side with an unbroken line of hedge neatly trimmed, but there are no fences to dividing the fields. Dwellings are scattered here and there, and small villages are frequent in which the people seem to cluster as bees to a hive. The land is planted in strips of from fifteen to thirty feet wide with wheat on one, oats on another, etc., the various crops alternating so that there may be several distinct patches of the same cereal. This is in obedience to some system of rotation, each plot being manured by itself—with manure put on just after harvest and ploughed in with shallow furrows. The garden cultivation applied to field crops the Professor characterizes as "marvellous." He has seen the grain on the Western praries and in California's great fields but "never such wealth of sheaves on so little ground." "It is the thrift of constant labor, and such tillage can only exist among a people patient, frugal and industrious." Once or twice he saw a patch of Indian corn but it was dwarfed and poor. This sturdy American staple does not take kindly to French suavity and soil. Ancient customs of husbandry prevail to a great extent—the reaping is largely if not wholly done with the sickle; women work regularly in the fields and gleaners follow, as in the days of old; the grain is stacked instead of housed in barns and finally ground with wind-power.

CULTURE OF CELERY.—Celery plants must be kept growing. They never recover fully if they once receive a serious check. Avoid tearing or drying off the roots. Set them out in May or June, when in three or four leaves, in a small bed of very rich soil, about four inches apart, and keep well watered, without fail. Shelter carefully from drying wind and hot sun when set out, if cloudy, humid weather cannot be availed of. The final trenches should be prepared as soon as early pea or onion ground is clear in July. Let the soil in the trenches be very rich, and from a surface well exposed to air. Enrich it further with thoroughly well-aired and decayed manure. Raw manure is considered to be a chief cause of the flabbiness and pipiness so much in contrast with the crispness and almost deliquescent texture of well-grown stems. Lift the plants from the temporary beds with the ball of soil attached to the tuft of roots, and water promptly to prevent any check in growth. If shading is necessary don't continue it too long, nor cut off the essential light too completely.

The dwarfer sorts of celery are now most liked. They are easily grown, and have the most "nuttiness" of flavor. The blanching of the stems is effected by excluding light from them, while at the same time the heart of the plant and all the leaves must remain fully open. As the stems begin to spread, they are tied together just so much as to keep them nearly erect, and to prevent their breaking if earth is used to etiolate the stems, but a wrapping of paper, bark, or even a bottomless fruit-can may be used for this purpose. Charcoal braze or coal ashes answer well, as they exclude slugs and other insects. And celery keeps well lifted and set close together on a slightly damp cellar floor, and filled between up to the leaves (most of which may be removed) with perfectly dry, clean, fresh coal ashes. This is a safe and very convenient mode, and celery that has not been sufficiently blanched in the garden will be found beautifully white, tender and sweet after being stored this way for two or three months.—*Penn.*

A GOOD DEAL OF PORK FOR A SHILLING—Pigs were never so low priced as now. Fine ones, from four to six weeks old, are offered at $150. They are so cheap and plenty that there will be but few born this Fall, and this may occasion a demand for wintering. The immediate prospect for any profit in making pork is poor indeed. Pork will probably start in the Eastern markets $6 a hundred and rapidly run down to $4. At this rate corn must be had at 40 cents a bushel, the old rule being a dollar a hundred for every 10 cents in the price of corn. This is estimated to be the cost of making pork, and the profit lies in the extra price of pork over this ratio, and in the manure. Some farmers never bed their hogs so as to make any extra manure. This is a mistake, as in the hog pen the best manure may be made, and plenty of it too, if litter is freely used. In the pig yard is the place to dump all of the weeds and green stuff which may accumulate. One load of hog manure is worth, in the garden or in the corn field, as much, some good farmers think, as three of common barnyard or stable manure. This would give it a cash value of at least three dollars. Two loads of such manure can be made from each pig during the season, which is a very nice little profit. A home market saves the wear and tear of marketing the corn, and this is an item. So it is better to keep the pigs and feed and fatten them rather than sell them for a mere trifle. Young pigs do well on oats, and they are better for them than corn, as the latter is apt to founder them, while oats are not at all dangerous in this respect. We have known whole pens of pigs stiffened and spoiled by being fed to much corn. Barley is also nice and healthful food.

FOOD FOR PRODUCING MILK.—We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as a food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for milch cows has arisen from the effect of the seeds when given in too large a quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed, this danger is wholly overcome. Indeed, the cases of ill effect have probably occured from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds.

We have seen pumpkins fed quite frequently with excellent results in quantity and quality of milk; but it is not fit or economical to feed largely of any one food. Potatoes fed in moderation are excellent for milk; but given in too great quantity, they will reduce the yield. Turnips or beets must not be given too liberally. corn fodder, given as a sole ration is unprofitable; but fed with half pastures, will keep up the yield of milk and add largely to the profit of the season. So pumpkins are excellent to keep up the fall flow of milk. Having fully the value of turnips, per weight, they are more cheaply raised, and should be raised, and should be added to the yearly supply of food by every dairyman. When grown alone, it is found as many tons per acre may be produced as of turnips, but the custom mostly is, to grow the pumpkin with a corn crop. From one to two tons may be grown with a good yield of corn, requiring little more than placing the seeds at a distance of about 20 feet apart, in alternate rows of corn. The cultivation of the corn will be sufficient attention to the pumpkin crop; and this crop will often be equal, in food value, to ten bushels of corn per acre—*Live Stock Journal.*

CARING FOR CALVES.—Every farmer, more or less, has kept calves, and has his own mind about caring for them. In caring for calves there is not only their feeding, but keeping the pens clean. My mind about feeding calves is this—give them milk not quite as much as they will drink, and then they have a good appetite for the next time. Put a little meal or shorts in—stir it in. The milk calves will not like this meal at first, but will soon get used to it, and when they do, they will grow fast. Give them all the hay they will eat. Have a good bed of straw in the pen. I do not think it is best to have more than two calves in a pen, not over four by any means. Some farmers do not think it pays to keep calves, but I am not of that number. Does it not pay to sell them in the fall? Good calves will always fetch a good price then. I think, too that it would be better for every farmer to raise his own cows; then he may get good ones. We do not get good out of a drove sometimes, but this is seldom. A drover goes into a dairy and buys cows. Of course, a farmer does not want to sell his best, and so the drover buys the poorest. They do not care, but to make money. I think it pays best to raise you cows for calves; keep them well and they will keep you well. J. H. B.

DEATH TO POTATO-BEETLES.—The man who will pass by a potato-beetle at this time of the year without crushing the ten-striped nuisance is a public enemy. Wherever a beetle is seen he should be annihilated on sight. The early potatoes should be looked over carefully while they are small, and can be easily gone over. Every egg-patch should be smashed and every beetle killed. If a female beetle be allowed to escape now, her progency may amount by the end of next October to sixty millions. A little vigilance now will be worth a 100 pounds of Paris green a few months hence, and moreover will leave all your insect friends living, instead of involving them in an universal massacre. The indications at present are that as far east as Toronto, the potato-beetle has done its worst, and is being evertaken by its own special enemies. East of that point we presume that the beetle will be as bad as ever. But west of it a little energy and care in picking the first crop of beetles would so reduce their number that hereafter they might be left to their own foes.

A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks since, her palid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual, and exemplary in the class room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble, passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled nature calls for aid and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite

THE LAST TOKEN.

The trumpets sound with careless jest,
Proud dames, with tripping pages, dressed
In jeweled robes, press through the crowd;
Patrician youth and laurel-browed
Grave senators stroll carelessly by
To see the Christian maiden die,
In the fierce old-time Roman way—
Waiting to see the slayer slay.

The moments speed; in restless mood
That great blood-baited multitude
Throng the vast range of glittering tiers;
Till Nero with his guard appears;
Then at the signal those huge men
Drag forward in the rock-lined den,
A fair young girl—the tender grace
Of life's sweet spring-time in her face.

A horrid shout leads to the skies,
Of savage hate; she lifts her eyes,
Puts back with trembling hands her hair;
While her lips move in silent prayer;
They lead the tawny leopard in,
Dazed by the loud, deep furious din.
O God! thou God so far above,
Where sleeps in this dread hour thy love?

But e'er the crouching leopard springs;
While yet the maiden shuddering clings
To the back walls, a sun lit rose,
In its white petals folding close;
(Stolen from some cool retreat)
Echoes of thrush-tones, faint and sweet,
Drops warm yet from the giver's hands,
To where the doomed young convert stands.

The pallid fear dies in her face:
Fades the black horror from the place:
She lives again that brief bright hour,
At sunset in her rose-wreathed bower,
When, with the fountain's babble near,
Mingling in music on her ear,
She heard Love's sweet confession, low
As love tones are: "I love you so!"

The leopard stirs with stealthy tread
And hark! the tumult overhead:
While, with a sudden, swift-herce bound,
Two loving, strong arms clasp her round.
"Lyra! one clasp—one last long cry,
"Dear Lord, thus—thus with thee to die."

"Night slowly creeps athwart the plain,
And Pagan Rome is still again

JONES' FORTUNATE DREAM.

An Invention That is Bringing Millions to a Syracusan.

The Inventor's Story of Success, and the Millions it Has Brought Him.

[Syracuse Cor. New York Sun.]

Thomas D. Jones' sudden leap from comparative poverty to the possession of a million is the talk of the town. He saw defects in the common process of grinding flour, and by a simple invention that has remedied them has made, in less than ten months, $1,250,000. And, seemingly, this is just the beginning of what he is to make. The secret is in the dressing of the millstone that grinds the wheat. He saw that, by the ordinary picking process, too much surface was made on the stones. The kernel was crushed; he wished it to be granulated. The stones became hot, destroying the strength and color of the grain and taking out the gluten. He saw that, by lessening the surface, these defects must be overcome, and he set himself to work to overcome them. He has succeeded.

Jones lives in a plain but elegantly furnished house at 32 Shonnard street The *Sun* reporter, visiting him, found all the neighbors talking of his good luck, as they called it, and estimating his wealth at millions. He returned from Europe only a short time ago, but being modest and unassuming, had not proclaimed his great success, as some might have done. But the story would out, and as usual it took an exaggerated form. Mr. Jones himself opened the door. He is of medium height, portly, and with somewhat gray hair and whiskers. He was perfectly willing to tell what he had done and how it had been accomplished, and his story was narrated modestly and as though he were detailing the most ordinary of events.

"I am a Welshman," he began; "no Scotch about me, as has been said. I journeyed from Wales while only three years old. My father bought two farms near Bridgewater, in Oneida county, where he yet lives; and in early boyhood I was apprenticed, as a miller, to Thomas Roberts, who ground grist in Waterville. I've been trying to invent something all my life, and in lesser attempts have sometimes been successful. I saw that the old method of making flour by grinding it between two almost smooth stones destroyed the life of the wheat. The kernel was mashed to a powder. My notion was that I could improve it by granulating it. I must, therefore, invent some kind of stone that would not crush the wheat—that would save the middlings—a stone that would not get hot and bake the color out of the flour and take its strength and gluten from it, my millstone must have less surface. While I was thinking it all over I moved to Ohio, and there I tried to work out the problem by changing the bolting cloths. That improved it somewhat, but it wasn't the thing. I hadn't got rid of the friction between the stones. I don't own a mill, and so I had to work it along as best I could, as it was hard work to get any one to bear any of the expense I worked on various mills in Ohio, and making some improvements on the old manner of dressing stone, I at length made an engagement with the Throop Grain Cleaner Company, now of Auburn, to travel. It gave me an opportunity to see many mills and milling processes in the country. I studied and studied, and thought over the problem while I was traveling; thought over it night and day, even to worrying over it.

"The grand idea hit me in a dream. I put up at the St. Charles Hotel in Toledo to stay over Sunday. I went to bed as usual, studying and studying, and at length I went to sleep, and that night it came to me as clear as a bell. I thought it all out before I woke up, just as naturally as though I had been picking away at a mill-stone."

"What did you do when you woke?"

"I said: 'I have it at last. I've something now that'l beat the friction. I've something that will make more furrow than land.' Millers will understand that expression. I went to Senator Isaac M. Barret, of Greene county, O., a Quaker, and told him I had something that would give him all the middlings he wanted now, and would improve his flour from fifty cents to a dollar a barrel. He owned the Spring Valley Mills, and he told me to go to work and renovate his whole mill on my principle. I did so, and the first shipment of flour to Baltimore after that was of one hundred barrels, eighty of my new process and twenty of the old. They sold the new at $1 a barrel more than the old would bring.

"I wanted to get more indentation, more furrows. Now my process isn't cold blast on Minnesota flour, or anything of that sort. I use diamond quartz in the face of the stone instead of the mill-pick. That's it in a nutshell. The rubbing of a sharp diamond quartz on the stone makes the indentations; and the middling escapes through the indentations, instead of having its life crushed out. It costs nearly one third less than the old method of pickings and it makes as good flour out of No. 2 wheat as can be made of No. 1 by the old way. The only secret about it, is how the diamond quartz is applied. I have put my improvement in a few mills in this country. Penfield & Lyons and Darston and Royce & Doolittle, Ames & Co., of Oswego, and a firm in Buffalo, and a few others have it. I took about $100,000 in this country before I met Mr. Appleby, of Appleby & Sons, of Blackburn, England. He was visiting in this country and heard of my process. He wanted me to go over and put it on for him. I did so last July, and that started the ball in the old country. I sold Lincolnshire to Marshall & Sons of Grimsby for £14,000 the neat little sum of $75,000—that is, I sold it as agent for my wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who owns the whole thing. I sold the town of Hull for £3,000; sold to Davis & Sons at New Castle-on-Tyne four counties for $77,500. Davis & Sons turn out more flour than any firm in Great Britain, and they use my method. They paid me for the use of their Phoenix Mill alone £2,000 pounds. I sold Penzance in Cornwall-on-the-Sea for £1,600. Three milling firms in Liverpool have it, and they have it in Fordingbridge and Dover, and Kent and Birkenhead, all to the tune of $1,250,000."

Here Mrs. Jones announced that the mail had come in. "Here's a letter for you from Glasgow," she said.

"Glasgow!" said Mr. Jones, "that's what I've been waiting for! It is from my agent," and Mr. Jones read:

"26 QUEEN BUILDINGS, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Mr. ——, of Glasgow, offers $80,000, and I have accepted."

"That's a fair sum," he added. "The last day I was in London I made one sale of £7,500. Yes. I went to Ireland, and the Shackletons took it. Thos. Lester & Sons, of Liverpool, say I am a benefactor to the human race, and they have proposed the very absurd thing of erecting a monument in my honor,"

"How about the future, Mr. Jones?"

"I don't propose to sell much in the United States now. I can't bother with this country! I am here to improve my patents, and the work is being mainly done in Utica and Rochester. The Munson Brothers, in the former city, are preparing my machinery, and I expect to sail for Liverpool a week from Saturday. I shall go through France and Germany. I tell you, sir, there is millions more in it than I have yet got."

WRITERS' PROFITS.

The Absurd Paragraphs Which Go the Rounds of the Press.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The majority of authors and writers of every kind are notoriously poor, but if anybody prints a paragraph that any one of them has received $10,000, $20,000, or even $30,000 for a book of an ordinary sort, the paragraph is reproduced everywhere, and quite generally believed. The latest story of this kind going the rounds is that Harriet Beecher Stowe made $300,000 by Uncle Tom's Cabin. Why not put the amount at $3,000,000? One set of figures is not more improbable that the other, and not very much wider of the truth. Mrs. Stowe has never got over $25,000 to $30,000, say those in a position to be informed, from her great anti-slavery novel, although likely it has sold more largely in the time following its first publication than any work since the invention of printing.

George Eliot has been repeatedly credited with fabulous sums for her novels. She has been most handsomely paid, albeit her pay has been increased by gossip from five to ten fold. Dickens would have left an estate worth millions if one tithe of the pen-earnings he has been charged with could have been substantiated.

Tennyson, princely as his compensation has been, has been treated niggardly by his publishers, compared with the reports circulated concerning it. Victor Hugo's earnings—and some of his publishers have dealt so liberally with the poet that they lost heavily by him—have been so exaggerated that, were they correct, he would be one of the richest citizens of France. Taine, Renan, Dumas, Feuillet, Augier, Auerbach, Spielhagen, Collins, Reade, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, if public rumor might be trusted, would be rolling in wealth.

But it is not of the eminent poets, novelists, philosophers, and historians, alone that these tales are narrated. Authors of merely respectable talent and quite mediocre capacity have thousands accorded to them where they have not received hundreds, or perhaps nothing at all. Book-making is very profitable compared with what it once was; but still, it is, for the most part, the reverse of lucrative. The great majority of books do not get out of their first edition—usually 1,000 copies—and they that are reckoned as fair successes seldom yield to the authors more than $1,000. The man or woman who derives $3,000 or $4,000 from a work is exceptional; and they who render themselves independent by writing are the black swans of literature. The highest financial aim of most writers is to live by their calling; and how many of them fail!

Japanese Idea of Hell.

[New York Tribune.]

One of the curious articles exhibited at Tiffany's is a scarf of gray Canton crape, which portrays the infernal regions, according to the Japanese idea The scarf is nine yards long and half a yard wide. The first scene represents Satan on earth seeking new victims. The arch fiend appears as a sulphuric, yellowish-green demon, with protruding horns, cloven feet, and a demoniacal expression, luring his victims into his net and plunging them into fiery depths. They appear to fall into a nest of burning scorpions, where they are tantalized by a glimpse of their friends enjoying themselves in a lake of cool water. In the next scene, Satan takes the form of an immense dragon, with his human victims crouching in terror at his feet. They are mercilessly dragged into court, and the Judge is represented as condemning them to be tied to rocks and to have red-hot lead poured down their throats. They are then chased by hyenas through a field of open knives and other sharp instruments. The victims are next portrayed as being tortured by having their limbs sawn off and by being thrown into a revolving wheel of fire. Satan next appears to be looking out for new victims on a field of battle Some of these victims are made to hug red-hot stove pipes, while Satan himself with a smile, is fanning them. Others are swimming in seas of blood surrounded by laughing demons. Others still are seated in a caldron of red-hot sulphur, having their tongues pulled out. Some are represented as carrying heavy burdens of coal and throwing it into the fire to burn new victims. His Satanic Majesty is next represented as feeding his subjects with rice, presumably to give them strength with which to endure greater tortures.

—Two young men were out fishing the other day, and on returning were going past a farmhouse and felt hungry. They yelled to the farmer's daughters: "Girls, have you any buttermilk?" The reply was gently wafted back to their ears: "Yes; but we keep it for our own calves."

ANOTHER CONFIDENTIAL LETTER.

FROM JOHN SHERMAN TO JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
When first we were acquaint,
You hadn't kalsomined yourself
With pugilistic paint.
But now your jaw is oiled, Jim,
You're telling what you know,
And I am shaking in my shoes—
Jim Anderson, my jo.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
We planned the fraud together,
And promised that we never would
Go back on one another;
We juggled the returns, but James,
Jim-James, how could you blow
And peach on me and Rutherford—
Jim Anderson, my jo?

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
I promised we would pay,
But you despised a clerkship at
Three dollars every day;
Old Evarts should have sent you off
Consul to Callao—
But hind sight isn't foresight much,
Jim Anderson, my jo?

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
'Twas not a fair divide:
You stole the mule for us and then
We wouldn't let you ride.
And Stanley M. is sick, Jim,
And Hayes is lying low,
And I'm the deadest sort of duck,
Jim Anderson, my jo!

FALL OF A HOLY MAN.

Sacred Custodian of Juggernaut, Sentenced for Murder.

[London Globe.]

As already reported by telegraph, the Rajah of Pooree and four of his servants have been sentenced to transportation for life. They were convicted of murdering a religious beggar by torture. The Rajah, as the guardian of the Juggernaut, has been a person of consequence and "a holy man," and this mode of dealing with him has proved, it is said, a convincing proof of the inhabitants of Bengal of the strength of the Government. The following particulars are given regarding the alleged torture and murder of the Bahaji by the Rajah of Pooree. The statements and depositions show that the deceased Babaji had the reputation of curing all sorts of distempers, which attracted the notice of the Dowager Rani, whose adopted son the Rajah is; and that the Rani, on a certain occasion, sent a message to the deceased to cure the Rajah of what she believed to be signs of insanity, or, to quote the words of the Babaji, the Rani believed "the Rajah was losing his senses." The Babaji then sent a tulasi leaf with an intimation that the Rajah would be cured in eight days. It would thus appear that there was some misunderstanding between the Dowager Rani and Rajah, and this trifling matter was, from what fell from the Rajah's own lips at the time of the assault, gravely misrepresented to him. Influenced by this misrepresentation, Gopi Singh, peon of the Rajah, accompanied by another servant, was sent to fetch the deceased, Siva Das Babaji, from Damodarpur, a village about five miles from Pooree. He started on February 29th and returned with the Babaji. While passing the Pooree Police Station the Head Constable, Gridhari Lal, accosted the Babaji and requested him to sit a while at the station; but the Babaji said he had been sent for by the Rajah, and would, if possible, call at the station on his return. Badaji was then shown in, his four companions (his disciples) being ordered to await at the main entrance. The Babaji was then taken to the Rajah's private gymnasium, situated in a secluded part of the palace, when he was ordered to sit down. No sooner did he do so than about ten or twelve servants of the Rajah fell upon him and commenced a series of brutal tortures They belabored him with clubs and fists, filth being put into his mouth, the mouth tied up with a piece of cloth Then a number of pieces of pith were rammed into the intestines by means of a stick—the man passed thirty-nine such pieces before his death. He was then burned by a torch and thrown out by a back door into a lane behind the Rajah's house. From this place he managed to crawl to the lion gate of the temple, a distance of about six hundred feet, and was completely overcome there. He was observed at 12 p. m. by two night patrols and taken to the police station. The man was then carried in a *palki* to the police station and then conveyed to the hospital. According to the statement of the compounder the man died on March 8th.

A Calcutta telegram says a special High Court Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, will sit to hear an appeal in the case of the Rajah of Pooree.

A DIPLOMAT'S DUEL.

How Mr. Labouchere Fought a Duel in a Paradox.

[From London Truth, May 23.]

I was ordered to proceed to Stockholm, and at this town I found favor with my superiors for the curious reason that I challenged an Austrian charge d'affaires. Never was there a more absurd affair. There was an Englishman who had been challenged by a Swede, whom he declined to fight. A few days later the Englishman went with my Minister to a box in the theatre. The next day at a club the Austrian charge d'affaires said before me and others that Englishmen had odd ideas of honor, and more particularly English Ministers. I replied that Englishmen were not so silly as to fight duels, and that the English Minister was not a dishonorable man for appearing in a theatre with his countryman. As it was generally felt that I ought to challenge this Austrian, I "put myself in the hands" of the French and Prussian Ministers. A few hours later my seconds came to me. I expected that they were going to tell me that the Austrian had apologized. Not at all. With a cheerful smile they observed: 'It is arranged for to-morrow morning—pistols." At 7 o'clock A. M. they reappeared. Their countenances were downcast. "I have lost the mould for the bullets for my duelling pistols," observed the Prussian, "and we had to borrow a pair of pistols, for whose accurracy of aim I cannot vouch." This inwardly rejoiced me, but of course I pretended to share in the regret of my seconds. We sat down to an early breakfast. "You are young, I am old," said the Frenchman; "would that I could take your place." I wished it as sincerely as he did, but I tried to assume an air of rather liking my position, and I grinned a ghastly grin. Then we started for the park. The opposition had not arrived; but there was a surgeon who had been kindly requested to attend by my sympathizing friends. "An accident may happen," observed the Prussian; "do you wish to confide to me any dispositions that you may desire to be carried out after?"—— and he sighed in a horribly suggestive manner. No, I said; I had nothing particular to confide; and as I looked at the surgeon I thought what an idiot I was to make myself the target for an Austrian to aim at, in order to establish the principle that Englishmen have a perfect right to decline to fight duels. There was a want of logic about the entire proceeding that went to my heart. To be killed is bad enough, but to be killed paradoxically is still worse. Soon the Austrian and his seconds appeared. I never felt more dismal in my life. The Austrian stood apart. I stood apart. The surgeon already eyed me as a "subject." The seconds consulted; then the Frenchman stepped out twelve paces. He had very short legs, and they seemed to me shorter than ever. After this came the loading of the pistols. Sometimes, I thought, seconds do not put in the bullets; this comforted me, but only for a moment, for the bullets were rammed down with cheerful energy. By this time we had been placed facing each other. A pistol was given to each of us. "I am to give the signal," said the Prussian; "I shall count one, two, three, and then at the word fire, you will both fire. Gentlemen, are you ready?" We both nodded. "One, two, three, fire!" and both our pistols went off. No harm had been done. I felt considerably relieved, when to my horror the Frenchman stepped up to me and said: "I think that I ought to demand a second shot for you, but mind, if nothing occurs again I shall not allow a third shot." "Ye-es," I said; so we had a second shot with the same result. Knowing that my Frenchman was a man of his word, I felt now that I might at no risk to myself display my valor, so I demanded a third shot. The seconds consulted together; for a moment I feared that they were going to grant my request, and I was greatly relieved when they informed me that they considered that two shots were amply sufficient. I was delighted, but I pretended to be most unhappy, and religiously kept up the farce of being an aggrieved person. Now, there is this curious thing about duels, which, I suppose, accounts for principals taking things so quietly. Before the duel one feels most uncomfortable, to judge by my experience, but when one has to fire one is so engaged in listening for the signal that it does not occur to one that one may be hit. A good shot would, I take it, be able to take a deliberate aim undisturbed by any nervous trepidation from his target also aiming at him, because the nervous trepidation, however strong it may be beforehand, by some curious disposition of nature disappears when you are actually firing. Much the same thing occurs in battle. The unpleasant moment is, according to the experience of soldiers, that just before going under fire, or when the fire is not returned. So soon as soldiers are themselves firing, one idea excludes another, and their minds are so occupied with what they themselves are doing, that they forget the danger.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

As Sketched by a Friend and Associate of Forty Years.

[From the speech of Hon. Geo. W. Jones at the Dedication of the Johnson Monument, at Greenville, Tenn., June 5.]

Mr. Johnson was not the creature of circumstances, otherwise this scene today had not been. He carved his own career, mainly without adventitious favor. Perhaps some elements in his own character caused the struggle of his life to be the more severe. A degree of reserve, tinged with distrust, made him less the object of warm esteem and attachment than that of confidence and admiration inspired by the intrinsic elevation of his nature. He was endowed with capacious and resolute faculties which brooked no obstacle, and made him superior to cliques and conventions. His only external aid was the liberal institutions of government under which he lived, and of these he felt himself to be a foster son, and for them he cherished an affection which would have made his life, if needed, a sacrifice. A representative democracy offered a theater, and by his own exertions he reared the intellectual and moral structure which his countrymen are proud to honor. There is no frivolous or fictitious component in the character he has left; it is the product of earnest, faithful work, due to laudable aspiration, and devoted to the service of his country and his fellow-men.

His personal appearance was familiar here. Of medium height, his figure was compactly shaped, indicating sinewy strength and power of endurance. His step was elastic, and his carriage erect. In complexion he was slightly swarthy; his hair in early manhood was quite dark and luxuriant, becoming thinned and silvered in his latter years. His chest was broad and deep, his neck stout but shapely, surmounted by a large and well formed head. His countenance, with its deep-set, piercing eyes, was one to arrest attention. "On his front deliberation sat, and public care," with an expression habitually anxious, shaded with sadness. Smiles were not frequent with him, but when so moved they were sincere and hearty. His general manner was grave rather than austere, but quickly showed his feelings—the sterner as well as the gentler. Trained in no school of deportment, he has yet an innate dignity, and while in the Presidential chair the scepter of authority seemed native to his hand. His mind was analytical and logical in cast—the reasoning faculties being predominant. He sought for facts and first principles, and applied them acutely and profoundly. His imagination did not furnish him with figures of fancy, but his fervid nature furnished him with apt resources of illustration and well chosen language. His power was in clearness of statement and simplicity of argument that the people could follow, and a vehement earnestness which convinced them of his sincerity. In his conflict in debate, a personal tone was often observed which was not intended—the result rather of his intense feeling upon the principle or doctrine at issue. Though often in collision, bitterness did not abide with him except to those who had been treacherous or vindictive. Most severely tested from the lowest to the highest point of his fortunes, his decision and force of will was simply grand. Though open to counsel, he formed his own judgment, and his conclusion was immovable. Opposition but fixed it the more firmly, and men called him obstinate, but he stood upon his rendered reasons. He was thoroughly honest in his convictions, and in their defense no danger appalled him. He would have adhered to them at the martyr's stake. His honesty, in the broad sense, was an emphatic trait. That which he believed became a part of him, and he was incorruptible by bribe, either to his purse or his ambition. His official standard of uprightness was lofty, and in an era of corruption he was without blemish. His moral courage, in the performance of public duty, towered to the sublime, and in this respect their characters are as little different as are the spelling of their names—Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson. His tastes were simple and frugal, and the blandishments of station did not debauch them. A modest home in this unpretending town, and the company of his neighbors sufficed for him who had moved among the more than equal of the great and titled. He did not affect piety, and was not communicative of whatever religious views he entertained. So thoughtful as he was, it is probable that he held some, but kept that account with his Maker alone. He was not without faults, but they were such as were common to the best of men; and not without errors; but the balance of his qualities, great and small, and of his acts, public and private, is more largely in his favor than that of most men. His political principles were pronounced and steadfast. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the intenser type, and believed firmly in the capacity of the people, in their honesty of purpose, and in their fidelity to good government and social order. Though to no man has the term been more offensively applied, he was not a demagogue and no taint of agrarianism defiled his thoughts. He opposed universal suffrage as alike inexpedient and unconstitutional in the manner it was proposed. He did not mislead the people. He communed with them frankly, for he did not forget that he was one of them, and had been of the humblest. Occasion came when he differed with the people, and he maintained his opinions with fearless candor. He was devoted to the Contitution of the United States as the chart of the wisest and freest government ever devised by man. He interpreted it by the letter, and insisted that its powers should not be enlarged by too liberal construction. He regarded it as the palladium of popular government and regulated liberty. He jealously guarded the reserved rights of the States, but held that the union of these States, formed under the Constitution, was essential to their preservation. When it was imperiled, he stood forth its mighty champion. Of that struggle others may wear the military laurels, but to him belongs the civic wreath; and in the catalogue of its history the impartial verdict of after times will award him the first place for unselfish patriotism and unequaled powers.

The designs and inscriptions on that chaste marble—the eagle, the flag, the scroll, and the simple line, "His faith in the people never wavered"—typify the character it commemorates. Here on this romantic spot, chosen by himself, that shaft will stand, attracting the gaze of those who pass on that great highway yonder, leading to the North and to the South, and to the East and to West. It will become a pilgrim shrine to which generations yet unborn shall journey to pay homage to the memory of one whose name will grow more lustrous as time shall lapse. And these majestic mountains, which will not survive his fame, looking down, shall sentinel the sepulcher of this Statesman, Patriot and friend of the people—Defender of the Constitution and the Union.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S HOME.

A correspondent present at the dedication of the monument writes as follows: Situated on the main street of the village, shaded by trees in front, is a modest brick house, two stories high, which is pointed out to the visitor as the home of Andrew Johnson, which contains eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen and dining-room. It is now occupied by Thomas Maloney, Esq., late private Secretary of Mr. Johnson, who recently married one of the granddaughters of the ex-President, Miss Stover. The parlor is neatly furnished, without any attempt at display. On the walls hang a large oil painting in a massive gilt frame, a Colorado landscape, a life-size portrait and medallion of Mr. Johnson himself, a portrait of his son, Dr. Charles Johnson, and portraits of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Jackson. On the mantel are two china vases containing excellent likenesses of the rail-splitter and tailor Presidents. A *tete-a-tete*, a few chairs, and an organ comprise the furniture. The ceiling is low, as, indeed, are all the rooms. Across the hallway is what was formerly Mr. Johnson's bed-room, simply furnished, and containing a small desk, book-stand, and a large easy chair. The grounds are about two acres in extent, in which are many fruit and shade trees, among the latter a large willow, propagated by a slip from the tree over Napoleon's tomb, at St. Helena.

The historic tailor shop is standing yet, though latterly it has known other uses. The first office Mr. Johnson occupied, a small frame building with two rooms, has been removed, and the windows enlarged and otherwise modernized. In its new dress of fresh paint and papered walls it would scarcely be recognized. It is now occupied as a law office by Messrs Maloney & Robinson.

A few years before his death, Mr. Johnson erected a large brick storehouse in the rear of which he erected a new office; and here he passed the greater portion of his time. His library comprises fifteen hundred or two thousand volumes, composed chiefly of political literature. Book-shelves line two sides of the room. On the wall hangs his portrait draped in mourning, and nearly opposite is a steel engraving of Mr. Lincoln, whom Mr. Johnson ardently admired and always spoke of as "Mr. Lincoln." He rarely spoke of other prominent men by using the title, and when he did so it was a mark of his respect for that man. On a small walnut table on which he used to write, the papers are just as he left them, undisturbed, and now covered with a layer of dust. His correspondence was large and the letters are arranged with careful precision in heaps around the edge of the table, while close at hand lies an elegantly bound copy of the Constitution of the United States. Several newspapers are also on the table; one, a copy of *The Knoxville Chronicle* of Jan. 15, 1873, was doubtless preserved by Mr. Johnson for reference.

What Napleon was among the French soldiers Andrew Johnson was in civil life among the people. While among high functionaries he insisted on strict punctilio, yet with the former he discarded all ceremony. An instance of this occurred in Knoxville. Shortly after leaving the whitehouse, he paid a visit to our well-known fellow citizen Perez Dickenson, Esq. They were sitting on the porch conversing, when an old friend of the latter, the venerable H. Barry, Esq., passed, and he called him in and introduced him to Mr. Johnson. Acknowledging the courtsey, Mr. Barry, addressing Mr. J., said: "Sir, I scarcely know how to address you, whether as Mr. President or Mr. Johnson, though I have known you and your record for years, and, as a Whig, was generally against you." The ex-President good naturedly replied, "That is of no consequence, Mr. Barry. Just call me Andy." Instances of this kind might be multiplied without number.

—In Paris jokes on the Exhibition are in order. A widowed mother of penurious habits, with an only son, is reported to have called on a physician in reference to her boy's health. She described his symptoms, among which was want of appetite. The doctor said it was only the lassitude spring. "Let me treat him, and I will give him a stomach to devour all before him." The widow thought a moment. "Provisions will be so dear when the Exhibition opens! It is better to let him remain as he is.

GOOD MORNING, SUMMER!

Tell me, Oh Summer! where do you fold
Your garments of beauty in winter's stern cold?
How fashioned the form and hem of your robe
In the cold crystal halls of his icy abode?

All nestled and hushed and tucked in your bed
Who rattle the key to lift up your head
And whisper arise! The sun with great care
Has brushed the cold gems from out your soft hair,
And stirs you to seek the tissue and thread,
You held in your shuttle when blossoms were dead;
And bids you to gild the fiber and floss
With bright, happy smiles and gleeful head-toss,
To roll up your wool in billows of light,
And flit through the warp with sunbeam so bright,
Then soften it well with sweet falling dew,
And gleam on it all the rainbow's full hue.

How modestly summer gives back her replies,
With many a banner unfurled from the skies,
Wrought in and without in ruby and gold
In letters so plain you read in each fold
"While the earth standeth in beauty and peace
Sunshine and harvest shall nevermore cease."

Springfield Republican.

FARM AND GARDEN.

KICKING COWS.—Here is my method with kickers: My cows are in stalls three and a half feet wide. I use a long pole or light round rail. This I drop in a notch in the right front corner of the stall and secure it. With it I gently crowd the hindquarters of the cow against the partition on the left side.

The pole strikes the flank just at the top of the udder and then passes on behind her and is fastened firmly to the side of the barn back of the next cow on the left. She must be tied short or fastened by stanchion. Now the milker is master and no injury to the cow. She can't possibly hit him, and can only raise her foot forward. If she is accustomed to gentleness a soothing word the first time she raises her foot will quiet her and she will soon forget kicking. If she needs it, one firm word of command may do. If she is wild, take a stick, pretty stiff, and for one kick give one quick blow and one decided word; two blows and two words will spoil all. While she stands quiet whistle or call her name soothingly, and you will find her manners and disposition entirely changed by a little persistence, unless she is very wicked. After awhile the pole may be omitted, and she will not notice it, if it is done with care. The one great advantage of this method is that the milker feels perfectly at ease, and is self-confident, and this I consider the great requisite in the management of any animal. The pole does not interfere with milking.—*M. O., Middlesex Co., N. J.*

SMALL FARM IN FRANCE.—Professor James A. Whitney has lately published a paper on "Agriculture in Europe," in which he gives a bird's eye view of the celebrated "petite culture of France," as seen from the rail-car window. The track is bordered on each side with an unbroken line of hedge neatly trimmed, but there are no fences to dividing the fields. Dwellings are scattered here and there, and small villages are frequent in which the people seem to cluster as bees to a hive. The land is planted in strips of from fifteen to thirty feet wide with wheat on one, oats on another, etc., the various crops alternating so that there may be several distinct patches of the same cereal. This is in obedience to some system of rotation, each plot being manured by itself—with manure put on just after harvest and ploughed in with shallow furrows. The garden cultivation applied to field crops the Professor characterizes as "marvellous." He has seen the grain on the Western praries and in California's great fields but "never such wealth of sheaves on so little ground." "It is the thrift of constant labor, and such tillage can only exist among a people patient, frugal and industrious." Once or twice he saw a patch of Indian corn but it was dwarfed and poor. This sturdy American staple does not take kindly to French suavity and soil. Ancient customs of husbandry prevail to a great extent—the reaping is largely if not wholly done with the sickle; women work regularly in the fields and gleaners follow, as in the days of old; the grain is stacked instead of housed in barns and finally ground with wind-power.

CULTURE OF CELERY.—Celery plants must be kept growing. They never recover fully if they once receive a serious check. Avoid tearing or drying off the roots. Set them out in May or June, when in three or four leaves, in a small bed of very rich soil, about four inches apart, and keep well watered, without fail. Shelter carefully from drying wind and hot sun when set out, if cloudy, humid weather cannot be availed of. The final trenches should be prepared as soon as early pea or onion ground is clear in July. Let the soil in the trenches be very rich, and from a surface well exposed to air. Enrich it further with thoroughly well-aired and decayed manure. Raw manure is considered to be a chief cause of the flabbiness and pipiness so much in contrast with the crispness and almost deliquescent texture of well-grown stems. Lift the plants from the temporary beds with the ball of soil attached to the tuft of roots, and water promptly to prevent any check in growth. If shading is necessary don't continue it too long, nor cut off the essential light too completely.

The dwarfer sorts of celery are now most liked. They are easily grown, and have the most "nuttiness" of flavor. The blanching of the stems is effected by excluding light from them, while at the same time the heart of the plant and all the leaves must remain fully open. As the stems begin to spread, they are tied together just so much as to keep them nearly erect, and to prevent their breaking if earth is used to etiolate the stems, but a wrapping of paper, bark, or even a bottomless fruit-can may be used for this purpose. Charcoal braze or coal ashes answer well, as they exclude slugs and other insects. And celery keeps well lifted and set close together on a slightly damp cellar floor, and filled between up to the leaves (most of which may be removed) with perfectly dry, clean, fresh coal ashes. This is a safe and very convenient mode, and celery that has not been sufficiently blanched in the garden will be found beautifully white, tender and sweet after being stored this way for two or three months.—*Penn.*

A GOOD DEAL OF PORK FOR A SHILLING—Pigs were never so low priced as now. Fine ones, from four to six weeks old, are offered at $150. They are so cheap and plenty that there will be but few born this Fall, and this may occasion a demand for wintering. The immediate prospect for any profit in making pork is poor indeed. Pork will probably start in the Eastern markets $6 a hundred and rapidly run down to $4. At this rate corn must be had at 40 cents a bushel, the old rule being a dollar a hundred for every 10 cents in the price of corn. This is estimated to be the cost of making pork, and the profit lies in the extra price of pork over this ratio, and in the manure. Some farmers never bed their hogs so as to make any extra manure. This is a mistake, as in the hogpen the best manure may be made, and plenty of it too, if litter is freely used. In the pig yard is the place to dump all of the weeds and green stuff which may accumulate. One load of hog manure is worth, in the garden or in the corn field, as much, some good farmers think, as three of common barnyard or stable manure. This would give it a cash value of at least three dollars. Two loads of such manure can be made from each pig during the season, which is a very nice little profit. A home market saves the wear and tear of marketing the corn, and this is an item. So it is better to keep the pigs and feed and fatten them rather than sell them for a mere trifle. Young pigs do well on oats, and they are better for them than corn, as the latter is apt to founder them, while oats are not at all dangerous in this respect. We have known whole pens of pigs stiffened and spoiled by being fed to much corn. Barley is also nice and healthful food.

FOOD FOR PRODUCING MILK.—We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as a food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for milch cows has arisen from the effect of the seeds when given in too large a quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed, this danger is wholly overcome. Indeed, the cases of ill effect have probably occured from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds.

We have seen pumpkins fed quite frequently with excellent results in quantity and quality of milk; but it is not fit or economical to feed largely of any one food. Potatoes fed in moderation are excellent for milk; but given in too great quantity, they will reduce the yield. Turnips or beets must not be given too liberally. corn fodder, given as a sole ration is unprofitable; but fed with half pastures, will keep up the yield of milk and add largely to the profit of the season. So pumpkins are excellent to keep up the fall flow of milk. Having fully the value of turnips, per weight, they are more cheaply raised, and should be raised, and should be added to the yearly supply of food by every dairyman. When grown alone, it is found as many tons per acre may be produced as of turnips, but the custom mostly is, to grow the pumpkin with a corn crop. From one to two tons may be grown with a good yield of corn, requiring little more than placing the seeds at a distance of about 20 feet apart, in alternate rows of corn. The cultivation of the corn will be sufficient attention to the pumpkin crop; and this crop will often be equal, in food value, to ten bushels of corn per acre—*Live Stock Journal.*

CARING FOR CALVES.—Every farmer, more or less, has kept calves, and has his own mind about caring for them. In caring for calves there is not only their feeding, but keeping the pens clean. My mind about feeding calves is this—give them milk not quite as much as they will drink, and then they have a good appetite for the next time. Put a little meal or shorts in—stir it in. The milk calves will not like this meal at first, but will soon get used to it, and when they do, they will grow fast. Give them all the hay they will eat. Have a good bed of straw in the pen. I do not think it is best to have more than two calves in a pen, not over four by any means. Some farmers do not think it pays to keep calves, but I am not of that number. Does it not pay to sell them in the fall? Good calves will always fetch a good price then. I think, too that it would be better for every farmer to raise his own cows; then he may get good ones. We do not get good out of a drove sometimes, but this is seldom. A drover goes into a dairy and buys cows. Of course, a farmer does not want to sell his best, and so the drover buys the poorest. They do not care, but to make money. I think it pays best to raise you cows for calves; keep them well and they will keep you well. J. H. B.

DEATH TO POTATO-BEETLES.—The man who will pass by a potato-beetle at this time of the year without crushing the ten-striped nuisance is a public enemy. Wherever a beetle is seen he should be annihilated on sight. The early potatoes should be looked over carefully while they are small, and can be easily gone over. Every egg-patch should be smashed and every beetle killed. If a female beetle be allowed to escape now, her progency may amount by the end of next October to sixty millions. A little vigilance now will be worth a 100 pounds of Paris green a few months hence, and moreover will leave all your insect friends living, instead of involving them in an universal massacre. The indications at present are that as far east as Toronto, the potato-beetle has done its worst, and is being evertaken by its own special enemies. East of that point we presume that the beetle will be as bad as ever. But west of it a little energy and care in picking the first crop of beetles would so reduce their number that hereafter they might be left to their own foes.

A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks since, her palid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual, and exemplary in the class room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble, passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled nature calls for aid and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE---POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 15, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
U. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Florida section of it has completed its work, and is on its return to Washington. Briefly summarized the evidence elicited places it beyond doubt that a conspiracy of carpet-baggers and visiting statesmen (with their promises of reward) stuffed ballot-boxes, forged returns, and threw out legal votes, so that TILDEN was deprived of the vote of the State, which was his on every rule of equity and law. This is made manifest by the evidence of Republicans who were parties to the frauds.

The main Committee at Washington continues its investigation of Louisiana affairs, and has secured confirmatory evidence showing the connection of MATTHEWS and SHERMAN with the frauds in that State. BEN BUTLER, on the Committee, is endeavoring to establish the fact of a bargain between the HAYES managers and the Southern Congressmen.

THE LAST OF CONGRESS.

Congress will adjourn on Monday next, and the past week has been taken up in the consideration of the details o the Appropriation bills. The proceedings are uninteresting, and we therefore omit them.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The acceptance by France and Italy of the invitation of the Government of the United States, to participate in an international silver conference, renders the holding of such a conference certain, and leaves no doubt that it will be an important gathering. The third section of the Silver bill directed the President to invite the countries composing the Latin Union, and such other European nations as he might deem advisable, "to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of a bi-metallic money." The conference is to be held within six months of the passage of the act (three of which have passed). Three commissioners, to be paid $2,500 each and their expenses, are to be appointed by the President. In addition to France and Italy, the governments of Russia, Hungary, Holland, Switzerland and Greece have accepted the invitation, leaving England and Germany the only important countries to be heard from. Secretary EVARTS is of the opinion England will join in the conference, and that it will be held in Paris. The principal point to be determined will be the ratio of silver to gold. Our present silver coinage is at 16 to 1 of gold. Of the nations which have consented to join in the Conference those forming the Latin union—namely, France, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, with Belgium, which has not yet consented—coin silver at the rate of 15½ to 1. The Russian standard is at 15.32; that of Holland at 15.60, that of Hungary at 15.45. If the Conference shall agree to continue the coinage of silver, which will be the first question before it, then it will have to come to an agreement as to the ratio of the two metals. If it should be decided that 15½, being the ratio of the Latin Union, ought to be adopted the American silver dollar would in that case be reduced from 412½ to 399½ grains, or the gold dollar would be changed from 25 8-10 to 26 60-100 grains. If the present American ratio were adopted by the Conference, which seems unlikely, France and the Latin Union would decrease their gold coins. The accession of France and Italy to the Conference is regarded as a piece of good fortune for the United States.

BLIND AS BATS.

It is rather ludicrous the way the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* set about breaking the force of the POTTER Committee developments. They print on one side of their papers the records of the most damaging testimony against men in high official position, but on their editorial pages they profess sublime unconsciousness. Take this from the *Dispatch* as an illustration:

John Sherman has at last taken the bull by the horns, as it were, and gone to work to clear off the aspersions that have been cast upon his character by the Democratic leaders. He is doing it in a manner that shows he is in earnest and is fully alive to the fact that he has been placed in a very peculiar position before the country.

This refers to SHERMAN's letter to the POTTER Committee, demanding an investigation into outrages and intimidation in Louisiana in 1876, offering to produce a hundred witnesses to prove his assertion, etc. In our judgment this letter is as decidedly a confession as was the oral testimony which SHERMAN gave before the POTTER Committee Saturday week. The charge against SHERMAN is that he was accessory to the preparation of fraudulent documents concerning the Louisiana election, and that he promised protection and rewards to persons who had a guilty knowledge of these documents, on condition they would keep quiet, and allow the vote of the State to go to HAYES. Just how another rehearsal of the wonderful adventures of ELIZA PINKSTON will meet this accusation we cannot see for the life of us. Let us glance at the the charges JOHN SHERMAN must meet, despite his plans to change the issue:

ANDERSON and WEBER, the Republican Supervisors of Registration, having charge of the election in two parishes of Louisiana, in which a Republican majority was absolutely indispensable to the counting in of the HAYES electors, were on the point of publishing the truth that the election in their parishes had not only resulted largely in favor of the Democrats, but had been orderly and peaceful, furnishing to the Returning Board no ground for throwing out votes or altering returns—when these Supervisors were on the point of revealing the nature of the protests which had been made in their names, then Mr. SHERMAN, having given them oral promises on which they would not rest, wrote to them the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentleman who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm to the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Governor Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. D. A. WEBER and JAS. E. ANDERSON.

This letter, with his own refusal positively to disclaim its authorship, makes out the case against SHERMAN; and when he attempts to leave these points and go into a "bloody shirt" campaign, with witnesses of the Mistress PINKSTON variety, his proposition is wholly foreign to the subject matter of the charges against him. It reminds us of STROUP trying to prove an amiable and peaceful character as a set off to the indictment for abortion. We would further remind the *Dispatch* that the killing evidence against SHERMAN is not in ANDERSON'S oral testimony, but in the SHERMAN letter guaranteeing ANDERSON should be "provided for" after HAYES' inauguration. Calling ANDERSON a scoundrel don't affect that in the least, but is merely an admission of the rascally instruments SHERMAN used.

The *Gazette* exhibits rather more cheek than the *Dispatch*. It feigns surprise the Democrats didn't know how much ANDERSON'S testimony would hurt them before using it. The only point in LEVISEE'S testimony it sees is the old story told to the Senate Republican Committee in 1876-'77 about New Orleans gamblers trying to bribe him; in which they failed because of a difference as to price. It apparently has not heard of the forged returns of the electoral vote of Louisiana. We invite its attention to this matter, just from curiosity, to see how it will wiggle out. It will find that the Electoral Commission awarded the vote of the State to HAYES on two certificates, the first of which was irregular and illegal in not complying with the Constitutional and statutary requirements, and the second was a forgery. If it will prosecute its researches, it will probably discover that MORTON, EVARTS, GARFIELD and others—very likely all the Republican members of the Electoral Commission—had a knowledge of the forgery.

As to the *Gazette's* theory, that all these strange developments are making to the advantage of the Republican party, we are well satisfied to trust the logic of events. It don't strike other Republican papers that way. The New York *Times* thinks the Republicans must slough off MATTHEWS and SHERMAN unless they can make a better defense than they have yet attempted. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday, observes that "the POTTER fraud investigation has ceased to be amusing, and the impression upon the country is tremendous. The Republicans cannot afford to have it remain as it is." The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Make no mistake in weighing ANDERSON'S testimony. Rest assured it is true." The *Nation*, referring to STANLEY MATTHEWS, says "he has been convicted on the testimony of his own letters," and deeply regrets his fall as a man of whom better things were expected. Evidently, the *Gazette* comes out jolly under circumstances that would have appalled MARK TAPLEY.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

The President has nominated General John C. Fremont to be Governor of Arizona, a position worth $2,500 a year. There is no doubt of his confirmation. The President was desirous of giving General Fremont a better position, *but the demand from other quarters did not permit it.*

We think there is matter in this to make Republicans hide their heads in shame. Colonel FREMONT rendered important services to his country before he entered politics; but in 1856 he was the first candidate of the Republican party for President, and led a campaign never since equalled for its enthusiasm. The Republican party was not then the decrepit, staggering, ring-ridden affair it now is, loaded down with the infamy of the Presidential theft, and a record reeking with the corruption of GRANT'S eight years. It came together in '56 on a generous and philanthropic idea, and attracted to its standard much of the intelligence and moral sentiment of the North. There was youth, enthusiasm and the chivalry of politics in its ranks. FREMONT made a gallant canvass, as its representative leader, but the day went against him. His majorities in some of the Northern States were extraordinary. New York gave him 80,000, Massachusetts 50,000, Ohio, 17,000, Wisconsin 13,000, and so on. BUCHANAN carried of the Northern States, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and California, and all the South but Maryland which voted for FILLMORE. FREMONT got 114 electoral votes exclusively from the North. This was the first national campaign of the Republican party; and it must be rather a humiliation to Republicans with memories, to see their trusted leader in that memorable canvass banished to the sandy deserts of Arizona, on a twenty-five hundred dollar salary, as the only position available for *him*, while the vagabonds of politics, like PACKARD, WELLS, ANDERSON, STEARNS, and other Returning Board scamps, command the most profitable offices in the gift of the Government. Such is the gratitude of political parties. It is a lively sense of services to come rather than gratitude for services rendered. FREMONT is identified with another sort of Republicanism than the kind that rules the roast to-day.

WOULD NOT CONSULT.

When the visiting statesmen were in New Orleans, the Democrats were anxious to have a consultation with the friends of HAYES. On the 14th of November, Judge TRUMBULL, Governor PALMER, Senators MCDONALD, STEVENSON and BOGY, Speaker RANDALL, and others addressed a letter to JOHN SHERMAN, STANLEY MATTHEWS, E. W. STOUGHTON, JOHN A. KASSON, and their associates, to the following effect:

The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State, where its action could not in any event change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority, as lawfully expressed, respectfully ask you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them, personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we may possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties.

This fair offer did not suit the men who had midnight interviews with WELLS and other villains. They returned the following answer on the 16th of November:

We join heartily with you in counsels of peace and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities; and we may add that *we know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration will be made.* But we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis and subject to the limitations you propose, for we have no such duty imposed on us as suggested by the clause of your note first quoted.

Three days after this SHERMAN had a consultation with WEBER and ANDERSON. That was Sunday evening, the 19th. They were skeptical as to slippery JOHN, and demanded a written guarantee, which was given in the well known letter of the 20th of November. No one doubts the fact that SHERMAN was informed of every circumstance connected with the forged protests. When TOM ANDERSON was found guilty of issuing forged returns, SHERMAN, GARFIELD, MATTHEWS and HALE joined in a letter to the criminal, in which they stated:

The undersigned feel it due to you, under present circumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that, in the matter wherein you stand charged, you are altogether guiltless of any offence against law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we tender our earnest sympathies, and express our hope that the sense of justice and love of peace of the people of Louisiana will protect you, &c.

THE POST says, and says correctly, that "the Electoral Commission awarded the vote of Louisiana to Hayes on two certificates, the first of which was irregular and illegal in not complying with the Constitutional and Statuary requirements, and the second was a forgery," Levisee's testimony settles that fact. But it settles one other fact, too—that *one* of the returns, which awarded the vote of the State to Hayes, and was only irregular in some of the inferior details, did bear the genuine signatures of the electors.—*Leader.*

Our esteemed neighbor, as the *World* would say, has not investigated the facts with care. The "inferior details," in which the genuine certificate was deficient, were the ignoring of the mandatory requirements of the twelfth article of the Constitution of the United States and Section 138 of the Revised Statutes. A requirement of the Constitution and of statute law can hardly be called an "inferior detail." There is not a court in the land but would have thrown out this return on the ground of its illegal character. It was fatally defective.

The *Leader* is in error on another point. It says the vote of the State was awarded to HAYES on the irregular but honest return. We have before us the decision of the Electoral Commission on the Louisiana case, and it gives the eight electoral votes to HAYES on "*the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid and marked Nos. 1 and 3 by said Commission.*"

No. 1 was not in form according to the Constitution and laws, and No. 3 while in form was a base forgery. The *Leader* could not hold a bob-tailed suburban lot twenty-four hours on title deeds so fatally defective as the certificates on which the Commission gave the vote of Louisiana to HAYES. Of course the essence of the crime was in the prior scoundrelism of the Returning Board and visiting statesmen, but it is a little singular that to carry it through, the 8-to-7's set the Constitution and laws at defiance in the case of one certificate, and in the other accepted a document reeking with forgery and perjury, for Governor KELLOGG, in attesting the forged certificate, of course committed perjury; but he was familiar with that moral eccentricity. It is a bad business all around, every way you look at it.

THE action of the Senate on the Army bill on Saturday last, was very important and resulted in an unexpected triumph for the Democratic side of the Chamber. The section of the bill which prohibits the use of the Army as a *posse comitatus*, was adopted the Democrats having secured the aid of four Republican Senators, Messrs. INGALLS, PLUMB, SARGENT and TELLER. Counting pairs the vote stood—ayes 37, nays 29. The negative vote was entirely Republican, and the affirmative Democratic with the four exceptions noted. As passed the clause of the bill in controversy reads as follows:

From and after the passage of this act it it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress, and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section.

The concluding portion of the original section, prescribing the penalty for a violation of the foregoing provisions, was stricken out on motion of Senator BLAINE by a vote of 25 to 24. The Democratic Senators express their satisfaction with this result and do not attach much importance to the defeat of the penalty clause. They contend that the violation of this law—if it should become one—will render the Secretary of War or the President liable to impeachment. The bill will now go to a Conference Committee, and the *posse comitatus* clause not having been stricken out, the prospects of an ultimate agreement between the two Houses, are more encouraging than they were. The principal amendment of the Senate, which consists in its refusal to sanction the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and to reorganize the army, will not be acceded to by the House conferees without a struggle.

A BILL providing a form of government for the District of Columbia has passed both branches of Congress, and now awaits Mr. HAYES' signature. It don't go much on universal suffrage, the drift of negroes to the District rendering any further experiments in that line obnoxious. Three Commissioners are to be appointed by the President with power to appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary for the government of the District in all its departments. Three years residence in the District is requisite in the Commissioners; and one of them is to be an officer detailed from the Corps of Engineers, and to receive no other compensation than his regular pay. The two civilians are to receive each $5,000 per annum. The Government is to pay one-half of the expenses of the District. The rate of taxation is not to exceed $1 50 on real estate not exempt by law, and on personal property, not taxable elsewhere, $1 50 on every $100, according to the cash valuation; and upon real property without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, $1 on every $100. A poll tax of $1 is to be collected of every male inhabitant of the District aged 21 years. Any official who shall aid or abet in increasing the present indebtedness of the District in excess of $200,000 is rendered liable to fine and imprisonment for misdemeanor.

"THE Microphone," claimed to be the invention of Prof. HUGHES of Kentucky, now in London, is something about as wonderful as the telephone or phonograph. EDISON asserts the idea was stolen from him, by an agent he appointed to exhibit the phonograph in London. The "Microphone" does for the sense of hearing what the miscroscope does for the sense of sight. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* gives this account of the results of an exhibition of it the other day at the Philadelphia Mint:

It was found that when a fine camel's hair brush was gently drawn across a piece of smooth pine board, the noise produced in the receiver resembled that of violently rasping the board with a coarse wood file.

The faintest whisper was distinctly conveyed over the wires.

The tinkle of the new silver dollars, falling from the coining press, was heard by means of the instrument, through the closed doors, at the distance of several hundred feet.

The footfalls of a captive fly are quite audible in this aparatus.

The astonishment of the spectators culminated in silent wonder, when the impact of a single hair on the sounding board produced a decided concussion on the receiver.

It may be a surprise to any one but an electrician that these marvellous effects are transmitted by a wire nearly as fine as a human hair, one-hundredth of an inch thick, by measure, and this fine line would doubtless suffice for a great distance.

THE Democratic Convention of the Twenty-third district Thursday nominated CHARLES F. MCKENNA, ESQ., as a candidate for Congress. Mr. MCKENNA is a young gentleman of decided abilities, unswerving integrity, and well grounded in the Democratic faith. As a lawyer he has the respect and confidence of his associates at the bar. Mr. MCKENNA served during the latter part of the rebellion, entering the army as a private soldier when only eighteen years of age, in time to take part in the battle of Antietam, and continuing in the service until LEE'S surrender. He has an almost hopeless task in this district, but Democratic lightning strikes it sometimes, and if it should this fall, the people of the district will have the satisfaction of knowing they have chosen a worthy and talented gentleman as their representative.

SUNDAY is the big day at the Paris Exposition. Last Sunday an orderly crowd of 120,709 persons visited it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE best medical skill of Germany is devoted to the case of Dr. NOBILING, so that when he is in prime condition he may be hung with neatness and dispatch. This is killing kindness.

THE Republicans of Union county don't take the HARTRANFT sugar in their's as an easy road to the CAMERON camp. They have nominated CHARLES S. WOLFE for representative, on the open pledge, he will not vote for CAMERON, caucus or no caucus.

THE nations which have accepted invitations to the Silver Conference proposed by the United States are France Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, Russia and Austria. Determinate answers have not yet been received from Germany and England, But Secretary EVARTS says the holding of the Conference is now a fixed fact.

SOMETHING is to be done at last with the unsightly WASHINGTON monument at the Capital. The popular subscription plan has failed, and the Government will complete the work, a law to that effect having passed Congress. The bill as it passed devotes $36,000 to the specific object of seeing whether the foundations of the incomplete structure are secure and a further sum to complete the monument.

IF there is living a Republican who believes HAYES and WHEELER were elected, we suggest they use their influence to have the same ticket submitted in 1880, and the Democratic party put up TILDEN and HENDRICKS. It will then be made clear to the world who was entitled to the Presidency. Is there a Republican official or press in the United States that dare accept the proposition?

THE amount paid for stationery by the Democratic Legislature of 1875-76 was $25,304 41. For the Republican Legislature of 1877-78 the amount paid was $40,314 89. These amounts are from the official records in the Auditor General's office. The taxpayers would like to know why a Republican Legislature expended $15,070 48 more for stationery than the preceding Democratic Legislature, which Republicans had accused of extravagance.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' Senate Committee proposes to take things leisurely, and evidently have no heart for the probing. The Committee was kept alive only by the persistent appeals of the Senator and his friends, as four members declined to serve but were induced to reconsider their declinations. The Committee will do nothing in July or August, and probably after a few days' work in June will adjourn to September. Time is everything in a case of this description.

THE National Liberals, who constitute the bulk of BISMARCK'S supporters in Germany, strongly antagonize his policy in dissolving the Imperial Parliament, and propose to adopt the tactics of the French Republicans in their contest with the de BROGLIE ministry, and go to the people demanding the re-election of all the Liberal members. Affairs in Germany are nearing to a grave crisis. Arrests are frequent for trivial political causes, and the army is kept well in hand for emergencies. But the army can't always be depended on. It is of the people, and sometimes fraternizes with them.

IN Lancaster county there is a loud cry of "halt," from the Anti-CAMERON Republicans. The *New Era* of that persuasion charges that as much as $50 and $75 was paid for votes to elect J. H. BROWN, Cameronite, Chairman of the County Committee on Monday last. The Republicans make the assessments on candidates pretty steep in Lancaster. For the honors of candidacy and the certainty of election, the Congressman pays the Committee $800; State Senator, $100; six Assemblymen, each $100; Sheriff, $500; Register, $500; Prothonotary, $500; County Treasurer, $500; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $250; and others in proportion. The *New Era* protests "against the payment of any of the assessments into the hands of the Committee until it shall have purged itself of the fraud and corruption in its organization," which it asserts it stands ready to prove before any responsible tribunal charged with an investigation.

THE new silver certificates bear upon the left end the portrait of Robert Morris. We are prone to forget the deeds of the heroes who were instrumental in founding our government. Robert Morris was a poor bank clerk in Philadelphia in colonial times, but went into business with his employer's son on the retirement of the principal. He rose to eminence as a financier, and his was the strongest commercial house in America when the Revolution broke out. He opposed the stamp-act and was elected to Congress in 1775. On the first of July, 1776, he voted against the Declaration of Independence, declaring it premature, but when the great instrument was adopted he signed it with the rest, and his signature is a bold evidence of sincerity. He did more for the purveyance of the army in its days of direful distress than the Government itself. In 1780, through his management, 3,000,000 rations and 300 hogsheads of rum were sent to the army. In 1781, he furnished the army with several thousand barrels of flour. This great man did not cease exertions for the benefit of the revolutionary cause till liberty was secured. When Washington offered him the post of Secretary of the Treasury, he declined in favor of Alexander Hamilton. It is a mournful page in our history that Robert Morris, having lost his fortune in his old age, was confined in prison for debt, and actually died in poverty. The placing of his large, honest face on the silver certificate is some recognition of his services to our country in its early days of financial distress.

SENATOR FERRY'S beard is long, well-combed and of a dark auburn color. The Senator's hand is thin, small and white, and he strokes his beard gracefully. His voice is decisive in its tones, and practical, notwithstanding that he is only a bachelor.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HON. JOHN REILLY, of Altoona, who was elected to Congress from the Blair district in 1874, declines to be a candidate for nomination this year.

THE Lock Haven *Democrat* says that ex-Governor Curtin is "in tip-top fighting condition for the campaign, which he will enter with vim for Dill, Fertig, Ross and Africa."

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* denies the statement made in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that Judge Agnew wrote a letter previous to the late Prohibition Convention, declining to be nominated. It was hardly worth denying.

THE newspapers are amusing themselves with getting up Senatorial side-shows. Since the Columbia *Spy* introduced Governor Hartranft, the Lancaster *Inquirer* has put Edward McPherson on the track while the Germantown *Telegraph* feels as though Galusha A. Grow is exactly the man for the position now held by the young Cameron.

A MEETING irrespective of party was held at Foxburg, Clarion county, the other evening, when the regular nominees of all three parties were formally repudiated and the following names emblazoned upon a huge streamer swung across the street; For Governor, Andrew G. Curtin; Lieutenant Governor, C. W. Stone; Supreme Judge, Agnew, and Secretary of State, J. S. Africa.

PETER D. WANNER, candidate for Congress in the Berks district against the Hon. Heister Clymer, gives notice by advertisement in the Reading *Daily Eagle* that he will address the people of the city and county at about thirty different points, for the purpose, as he says, of "bringing my claims as a candidate for Congress before the people." Mr. Clymer will enter into the campaign on the adjournment of Congress.

AT the primary election on Saturday the Republicans of Union county nominated the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe for member of the House by a large majority over the Hon. Alfred Hayes. Mr. Hayes was one of the Ten Dollar representatives. Mr. Wolfe will not vote for Cameron even if nominated by a Republican caucus, and goes before his people in that issue. Mr. Wolfe has served three or four terms in the House, and as the Republican majority in Union county is large there is little doubt of his return. His experience and his undoubted courage will make him a formidable leader of the anti-Cameron forces in the next Legislature.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT."

Frauds in the Republican Conventions in Armstrong and Beaver.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 10, 1878.—The party of Moral Ideas, Christianity, Civilization, Progress, &c., are developing here splendidly, particularly in in its "sanctum sanctorum" in Beaver county, viz., the South ward. A correspondent gave a statement last week in reference to irregularities then, on May 30th last. On Saturday last the Quay Convention, after a protracted session, declared Mr. Laurence, the candidate for Sheriff, he having received forty-four votes more than the next highest candidate, Mr. Pendleton of Rochester. This decision was unsatisfactory, outside of the ring influence, and an investigating committee was appointed, which commenced work to-day, in the office of Benjamin Wilde, J. P. Up to one o'clock P. M. thirty persons testified they voted for Mr. Pendleton, and eighteen more, it is said, will do likewise. Yet the retuned vote gave him but twenty-three votes. Several other districts will be investigated, a big fuss raised and then—and then the Quay curs will hear their master say: "I named leaders and rulers for you, *elect ye them;*" and the recalcitrants will rally to a man to do his bidding. Some of our great men think the Modocs and regulars here, like the Kilkenny cats, will eat each other *all* up by the 4th of November next, but that "consummation," though "devoutly to be wished," will never occur. Our ticket should be in the field to-day, *but it is not.*

TROUBLE IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

FREEPORT, PENNA., June 10, 1878.—The disintegration of the Radical party is hastening as rapidly in Armstrong county, as in your own. Since the late County Convention was held, open charges by Republicans of downright fraud and cheating in the returns are made, and any number of Republicans swear they will not vote the ticket. "The chickens come home to roost." These people have defended and approved fraud, forgery and perjury when Democrats were to be cheated. What better can they expect from unsworn officers of these primaries, whose common clay will never come into the hands of the *Potter?* "When rogues fall out," etc., etc.

M.

FIENDISH FEMALE.

A Wife Beheads Her Husband With an Ax Near Burkeville, Virginia.

BURKEVILLE, JUNE 10.—This town was thrown into a terrible excitement yesterday over a domestic tragedy of almost unparalleled atrocity, in which Jennie Miller beheaded her husband, Anderson Miller, while they were at breakfast. It seems that he was of a cool, quiet temper, but she, his better-half, was notorious hereabouts as a tartar. The two had been seated at the table, but a few minutes when Mr. Miller ventured to remark: "Wife, here's a fly in the gravy." At this Mrs. Miller fired up, and screamed out, "That's the way with you you are all the time finding fault." The husband said, "Oh, no; I just happened to see the fly and thought I would tell you." The spunky woman replied, "You are a liar, flies never get in my gravy." Words multiplied, and in a little while Mrs. Miller was waltzing around the room, smashing up the furniture and raising the deuce generally.

Finally, when the husband, who had by this time got his dander up, ordered the wife to leave the house, she ran out and seized an ax, which was on the porch, and rushing back to her husband dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head while he still sat at the table. He tried to get up, but she repeated the blow, which felled him to the ground. Then in her brutal rage she severed the head from the body.

A guest of Mr. Miller was upstairs while the bloody work was going on, and he got into the dining-room just in time to see the end of it. As he entered the guilty woman held the head of her husband up and with a hellish exclamation dropped it to the floor and fell in a swoon.

The news of the murdor spread rapidly and Mrs. Miller was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. The Millers have been married about two years. His parents and friends advised him against the match, on account of her high temper, but little was it dreamed that the result of the marriage would be so horrible.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PATTI is doing the Exposition.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is studying Louis XII.

MR. BRYANT is improving, and eats with relish.

GENERAL GRANT and party are expected in Berlin, June 26.

GUSTAVE DORE is said to be as jolly as his pictures are dismal.

PRESIDENT HAYES has agreed to attend the Princeton College commencement, June 20.

JOHN A. LOGAN would not be averse to a seat in Congress from the First Illinois district.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT says if he recovers he will never deliver another public address.

THE correspondence of Goethe and Schiller is going begging in Germany for 4,000 thalers.

GENERAL BUTLER is reported to be trying to secure the influence of the Catholic priests in Massachusetts.

THE *Sanitary Record* warns visitors to Paris not to drink the water of that city, as it is productive of typhoid fever.

IT is doubtful whether William Pitt Kellogg's coat tails will constitute the drapery of his Senatorial chair for another session.

EDWIN BOOTH will not appear upon the stage until October, when he will open John S. Clarke's new theatre in Philadelphia.

THE new Lord Russell is a boy only ten years of age. He is said to much resemble the deceased statesman, whose grandson he was.

ITALY will next year celebrate the sixteen-hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. That's a centennial for you.

A SALT LAKE husband asked for a divorce because his wife had not informed him before their marriage that one of her arms was badly scarred.

ROB INGERSOLL calls the grave "the windowless place of rest." But Robert won't stop there long. The old fellow will say, "Robert, come lower."

THE *Hawkeye* reports that several Americans have been guillotined in Paris for persisting in speaking the French language. Special Commissioners no doubt.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has returned from one of his short trips to Europe. While in Paris he bought pictures by celebrated artists to the amount of $200,000.

MR. TURNER, an English lecturer of note, says "that no man was ever known to blow the largest horn in a band for more than three years ere his wind gave out."

IN his lecture on Lincoln, ex-Secretary Boutwell praises him for never ceasing to be a partisan politician, holding that the opposition should have no place but in Congress.

THE Romans have been entertained lately with a comedy written 2,050 years ago. "Aulularia," by Plauto, was repeated five times last month to large audiences.

"POTTER'S FIELD," very sagely observes the New Orleans *Picayune*, "is investigation." It is a field, too, into which we expect to tumble many a worthless Radical corpse.

THE *Graphic*, of New York, excuses Stanley's eccentricities by observing that "it is a serious question if a really polite and amiable fellow could ever have got across Africa alive."

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance advocate, began an eight days' campaign at Worcester Mass., on Sunday. He addressed 5,000 people and obtained 672 signatures to the pledge.

MR. AND MRS. MONROE of Atlanta, Iowa, agreed to separate, but neither would consent that the other should retain their baby. They settled the question by selling the infant to a neighbor for $50.

THE Princess of Wales spent seven hundred dollars in the American Department in Paris. The curious would like to know which of the two articles in the American Department she selected—axle grease or false teeth.

A LONDON paper says that Sir Charles Nugent, who inherited a baronetcy and $30,000 a year when 11, owed $50,000 by the time he was 21. Money lenders try to get mere boys who are heirs to property to borrow of them.

A FEW days ago a witness in a French court of justice, upon being asked whether he was a relative of the accused, replied that he did not know. "Not know!" exclaimed the Judge "how is that?" "I am a foundling," replied the witness.

THE devotion of General Joe Johnson to his invalid wife is termed "an exquisite picture of married harmony, illustrating chivalric manhood." Mrs. Johnston is a daughter of Hon. Louis McLane, of Delaware, Representative, United States Senator, Minister to England, twice President Jackson's Secretary of Treasury and State, and finally President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A GEORGIA farmer smeared his hogs with tar to rid them of fleas, and turned them loose in the woods. At night they did not return to the pen as usual, and in the morning he found them stuck together the tar making them adhere in a mass. They might have gone home, nevertheless, by concert of action, but it isn't in a hog to harmonize.

SENATOR CHAFFEE of Colorado, has heard from Oregon, and his health is so bad that he has printed a letter announcing his intention to withdraw from public life at the close of his present term. His term ends next March, and it isn't altogether certain that the Republicans of Colorado could pull Chaffee through this fall if they wanted to.

"GIVE this gentleman a Consulate in a *warm climate.* This is a special case," wrote President Hayes to Secretary Evarts, concerning Anderson. Evarts, not having connection with that place nearer than Funchal, gave Anderson that Consulate, but Anderson rejected it. It would appear from Hayes' order that he believed Evarts was the devil himself.—*Courier-Journal.*

MRS. FREMONT, wife of the General who has just been appointed Governor of Arizona Territory, is described as having "what rarely falls to the lot of any one—a beautiful youth, followed by a no less handsome middle age. Her hair is now as white as snow and very abundant, and her fresh complexion and animated play of features combine to make her a most distinguished looking woman. Her conversational powers are unrivaled no less for her ready flow of choice language than her selection of topics of interest."

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE--POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 15, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANIEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Florida section of it has completed its work, and is on its return to Washington. Briefly summarized the evidence elicited places it beyond doubt that a conspiracy of carpet-baggers and visiting statesmen (with their promises of reward) stuffed ballot-boxes, forged returns, and threw out legal votes, so that TILDEN was deprived of the vote of the State, which was his on every rule of equity and law. This is made manifest by the evidence of Republicans who were parties to the frauds.

The main Committee at Washington continues its investigation of Louisiana affairs, and has secured confirmatory evidence showing the connection of MATTHEWS and SHERMAN with the frouds in that State. BEN BUTLER, on the Committee, is endeavoring to establish the fact of a bargain between the HAYES managers and the Southern Congressmen.

THE LAST OF CONGRESS.

Congress will adjourn on Monday next, and the past week has been taken up in the consideration of the details o the Appropriation bills. The proceedings are uninteresting, and we therefore omit them.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The acceptance by France and Italy of the invitation of the Government of the United States, to participate in an international silver conference, renders the holding of such a conference certain, and leaves no doubt that it will be an important gathering. The third section of the Silver bill directed the President to invite the countries composing the Latin Union, and such other European nations as he might deem advisable, "to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of a bi-metallic money." The conference is to be held within six months of the passage of the act (three of which have passed). Three commissioners, to be paid $2,500 each and their expenses, are to be appointed by the President. In addition to France and Italy, the governments of Russia, Hungary, Holland, Switzerland and Greece have accepted the invitation, leaving England and Germany the only important countries to be heard from. Secretary EVARTS is of the opinion England will join in the conference, and that it will be held in Paris. The principal point to be determined will be the ratio of silver to gold. Our present silver coinage is at 16 to 1 of gold. Of the nations which have consented to join in the Conference those forming the Latin union—namely, France, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, with Belgium, which has not yet consented—coin silver at the rate of 15½ to 1. The Russian standard is at 15.32; that of Holland at 15.60, that of Hungary at 15.45. If the Conference shall agree to continue the coinage of silver, which will be the first question before it, then it will have to come to an agreement as to the ratio of the two metals. If it should be decided that 15½, being the ratio of the Latin Union, ought to be adopted the American silver dollar would in that case be reduced from 412½ to 399½ grains, or the gold dollar would be changed from 25 8-10 to 26 60-100 grains. If the present American ratio were adopted by the Conference, which seems unlikely, France and the Latin Union would decrease their gold coins. The accession of France and Italy to the Conference is regarded as a piece of good fortune for the United States.

BLIND AS BATS.

It is rather ludicrous the way the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* set about breaking the force of the POTTER Committee developments. They print on one side of their papers the records of the most damaging testimony against men in high official position, but on their editorial pages they profess sublime unconsciousness. Take this from the *Dispatch* as an illustration:

John Sherman has at last taken the bull by the horns, as it were, and gone to work to clear off the aspersions that have been cast upon his character by the Democratic leaders. He is doing it in a manner that shows he is in earnest and is fully alive to the fact that he has been placed in a very peculiar position before the country.

This refers to SHERMAN'S letter to the POTTER Committee, demanding an investigation into outrages and intimidation in Louisiana in 1876, offering to produce a hundred witnesses to prove his assertion, etc. In our judgment this letter is as decidedly a confession as was the oral testimony which SHERMAN gave before the POTTER Committee Saturday week. The charge against SHERMAN is that he was accessory to the preparation of fraudulent documents concerning the Louisiana election, and that he promised protection and rewards to persons who had a guilty knowledge of these documents, on condition they would keep quiet, and allow the vote of the State to go to HAYES. Just how another rehearsal of the wonderful adventures of ELIZA PINKSTON will meet this accusation we cannot see for the life of us. Let us glance at the the charges JOHN SHERMAN must meet, despite his plans to change the issue:

ANDERSON and WEBER, the Republican Supervisors of Registration, having charge of the election in two parishes of Louisiana, in which a Republican majority was absolutely indispensable to the counting in of the HAYES electors, were on the point of publishing the truth that the election in their parishes had not only resulted largely in favor of the Democrats, but had been orderly and peaceful, furnishing to the Returning Board no ground for throwing out votes or altering returns—when these Supervisors were on the point of revealing the nature of the protests which had been made in their names, then Mr. SHERMAN, having given them oral promises on which they would not rest, wrote to them the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentleman who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Governor Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. D. A. WEBER and JAS. E. ANDERSON.

This letter, with his own refusal positively to disclaim its authorship, makes out the case against SHERMAN; and when he attempts to leave these points and go into a "bloody shirt" campaign, with witnesses of the Mistress PINKSTON variety, his proposition is wholly foreign to the subject matter of the charges against him. It reminds us of STROUP trying to prove an amiable and peaceful character as a set off to the indictment for abortion. We would further remind the *Dispatch* that the killing evidence against SHERMAN is not in ANDERSON'S oral testimony, but in the SHERMAN letter guaranteeing ANDERSON should be "provided for" after HAYES' inauguration. Calling ANDERSON a scoundrel don't affect that in the least, but is merely an admission of the rascally instruments SHERMAN used.

The *Gazette* exhibits rather more cheek than the *Dispatch*. It feigns surprise the Democrats didn't know how much ANDERSON'S testimony would hurt them before using it. The only point in LEVISEE'S testimony it sees is the old story told to the Senate Republican Committee in 1876-'77 about New Orleans gamblers trying to bribe him; in which they failed because of a difference as to price. It apparently has not heard of the forged returns of the electoral vote of Louisiana. We invite its attention to this matter, just from curiosity, to see how it will wiggle out. It will find that the Electoral Commission awarded the vote of the State to HAYES on two certificates, the first of which was irregular and illegal in not complying with the Constitutional and statutary requirements, and the second was a forgery. If it will prosecute its researches, it will probably discover that MORTON, EVARTS, GARFIELD and others—very likely all the Republican members of the Electoral Commission—had a knowledge of the forgery.

As to the *Gazette's* theory, that all these strange developments are making to the advantage of the Republican party, we are well satisfied to trust the logic of events. It don't strike other Republican papers that way. The New York *Times* thinks the Republicans must slough off MATTHEWS, and SHERMAN unless they can make a better defense than they have yet attempted. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday, observes that "the POTTER fraud investigation has ceased to be amusing, and the impression upon the country is tremendous. The Republicans cannot afford to have it remain as it is." The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Make no mistake in weighing ANDERSON'S testimony. Rest assured it is true." The *Nation*, referring to STANLEY MATTHEWS, says "he has been convicted on the testimony of his own letters," and deeply regrets his fall as a man of whom better things were expected. Evidently, the *Gazette* comes out jolly under circumstances that would have appalled MARK TAPLEY.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

The President has nominated General John C. Fremont to be Governor of Arizona, a position worth $2,500 a year. There is no doubt of his confirmation. The President was desirous of giving General Fremont a better position, *but the demand from other quarters did not permit it.*

We think there is matter in this to make Republicans hide their heads in shame. Colonel FREMONT rendered important services to his country before he entered politics; but in 1856 he was the first candidate of the Republican party for President, and led a campaign never since equalled for its enthusiasm. The Republican party was not then the decrepit, staggering, ring-ridden affair it now is, loaded down with the infamy of the Presidential theft, and a record reeking with the corruption of GRANT'S eight years. It came together in '56 on a generous and philanthropic i a, and attracted to its standard much of the intelligence and moral sentiment of the North. There was youth, enthusiasm and the chivalry of politics in its ranks. FREMONT made a gallant canvass, as its representative leader, but the day went against him. His majorities in some of the Northern States were extraordinary. New York gave him 80,000, Massachusetts 50,000, Ohio, 17,000, Wisconsin 13,000, and so on. BUCHANAN carried of the Northern States, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and California, and all the South but Maryland which voted for FILLMORE. FREMONT got 114 electoral votes exclusively from the North. This was the first national campaign of the Republican party; and it must be rather a humiliation to Republicans with memories, to see their trusted leader in that memorable canvass banished to the sandy deserts of Arizona, on a twenty-five hundred dollar salary, as the only position available for *him*, while the vagabonds of politics, like PACKARD, WELLS, ANDERSON, STEARNS, and other Returning Board scamps, command the most profitable offices in the gift of the Government. Such is the gratitude of political parties. It is a lively sense of services to come rather than gratitude for services rendered. FREMONT is identified with another sort of Republicanism than the kind that rules the roast to-day.

WOULD NOT CONSULT.

When the visiting statesmen were in New Orleans, the Democrats were anxious to have a consultation with the friends of HAYES. On the 14th of November, Judge TRUMBULL, Governor PALMER, Senators MCDONALD, STEVENSON and BOGY, Speaker RANDALL, and others addressed a letter to JOHN SHERMAN, STANLEY MATTHEWS, E. W. STOUGHTON, JOHN A. KASSON, and their associates, to the following effect:

The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State, where its action could not in any event change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority, as lawfully expressed, respectfully ask you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them, personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we may possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties.

This fair offer did not suit the men who had midnight interviews with WELLS and other villains. They returned the following answer on the 16th of November:

We join heartily with you in counsels of peace and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the result of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities; and we may add that *we know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration will be made.* But we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis and subject to the limitations you propose, for we have no such duty imposed on us as suggested by the clause of your note first quoted.

Three days after this SHERMAN had a consultation with WEBER and ANDERSON. That was Sunday evening, the 19th. They were skeptical as to slippery JOHN, and demanded a written guarantee, which was given in the well known letter of the 20th of November. No one doubts the fact that SHERMAN was informed of every circumstance connected with the forged protests. When TOM ANDERSON was found guilty of issuing forged returns, SHERMAN, GARFIELD, MATTHEWS and HALE joined in a letter to the criminal, in which they stated:

The undersigned feel it due to you, under present circumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that, in the matter wherein you stand charged, you are altogether guiltless of any offence against law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we tender our earnest sympathies, and express our hope that the sense of justice and love of peace of the people of Louisiana will protect you, &c.

THE POST says, and says correctly, that "the Electoral Commission awarded the vote of Louisiana to Hayes on two certificates, the first of which was irregular and illegal in not complying with the Constitutional and Statuary requirements, and the second was a forgery," Levisee's testimony settles that fact. But it settles one other fact, too—that *one* of the returns, which awarded the vote of the State to Hayes, and was only irregular in some of the inferior details, did bear the genuine signatures of the electors.—*Leader.*

Our esteemed neighbor, as the *World* would say, has not investigated the facts with care. The "inferior details," in which the genuine certificate was deficient, were the ignoring of the mandatory requirements of the twelfth article of the Constitution of the United States and Section 138 of the Revised Statutes. A requirement of the Constitution and of statute law can hardly be called an "inferior detail." There is not a court in the land but would have thrown out this return on the ground of its illegal character. It was fatally defective.

The *Leader* is in error on another point. It says the vote of the State was awarded to HAYES on the irregular but honest return. We have before us the decision of the Electoral Commission on the Louisiana case, and it gives the eight electoral votes to HAYES on "*the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid and marked Nos. 1 and 3 by said Commission.*"

No. 1 was not in form according to the Constitution and laws, and No. 3 while in form was a base forgery. The *Leader* could not hold a bob-tailed suburban lot twenty-four hours on title deeds so fatally defective as the certificates on which the Commission gave the vote of Louisiana to HAYES. Of course the essence of the crime was in the prior scoundrelism of the Returning Board and visiting statesmen, but it is a little singular that to carry it through, the 8-to-7's set the Constitution and laws at defiance in the case of one certificate, and in the other accepted a document reeking with forgery and perjury, for Governor KELLOGG, in attesting the forged certificate, of course committed perjury; but he was familiar with that moral eccentricity. It is a bad business all around, every way you look at it.

THE action of the Senate on the Army bill on Saturday last, was very important and resulted in an unexpected triumph for the Democratic side of the Chamber. The section of the bill which prohibits the use of the Army as a *posse comitatus*, was adopted the Democrats having secured the aid of four Republican Senators, Messrs. INGALLS, PLUMB, SARGENT and TELLER. Counting pairs the vote stood—ayes 37, nays 29. The negative vote was entirely Republican, and the affirmative Democratic with the four exceptions noted. As passed the clause of the bill in controversy reads as follows:

From and after the passage of this act it it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress, and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section.

The concluding portion of the original section, prescribing the penalty for a violation of the foregoing provisions, was stricken out on motion of Senator BLAINE by a vote of 25 to 24. The Democratic Senators express their satisfaction with this result and do not attach much importance to the defeat of the penalty clause. They contend that the violation of this law—if it should become one—will render the Secretary of War or the President liable to impeachment. The bill will now go to a Conference Committee, and the *posse comitatus* clause not having been stricken out, the prospects of an ultimate agreement between the two Houses, are more encouraging than they were. The principal amendment of the Senate, which consists in its refusal to sanction the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and to reorganize the army, will not be acceded to by the House conferees without a struggle.

A BILL providing a form of government for the District of Columbia has passed both branches of Congress, and now awaits Mr. HAYES' signature. It don't go much on universal suffrage, the drift of negroes to the District rendering any further experiments in that line obnoxious. Three Commissioners are to be appointed by the President with power to appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary for the government of the District in all its departments. Three years residence in the District is requisite in the Commissioners; and one of them is to be an officer detailed from the Corps of Engineers, and to receive no other compensation than his regular pay. The two civilians are to receive each $5,000 per annum. The Government is to pay one-half of the expenses of the District. The rate of taxation is not to exceed $1 50 on real estate not exempt by law, and on personal property, not taxable elsewhere, $1 50 on every $100, according to the cash valuation; and upon real property without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, $1 on every $100. A poll tax of $1 is to be collected of every male inhabitant of the District aged 21 years. Any official who shall aid or abet in increasing the present indebtedness of the District in excess of $200,000 is rendered liable to fine and imprisonment for misdemeanor.

"THE Microphone," claimed to be the invention of Prof. HUGHES of Kentucky, now in London, is something about as wonderful as the telephone or phonograph. EDISON asserts the idea was stolen from him, by an agent he appointed to exhibit the phonograph in London. The "Microphone" does for the sense of hearing what the miscroscope does for the sense of sight. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* gives this account of the results of an exhibition of it the other day at the Philadelphia Mint:

It was found that when a fine camel's hair brush was gently drawn across a piece of smooth pine board, the noise produced in the receiver resembled that of violently rasping the board with a coarse wood file.

The faintest whisper was distinctly conveyed over the wires.

The tinkle of the new silver dollars, falling from the coining press, was heard by means of the instrument, through the closed doors, at the distance of several hundred feet.

The footfalls of a captive fly are quite audible in this aparatus.

The astonishment of the spectators culminated in silent wonder, when the impact of a single hair on the sounding board produced a decided concussion on the receiver.

It may be a surprise to any one but an electrician that these marvellous effects are transmitted by a wire nearly as fine as a human hair, one-hundredth of an inch thick, by measure, and this fine line would doubtless suffice for a great distance.

THE Democratic Convention of the Twenty-third district Thursday nominated CHARLES F. MCKENNA, ESQ., as a candidate for Congress. Mr. MCKENNA is a young gentleman of decided abilities, unswerving integrity, and well grounded in the Democratic faith. As a lawyer he has the respect and confidence of his associates at the bar. Mr. MCKENNA served during the latter part of the rebellion, entering the army as a private soldier when only eighteen years of age, in time to take part in the battle of Antietam, and continuing in the service until LEE'S surrender. He has an almost hopeless task in this district, but Democratic lightning strikes it sometimes, and if it should this fall, the people of the district will have the satisfaction of knowing they have chosen a worthy and talented gentleman as their representative.

SUNDAY is the big day at the Paris Exposition. Last Sunday an orderly crowd of 140,709 persons visited it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE best medical skill of Germany is devoted to the case of Dr. NOBILING, so that when he is in prime condition he may be hung with neatness and dispatch. This is killing kindness.

THE Republicans of Union county don't take the HARTRANFT sugar in their's as an easy road to the CAMERON camp. They have nominated CHARLES S. WOLFE for representative, on the open pledge, he will not vote for CAMERON, caucus or no caucus.

THE nations which have accepted invitations to the Silver Conference proposed by the United States are France Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, Russia and Austria. Determinate answers have not yet been received from Germany and England. But Secretary EVARTS says the holding of the Conference is now a fixed fact.

SOMETHING is to be done at last with the unsightly WASHINGTON monument at the Capital. The popular subscription plan has failed, and the Government will complete the work, a law to that effect having passed Congress. The bill as it passed devotes $36,000 to the specific object of seeing whether the foundations of the incomplete structure are secure and a further sum to complete the monument.

IF there is living a Republican who believes HAYES and WHEELER were elected, we suggest they use their influence to have the same ticket submitted in 1880, and the Democratic party put up TILDEN and HENDRICKS. It will then be made clear to the world who was entitled to the Presidency. Is there a Republican official or press in the United States that dare accept the proposition?

THE amount paid for stationery by the Democratic Legislature of 1875-76 was $25,304 41. For the Republican Legislature of 1877-78 the amount paid was $40,314 89. These amounts are from the official records in the Auditor General's office. The taxpayers would like to know why a Republican Legislature expended $15,010 48 more for stationery than the preceding Democratic Legislature, which Republicans had accused of extravagance.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' Senate Committee proposes to take things leisurely, and evidently have no heart for the probing. The Committee was kept alive only by the persistent appeals of the Senator and his friends, as four members declined to serve but were induced to reconsider their declinations. The Committee will do nothing in July or August, and probably after a few days' work in June will adjourn to September. Time is everything in a case of this description.

THE National Liberals, who constitute the bulk of BISMARCK'S supporters in Germany, strongly antagonize his policy in dissolving the Imperial Parliament, and propose to adopt the tactics of the French Republicans in their contest with the de BROGLIE ministry, and go to the people demanding the re-election of all the Liberal members. Affairs in Germany are nearing to a grave crisis. Arrests are frequent for trivial political causes, and the army is kept well in hand for emergencies. But the army can't always be depended on. It is of the people, and sometimes fraternizes with them.

IN Lancaster county there is a loud cry of "halt," from the Anti-CAMERON Republicans. The *New Era* of that persuasion charges that as much as $50 and $75 was paid for votes to elect J. H. BROWN, Cameronite, Chairman of the County Committee on Monday last. The Republicans make the assessments on candidates pretty steep in Lancaster. For the honors of candidacy and the certainty of election, the Congressman pays the Committee $800; State Senator, $100; six Assemblymen, each $100; Sheriff, $500; Register, $500; Prothonotary, $500; County Treasurer, $500; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $250; and others in proportion. The *New Era* protests "against the payment of any of the assessments into the hands of the Committee until it shall have purged itself of the fraud and corruption in its organization," which it asserts it stands ready to prove before any responsible tribunal charged with an investigation.

THE new silver certificates bear upon the left end the portrait of Robert Morris. We are prone to forget the deeds of the heroes who were instrumental in foundiog our government. Robert Morris was a poor bank clerk in Philadelphia in colonia times, but went into business with his employer's son on the retirement of the principal. He rose to eminence as a financier, and his was the strongest commercial house in America when the Revolution broke out. He opposed the stamp-act and was elected to Congress in 1775. On the first of July, 1776, he voted against the Declaration of Independence, declaring it premature, but when the great instrument was adopted he signed it with the rest, and his signature is a bold evidence of sincerity. He did more for the purveyance of the army in its days of direful distress than the Government itself. In 1780, through his management, 3,000,000 rations and 300 hogsheads of rum were sent to the army. In 1781, he furnished the army with several thousand barrels of flour. This great man did not cease exertions for the benefit of the revolutionary cause till liberty was secured. When Washington offered him the post of Secretary of the Treasury, he declined in favor of Alexander Hamilton. It is a mournful page in our history that Robert Morris, having lost his fortune in his old age, was confined in prison for debt, and actually died in poverty. The placing of his large, honest face on the silver certificate is some recognition of his services to our country in its early days of financial distress.

SENATOR FERRY'S beard is long, well-combed and of a dark auburn color. The Senator's hand is thin, small and white, and he strokes his beard gracefully. His voice is decisive in its tones, and practical, notwithstanding that he is only a bachelor.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HON. JOHN REILLY, of Altoona, who was elected to Congress from the Blair district in 1874, declines to be a candidate for nomination this year.

THE Lock Haven *Democrat* says that ex-Governor Curtin is "in tip-top fighting condition for the campaign, which he will enter with vim for Dill, Fertig, Ross and Africa."

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* denies the statement made in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that Judge Agnew wrote a letter previous to the late Prohibition Convention, declining to be nominated. It was hardly worth denying.

THE newspapers are amusing themselves with getting up Senatorial side-shows. Since the Columbia *Spy* introduced Governor Hartranft, the Lancaster *Inquirer* has put Edward McPherson on the track while the Germantown *Telegraph* feels as though Galusha A. Grow is exactly the man for the position now held by the young Cameron.

A MEETING irrespective of party was held at Foxburg, Clarion county, the other evening, when the regular nominees of all three parties were formally repudiated and the following names emblazoned upon a huge streamer swung across the street: For Governor, Andrew G. Curtin; Lieutenant Governor, C. W. Stone; Supreme Judge, Agnew, and Secretary of State, J. S. Africa.

PETER D. WANNER, candidate for Congress in the Berks district against the Hon. Heister Clymer, gives notice by advertisement in the Reading *Daily Eagle* that he will address the people of the city and county at about thirty different points, for the purpose, as he says, of "bringing my claims as a candidate for Congress before the people." Mr. Clymer will enter into the campaign on the adjournment of Congress.

AT the primary election on Saturday the Republicans of Union county nominated the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe for member of the House by a large majority over the Hon. Alfred Hayes. Mr. Hayes was one of the Ten Dollar representatives. Mr. Wolfe will not vote for Cameron even if nominated by a Republican caucus, and goes before his people in that issue. Mr Wolfe has served three or four terms in the House, and as the Republican majority in Union county is large there is little doubt of his return. His experience and his undoubted courage will make him a formidable leader of the anti-Cameron forces in the next Legislature.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT."

Frauds in the Republican Conventions in Armstrong and Beaver.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 10, 1878.—The party of Moral Ideas, Christianity, Civilization, Progress, &c., are developing here splendidly, particularly in its "sanctum sanctorum" in Beaver county, viz., the South ward. A correspondent gave a statement last week in reference to irregularities then, on May 30th last. On Saturday last the Quay Convention, after a protracted session, declared Mr. Laurence, the candidate for Sheriff, he having received forty-four votes more than the next highest candidate, Mr. Pendleton of Rochester. This decision was unsatisfactory, outside of the ring influence, and an investigating committee was appointed, which commenced work to-day, in the office of Benjamin Wilde, J. P. Up to one o'clock P. M. thirty persons testified they voted for Mr. Pendleton, and eighteen more, it is said, will do likewise. Yet the retuned vote gave him but twenty-three votes. Several other districts will be investigated, a big fuss raised and then—and then the Quay curs will hear their master say: "I named leaders and rulers for you, *elect ye them;*" and the recalcitrants will rally to a man to do his bidding. Some of our great men think the Modocs and regulars here, like the Kilkenny cats, will eat each other *all* up by the 4th of November next, but that "consummation," though ,"devoutly to be wished," will never occur. Our ticket should be in the field to-day, *but it is not.*

TROUBLE IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

FREEPORT, PENNA., June 10, 1878.—The disintegration of the Radical party is hastening as rapidly in Armstrong county, as in your own. Since the late County Convention was held, open charges by Republicans of downright fraud and cheating in the returns are made, and any number of Republicans swear they will not vote the ticket. "The chickens come home to roost." These people have defended and approved fraud, forgery and perjury when Democrats were to be cheated. What better can they expect from unsworn officers of these primaries, whose common clay will never come into the hands of the *Potter?* "When rogues fall out," etc., etc.

M.

FIENDISH FEMALE.

A Wife Beheads Her Husband With an Ax Near Burkeville, Virginia.

BURKEVILLE, June 10.—This town was thrown into a terrible excitement yesterday over a domestic tragedy of almost unparalleled atrocity, in which Jennie Miller beheaded her husband, Anderson Miller, while they were at breakfast. It seems that he was of a cool, quiet temper, but she, his better-half, was notorious hereabouts as a tartar. The two had been seated at the table but a few minutes when Mr. Miller ventured to remark: "Wife, here's a fly in the gravy." At this Mrs. Miller fired up, and screamed out, "That's the way with you you are all the time finding fault." The husband said, "Oh, no; I just happened to see the fly and thought I would tell you." The spunky woman replied, "You are a liar, flies never get in my gravy." Words multiplied, and in a little while Mrs. Miller was waltzing around the room, smashing up the furniture and raising the duce generally.

Finally, when the husband, who had by this time got his dander up, ordered the wife to leave the house, she ran out and seized an ax, which was on the porch, and rushing back to her husband dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head while he still sat at the table. He tried to get up, but she repeated the blow, which felled him to the ground. Then in her brutal rage she severed the head from the body.

A guest of Mr. Miller was upstairs while the bloody work was going on, and he got into the dining-room just in time to see the end of it. As he entered the guilty woman held the head of her husband up and with a hellish exclamation dropped it to the floor and fell in a swoon.

The news of the murdor spread rapidly and Mrs. Miller was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. The Millers have been married about two years. His parents and friends advised him against the match, on account of her high temper, but little was it dreamed that the result of the marriage would be so horrible.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PATTI is doing the Exposition.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is studying Louis XII.

MR. BRYANT is improving, and eats with relish.

GENERAL GRANT and party are expected in Berlin, June 26.

GUSTAVE DORE is said to be as jolly as his pictures are dismal.

PRESIDENT HAYES has agreed to attend the Princeton College commencement, June 20.

JOHN A. LOGAN would not be averse to a seat in Congress from the First Illinois district.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT says if he recovers he will never deliver another public address.

THE correspondence of Goethe and Schiller is going begging in Germany for 4,000 thalers.

GENERAL BUTLER is reported to be trying to secure the influence of the Catholic priests in Massachusetts.

THE *Sanitary Record* warns visitors to Paris not to drink the water of that city, as it is productive of typhoid fever.

IT is doubtful whether William Pitt Kellogg's coat tails will constitute the drapery of his Senatorial chair for another session.

EDWIN BOOTH will not appear upon the stage until October, when he will open John S. Clarke's new theatre in Philadelphia.

THE new Lord Russell is a boy only ten years of age. He is said to much resemble the deceased statesman, whose grandson he was.

ITALY will next year celebrate the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. That's a centennial for you.

A SALT LAKE husband asked for a divorce because his wife had not informed him before their marriage that one of her arms was badly scarred.

BOB INGERSOLL calls the grave "the windowless place of rest." But Robert won't stop there long. The old fellow will say, "Robert, come lower."

THE *Hawkeye* reports that several Americans have been guillotined in Paris for persisting in speaking the French language. Special Commissioners no doubt.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has returned from one of his short trips to Europe. While in Paris he bought pictures by celebrated artists to the amount of $200,000.

MR. TURNER, an English lecturer of note, says "that no man was ever known to blow the largest horn in a band for more than three years ere his wind gave out."

IN his lecture on Lincoln, ex-Secretary Boutwell praises him for never ceasing to be a partisan politician, holding that the opposition should have no place but in Congress.

THE Romans have been entertained lately with a comedy written 2,050 years ago. "Aulularia," by Plauto, was repeated five times last month to large audiences.

"POTTER'S FIELD," very sagely observes the New Orleans *Picayune*, "is investigation." It is a field, too, into which we expect to tumble many a worthless Radical corpse.

THE *Graphic*, of New York, excuses Stanley's eccentricities by observing that "it is a serious question if a really polite and amiable fellow could ever have got across Africa alive."

FRANCIS MURPHY the temperance advocate, began an eight days' campaign at Worcester Mass., on Sunday. He addressed 5,000 people and obtained 672 signatures to the pledge.

MR. AND MRS. MONROE of Atlanta, Iowa, agreed to separate, but neither would consent that the other should retain their baby. They settled the question by selling the infant to a neighbor for $50.

THE Princess of Wales spent seven hundred dollars in the American Department in Paris. The curious would like to know which of the two articles in the American Department she selected—axle grease or false teeth.

A LONDON paper says that Sir Charles Nugent, who inherited a baronetcy and $30,000 a year when 11, owed $50,000 by the time he was 21. Money lenders try to get mere boys who are heirs to property to borrow of them.

A FEW days ago a witness in a French court of justice, upon being asked whether he was a relative of the accused, replied that he did not know. "Not know?" exclaimed the Judge "how is that?" "I am a foundling," replied the witness.

THE devotion of General Joe Johnson to his invalid wife is termed "an exquisite picture of married harmony, illustrating chivalric manhood." Mrs. Johnston is a daughter of Hon. Louis McLane, of Delaware, Representative, United States Senator, Minister to England, twice President Jackson's Secretary of Treasury and State, and finally President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A GEORGIA farmer smeared his hogs with tar to rid them of fleas, and turned them loose in the woods. At night they did not return to the pen as usual, and in the morning he found them stuck together the tar making them adhere in a mass. They might have gone home, nevertheless, by concert of action, but it isn't in a hog to harmonize.

SENATOR CHAFFEE of Colorado, has heard from Oregon, and his health is so bad that he has printed a letter announcing his intention to withdraw from public life at the close of his present term. His term ends next March, and it isn't altogether certain that the Republicans of Colorado could pull Chaffee through this fall if they wanted to.

"GIVE this gentleman a Consulate *in a warm climate.* This is a special case," wrote President Hayes to Secretary Evarts, concerning Anderson. Evarts, not having connection with that place nearer than Funchal, gave Anderson that Consulate, but Anderson rejected it. It would appear from Hayes' order that he believed Evarts was the devil himself.—*Courier-Journal.*

MRS. FREMONT, wife of the General who has just been appointed Governor of Arizona Territory, is described as having "what rarely falls to the lot of any one—a beautiful youth, followed by a no less handsome middle age. Her hair is now as white as snow and very abundant, and her fresh complexion and animated play of features combine to make her a most distinguished looking woman. Her conversational powers are unrivaled no less for her ready flow of choice language than her selection of topics of interest."

WASHINGTON.

Glover Ferrets Out Damaging Facts Against Sherman.

Illegal Use Made of Government Employes.

Significant Letter of Alexander Stephens.

Matthews' Committee to Begin Work To-day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ANDERSON'S EVIDENCE SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, June 12,—The Potter Committee was lively again to-day. Feliciana Anderson appeared early in company with W. H. Seymour, the Notary, and A. J. Wilder, the witness to the Nash and Weber agreement. They sustained Anderson at every point. Congressman Darrall was first recalled and tried to throw mud at Anderson, but McMahon read Darrall's letters dated down to within the last sixty days, in which great regard was expressed for Anderson. This set him down. The reports among those who pretend to know, are that Stanley Matthews says his testimony before the Potter Committee will be a complete give away of all concerned.

SHERMAN'S ANXIETY.

John Sherman could scarcely contain himself all day. His anxiety to know what Butler was doing was very great. Wilson and Shallenberger, his lawyers before the Committee, sent him bulletins from the committee rooms, and at the close of the testimony, Sherman rushed over to Wilson's law office and desired to be fully informed of what happened, and "What did Butler do. Tell me; tell me."

THE PITTSBURGH ARSENAL.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill came before the House to-day, and the paragraph giving absolute direction to the Secretary of War to sell at public or private sale the Pittsburgh arsenal, and turn the money into the Treasury, was stricken out of the bill. There is nothing in the bill for the Pittsburgh postoffice buildings. They are fighting on the bill to-night.

[By Associated Press.]

HAYES' TITLE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The House Judiciary Committee offered Chairman Knott an opportunity to prepare dissenting views to the resolutions adopted yesterday concerning the Kimmel bill, and agreed to postpone till Friday the consideration of the report drafted by Mr. Hartridge.

Mr. Hartridge's report takes the ground that the Presidential title is unassailable by Congress or the Courts, but adds that all matters of alleged fraud should be thoroughly investigated so that wrong doers may be exposed to public reprobation and the truth of history vindicated. Two or three of the Republican members of the Committee say they will not subscribe to this portion of the report unless it be divested of any possible implication that the election of Hayes and Wheeler was procured by frauds, their view being that if any frauds were committed the balance of profit throughout the country accrued to their political opponents.

GLOVER AFTER SHERMAN.

The *Post*, an anti-Sherman paper, this morning publishes the following: Representative Glover has been investigating John Sherman with good results. He has discovered that when the Commission, which went to New Orleans in March, 1877, to settle the trouble between the rival claimants for the Governorship was organized, Mr. John Sherman detailed a clerk of the Treasury Department, named Powers, to accompany it as a disbursing agent. He also detailed a messenger from the department to accompany them. Then at his suggestion Attorney General Devens detailed a stenographer from the Department of Justice. Mr. Glover has the evidence of this stenographer, in which he testifies that the chief clerk of the department objected to his going, but that Sherman wrote a letter upon which his detail was made. Glover is said to have that letter. All these Government employes have testified that their expenses were paid, and Powers testified that he paid the expenses of the Commission and members of their families; that their hotel bill amounted to nearly two thousand dollars in ten days. He does not know where the money came from except that the cashier of the First National Bank of New York notified him that there was $5,000 to his credit in that bank subject to his draft, and he testified that he drew upon this deposit to pay the expenses. Mr. Glover has subpœnaed the cashier of that bank, and will question him as to who made this deposit It is believed that Mr. Sherman obtained this money from the syndicate to which he gave the exclusive right to sell the four and a half per cent. bonds. The First National Bank is a member of the syndicate. Mr. Glover is confident that he will be able to furnish articles of impeachment against John Sherman independent of what the Potter Committee may do. The act of sending Government employes with the commission as their assistants and paying their salaries out of the public treasury was illegal, but the ugliest part of the transaction is yet to be shown.

STANLEY MATTHEWS DECIDES TO TESTIFY.

There is a report that Senator Matthews has reconsidered his determination not to appear before the Potter Committee, and that he will be there this afternoon. The committee has had no official notification of this fact, but as members of the committee understand that such is the Senator's intention. All of the Senator's friends are agreed that this would be by far the most prudent course for him to pursue.

HIS COMMITTEE TO BEGIN WORK TO-DAY.

The Select Senate Committee appointed under the Matthews resolution decided to commence the investigation to-morrow. The sessions are to be open to reporters of the Associated Press only. Jas. E. Anderson and ex-Congressman Darrell were subpœnaed to appear to-morrow.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, in which he says he shall neither seek nor decline a nomination at the hands of the Convention soon to meet; "but if," he says "the Convention shall repudiate me, as an unfit representative of Democratic principles, and shall attempt to rule me out of the Democratic party because of anything connected with my recent public acts or sentiments, then I say to you and them, plainly and distinctly, that I shall regard this edict as but a *brutum fulmen*, issued by an irresponsible faction of tricksters and the question whether I or they are sound in the faith of the fathers shall be left for the true Democracy of the district to settle at the polls."

ACROSS THE CHASM.

Senator Gordon to-day earnestly recommended to the President the appointment of Captain W. F. Nickerson, of General Crook's staff, to the vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department occasioned by the death of Petousee. General Gordon, at Antietam, was in front of the position occupied by the Union skirmish line commanded by Captain Nickerson, and two officers were terribly wounded.

MATTHEWS SERVED WITH A SUMMONS.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to-day served Senator Matthews, in the lobby of the Senate, with a subpœna to appear before the Potter Investigating Committee to-morrow.

CHAIRMAN POTTER TO SHERMAN.

Chairman Potter has sent to Secretary Sherman a reply to a note he quite recently sent the committee, asking to have subpœnaed a number of witnesses to prove that there were intimidation and bulldozing in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. Sherman's note was accompanied by a list of witnesses and their place of residence, a column under the head of "Remarks," a synopsis of what they would testify to. It was written by him to endeavor to divert the committee's attention from the Anderson letter. Potter's reply is incisive and to the point. It acknowledges the receipt of his letter, thanks him for his suggestion, and tells him that the committee intend to investigate the subject of the intimidation of voters, but not before there is a satisfactory explanation of the letter alleged to have been written by him (Sherman) to Anderson. On that point, he adds, there has been evidence taken which it becomes Secretary Sherman to explain more satisfactorily to the committee and the country.

OPINIONS IN THE MATTHEWS CASE.

Solicitor Raynor of the Treasury—an Old-line Whig, by the by—says it is preposterous to suppose that either the House of Representatives or the people will for a moment tolerate the position taken by Matthews; that it is virtually an assumption that a Senator is entitled to the same privilege as a member of the English House of Lords; whereas, the assumption that he is entitled to the same privilege is contrary to the spirit of our Government.

Senator Windom of Minnesota, said yesterday: "I do not know what Matthews means by taking the course he has; but it strikes me, if I was in his place, I would have gone before the Committee and said: 'Lay on, Macduff; and damned be he that cries enough!'"

THE OUTLOOK

in view of the complications which will arise by reason of Matthews' refusal, that it will be impossible to adjourn Congress on Monday, the 17th, and for the reason that all of the week is liable to be consumed in debate in the two Houses on the question of Congressional privileges. Speaker Randall is of the opinion that, for the House to adjourn and leave the matter an open question, would be an encroachment upon the powers of the House which should never be consented to. While the body is in session it has the power to bring the point at issue to a conclusion, whereas a Congressional Committee would have no such power; and if Matthews still continued to defy the Committee, he could do so until the next session of Congress.

MATTHEWS' NON-APPEARANCE

HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER THE SUMMONS TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY.

The Potter Investigating Committee held a secret session this afternoon with reference to the subpœna served on Senator Matthews to which no response has yet been made. Several of the Democrats expressed the opinion the Senator would damage himself more by disobeying the summons than by appearing before the Comittee, and, therefore, were opposed at present to reporting to the House for its action. The matter of Senator Matthews' case has been postponed until to-morrow at the instance of Representative Cox. The Chairman is in receipt of numerous letters from persons professing to have knowledge of letters bearing upon it questions under investigation and where they may be found. Wm. A. Seymour, the Notary Public before whom the Anderson and Weber agreement was sworn to, and A. J. Wilder, one of the attesting witnesses are here under subpœna.

ANOTHER MOLLIE HUNG.

Dennis Donnelly Expiates His Crime Yesterday at Pottsville.

List of Mollies Executed For Murder and Those Awaiting Trial.

POTTSVILLE, June 11.—Dennis Donnelly, who was body master of the Raven Run division of the Molly Maguires was executed here at 10:29 o'clock this morning for the murder of Sanger and Wren, mine bosses, in September, 1875. Donnelly said nothing on the scaffold. He died of strangulation after hanging eight minutes. His death is pronounced as being the hardest of any of the order yet hung.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which the doomed man suffered was being an accessory to the kill 1875, as the murdered man, inside foreman for S. M. Heaton & Co., at Raven Run, was going to work, accompanied by a ing of Sanger and Wren. On September 1, miner named William Wren and when but a few steps from his own door, he was attacked by five strange men, who shot both Sanger and Wren mortally wounding both, and then escaped to the woods on the mountain side above the colliery. Unconsciously they walked straight into a trap set for them. James McPharlan, the detective, was then operating in that region, and on the previous day recieved intimation that a boss was to be murdered. In search of further information he went to a notorious headquarters of the gang—Lawlor's place, in Shenandoah—and was there when Sanger's murderers came in, fresh from their bloody work, and exultingly told the whole story. He was instrumental in bringing Munley and Donnelly to justice, but the rest fled the country before the plans for taking them were matured. Donnelly's trial was begun on the 28th of November, 1877, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Donnelly was about twenty-seven years of age. There was not the least disturbance at the execution.

LIST OF MOLLIES EXECUTED.

The following is a list of those executed for similar crimes in the coal regions:

Mollies.	*Place and date of execution.*	*Victims.*
Jas. Carroll,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost
Thos. Tuffy,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost
Jas. Roarity,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
Jas. Boyle,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
H. McGehan,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
T. Munley,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	T. Sanger.
M. Doyle,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	J. P. Jone.
Edw. Kelly,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	J. P. Jone.
A. Campbell,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	J. P. Jones.
J. Donohue,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	M. Powell.
A. Lanahan,	Wilkesb'e, June 21, '77,	Jas. Kelly.
Pat. Hester,	Bloomsb'g, Mar 25, '78,	A. W. Rea.
Pat. Tulty,	Bloomsb'g, Mar 25, '7 .	A. W. Rea.
Pet. McHugh,	Bloomsb'g, Mar 2 , '78,	A. W. R a.
T. P. Fisher,	M. Chunk, Mar 28, '77,	M. Powell.

John Kehoe is still in the Pottsville jail. He is connected with the murder of Langdon, a coal company's ticket boss at Audenreid, Carbon county, on June 14, 1862. Several other Mollies have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, and yet others remain to be tried, among them James McDonnel, Charles Sharp and Thomas Durkin, who are in danger of being hanged for the murder of George K. Smith, at Audenried, in 1863.

A STUBBORN AND HARASSING COUGH that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a most effective remedy for all bronchial or pulmonary disorders.

WSM

SEARCH FOR FRAUDS.

Important Testimony Elicited by Potter's Committee.

More About Sherman's Letter and the Weber Agreement.

The Struggle for the New Orleans Collectorship.

Interesting Interviews with Senator Matthews.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

ADDITIONAL FACTS RELATIVE TO ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its sitting to-day, Mr. Morrison presiding.

Mr. Darrall of Louisiana, was examined by Mr. Cox. He stated he first saw Mr. Anderson in the spring of 1877, when he said the protest he had made was correct as regards intimidation. He continued as follows:

Shortly after my conversation with Mr. Potter, Mr. Anderson told me he had seen Mr. Matthews, and threatened the publication of the documents, and pictured to Mr. Matthews the scandal it would raise, and that in reply Mr. Matthews told Mr. Anderson if he was inclined to pursue that course he might go on, and publish anything he desired. Subsequently, Mr. Matthews said to witness that he would have nothing further to do with Anderson if he intended publishing documents. Witness said he had seen the original of the Nash agreement and related the circumstances.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Witness had never any conversation with Sherman about the so-called Sherman letter, and believes there is no such document in existence. His knowledge of it is only what he had heard from Mrs. Jenks and Anderson, whose stories were contradictory. Witness said Anderson had stated to him that the document was signed by Messrs. Sherman and Stoughton, but the copy that witness saw was signed by Mr. Sherman only, and was entirely different from what Anderson represented.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Butler.

Q.—What did you advise Anderson to do in regard to these papers? A.—Shortly after the committee was appointed, I received a letter from Anderson, stating he intended testifying something on that account, and I wrote a letter telling him to do so; that he had not been treated right.

Q.—Don't you remember saying something in that letter, something like this, to go ahead and pitch into and expose the psalm singing hypocrite, and that his papers would do it? A.—I am inclined to think I said something of that kind. I know I spoke quite warmly in regard to it.

By Mr. Blackburn—Have you, in the course of your testimony before the committee told of all the efforts you made to secure an appointment for Anderson? A.—I imagine so.

Q.—Did you ever have any interviews with the Secretary of State in his behalf? A.—I certainly did go with him to the Secretary of State.

THE FIRST TALK WITH ANDERSON.

Q.—When did you first have a conversation with Anderson on the subject? A.—That would be one or two days previous to the interview with Matthews.

Q.—Did you call upon Matthews by his sending for you? A.—By his sending for me through Anderson.

Q.—Did you write to Anderson to come and see you about your candidacy. A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q.—Repeated? A.—I have not an exact recollection whether I wrote first or he. Our correspondence was somewhat extensive.

Mr. Butler (interrupting)—Pardon me. You were about to become a candidate for a high office under the Government. Here was a drunken, miserable fellow down in Louisiana, who had been down in Louisiana, a man who you had learned had got a corrupt agreement to have the naval officership; you, a member of Congress who had not yet been unseated, and you were about to make application. Don't you know whether that rascal came and made an offer of services to you or you went to him.

A.—Well, sir; Anderson and myself had had a conversation in regard to the Collectorship before I became a candidate. In regard to Packard—

Q.—Leave him out. A.—About myself, I can not swear whether the suggestion came from me or from some friend of mine.

Q.—I mean the suggestion that the loafer should take part in. That's what I wish? A.—I remember writing to Anderson about that matter.

Q.—Didn't you write to him to have to come over and help you? A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q.—(Sharply) Did you write to him before he said anything to you, to come and help you? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Don't you believe you did? A.—That's my best recollection. Unless I saw the letter I could not tell.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRIP.

Q.—What induced you to go to Philadelphia for this miserable mate to aid you in that candidature? A.—I stated that Anderson had suggested to me a number of times, and it was so understood he held papers and documents that the powers that were would be willing and glad to listen to.

Q.—When did he make that statement to you first, leaving out the Weber and the Nash agreements? A.—Some time prior to this date, probably a month.

Q.—Did Anderson say anything or write anything to you about any documents, leaving out the Weber and Nash documents, until you wrote him about or asked him about such documents? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—To the best of my recollection, my first letter to him to come here must have been dated in Philadelphia. Anderson was here immediately previous to recess or immediately after, and I have heard him state that he had letters from Matthews and other parties bearing on the Weber and Nash documents. I could not fix the exact date.

Q.—Without fixing the exact date, will you now swear that that was before the holiday recess? A.—I could not.

Q.—What is the earliest day you recollect that you knew anything from him that he had them or claimed to have them? A.—It is very difficult for me to answer that. During the time that the commission was there, I knew that he had letters from Senator Matthews at that time, because he informed me, and I am of the impression that he informed me about what is called the Sherman agreement either before or immediately after the holiday recess. I can't remember exactly.

Q.—Now, we have it, that, when the visiting statesmen were there in April, Anderson informed you he had letters from Matthews? A.—He certainly informed me, and I think he showed me a letter from Matthews of introduction to Judge Harlan or something of that kind. My recollection is that he said something about having such a letter and showed it to me.

THE WEBER AGREEMENT.

Q.—Did he tell you what he was going to do in consequence of that introduction? A.—He told me he had called or would call on Harlan, and my recollection is that he did call on Harlan more than once, presented a letter of introduction and conversed with him. I don't recollect what he said; but he said he had a number of interviews, and told him at that time, as I recollect, that he gave that Weber agreement to Harlan That is the time he said he found the agreement and sent it to Matthews. My recollection is that he said Harlan was promised some position, and delivered him the document. He says he sent it to Matthews, but my recollection is that he gave it to Harlan.

Q.—Then you knew he was sent with a confidential letter of introduction from Senator Matthews to Harlan, and that he was visiting Harlan back and forth, and that he had given him a copy of the Weber affidavit? A.—Yes my recollection is that I never knew what was in that agreement until I saw it in print.

Q.—Didn't you ask him then what the Weber affidavit was if you did not know about it? A.—Certainly; my recollection is that he stated to me that it was an affidavit to the effect that their protest was not legal.

Q.—Which document did he tell you he gave Harlan on your recollection? The original or the copy? A.—The original.

Q.—Didn't you say to him "What on earth did Harlan want of that?" A.—I don't recollect our conversation. I cannot give the words I used, but I expressed much surprise that Harlan wanted that document.

Q.—In answer to that surprise, what did Anderson say? Let me help you. Didn't he say "Why, Harlan promised, if I would give it to him, he would help me to get an office," or words to that effect? A.—The effect was that, of course, Harlan and Matthews would secure him an office.

Q.—Did you express any surprise to Anderson, that after Matthews and Harlan had been informed that he had made a fraudulent agreement with Nash and a false protest that they should promise to give him an office? A.—I have no doubt I did.

Q.—Do you remember so? A.—Certainly.

Q.—How did Anderson meet that surprise of yours? A.—You will have to help me out.

Q.—I guess I can. Did he not say he was employed by Matthews to watch the Packard people for him? A.—No I didn't hear of it.

Q.—And to report to Harlan about it? A.—I never heard anything about the Packard government.

Q.—It didn't surprise you that Harlan wanted to consult this man? A.—My recollection is that I supposed he wanted him for the purpose of consulting in regard to the office.

Q.—You were surprised that he wanted to give him an office, but not surprised that he wanted to consult him about the office? A.—That is about the idea.

THE SHERMAN LETTER AGAIN.

Q.—When did you first learn from any living being that the Sherman letter was in existence? A.—I cannot give the date I learned of the existence of such a letter. I am satisfied I learned it from Anderson himself.

Q.—When you first heard of it, what did you hear it was? A.—The recollection I have of the letter is that it was given by Sherman and Mr. Stoughton to Mr. Anderson and Weber in reply to a letter sent them by Anderson and Weber, stating that they had made returns from their parish, &c.

Q.—No; you are now telling me what is in the Weber letter. I want it, simply to learn what you learned the contents of the Sherman letters were about? A.—That it was about the fact if those gentlemen would stand firm by the Republican party, and make their returns and do their duty, they would be rewarded, and their services would be remembered by the Administration coming into power.

Q.—Did you think that at all important as a letter? A.—I can't remember my thoughts back six months or a year.

Q.—Can't you tell me whether you thought it was important or not? A.—I did think so; yes, sir.

Q.—It being an important letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to a perjurer and loafer, did it strike you as a strange circumstance that you would forget? A.—I have never forgotten it.

Q.—Then cannot you tell us when you learned that important thing? A.—I have fixed it as near as I can.

A CALL BY MRS. JENKS.

R.—Some time prior to the meeting of Congress in October, you learned of this Sherman letter? A.—I do not say that positively. I have one way that I can fix it beyond any question. That was the date when Mrs. Jenks called on me, early in January, and stated that she had such a letter. But I am satisfied I learned of it from Anderson previous to that, previous to January.

Q.—Now, then, you had learned from Anderson that he had made a false affidavit, that there was a fair election when you believed there was an unfair one. You had learned of a corrupt agreement with Nash; you had learned that he had got a letter that you thought a very strange one, and you have learned from Mrs Jenks that she had something to do with that letter. You were about being a candidate for Collector, and that being the condition of things, you wrote to Anderson to help you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, then, you expected help from him on account of his having these documents? A.—Certainly; certainly.

Q.—And you expected to get into office upon the fears of the Administration through some of its principals or attachees on publication of these documents? A.—That was one of the means.

Q.—And now, sir, do not you believe you failed because copies of this matter had got out on you. Was that not it? A.—In my opinion, either myself or some other party suggested by Anderson would have been appointed but for the fact that it was known that copies of these documents were in possession of other parties, and that they were virtually public property.

Q.—If these documents had not been published, you would have been willing to have owed your election to efforts of a perjurer and a blackmailer with false documents as a collector at one of the principal offices? A.—You have stated him to be such.

Q.—You yourself stated it now? A.—Not of my own personal knowledge.

Q.—You knew the man to be corrupt. You believed his affidavit to be false. You knew his acquaintances would say he was a drunkard, and you knew that using these documents for this purpose was simply blackmailing? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Then haven't you stated all that I have? A.—Substantially.

Q.—Then we don't substantially differ, and you were sorry you failed? A.—Naturally. (Laughter.)

Q.—You were not surprised to find Anderson a messenger from Matthews to Harlan? A.—Not at all, sir.

Q.—You knew Anderson to be just what you said, except as to what his friends thought of him? A.—I think it was generally well known to Matthews.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MATTHEWS.

Q.—Now, then, in regard to that interview, you say you saw Matthews at his house. Did you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he send for you or did you go there voluntarily? A.—I called on him at my own suggestion.

CAN'T SEE THE POINT.

Q.—State the first thing that you recollect that either of you said? A.—I suppose you mean anything that will bear on this case and effect the point you want to.

Q.—You have no more idea of the point I want to make than you have of the Indian language, and I do not intend you shall. Go on with your story, and let my points alone? A.—The first thing that I recollect is that I stated to Matthews that it had come to my knowledge that copies of those documents or papers or whatever they were, were in existence in the office of the New York Sun and that copies of them, or originals, had been offered to some parties in New York representing Tilden.

Q.—Do you have any recollection of anything occurring before that in that interview? A.—We probably discussed this matter of the Collectorship before that. After I told Matthews this about the papers, he informed me he had the same information from some Democratic source, and his statement was to the effect that he did not care whether the document, so far as he was concerned, was delivered to other parties, or purchased or bought, or what was done with it. We then discussed what is called the Sherman letter, and I told him what I had heard in regard to its existence, and if I remember distinctly, he remarked that he did not believe any such letter had ever been written, and that no original was in existence. During the interview it was mentioned that Anderson, or parties representing him—

Q.—Who mentioned it? A.—It was mentioned by myself, and he had heard the same, that parties representing Anderson would dispose of those documents, and I told him that Anderson had been over here at the request of myself and I inquired in regard to the papers and documents, and that he had assured me they were in his possession and would remain safely there. Matthews said, in the case of my appointment or the appointment of some one suitable to us, Anderson should be willing to give up all documents and papers he had and forego any claims that he had on him (Matthews) or the Administration, as soon as the papers generally. You have even told us three times over that Matthews introduced the Sherman letter by saying that he did not care about the papers so far as he was concerned except as to the Sherman letter. Did not Matthews introduce the subject of the Sherman letter first? A.—I cannot recollect who first spoke of the Sherman letter.

Q.—Do you recollect of its coming in in any other way than the way you put it in your direct examination? A.—I do not.

Q.—What he in substance said was that he did not care about anything else, but it was the Sherman letter that was important. Why didn't you say, "Mr. Matthews, what is the Sherman letter?" Didn't you say that to him? A.—There was nothing of the kind said. The Sherman letter at that time had been discussed in the papers, and it is to be supposed everybody knew what it was.

Q.—Pardon me. If you tell me what is in the newspapers you will tell me a great many things that are not true. While you are testifying under oath, therefore don't do it. (Laughter.) Just speak of what you know. Did he refer to newspapers as his source of information? A.—Neither of us referred to the newspapers.

Q.—Now, what source of information did you give him about the Sherman letter in that conversation? A.—My source of information was Mr. Potter, chairman of this committee, and what I had heard of it through him.

Q.—But what information did you give him about the Sherman letter? A.—I cannot recollect nothing as distinctive.

Q.—What information did he give you about the Sherman letter? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Then the Sherman letter was spoken of as a letter that you two knew all about? A.—Certainly; it was a well known thing.

Q.—It was after the 5th of April, and before the 19th of that month, you saw the papers Anderson had? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 5th you learned that your candidature was up. In old Saxon, "Your cake was dough," and the papers were not any longer instrumental in helping you. Why did you want them on the 19th of April? A.—I cannot give you any information as to that. I cannot explain that telegram.

Q.—Let me see if I can help you. You had just been beaten. Were you not just as well satisfied, then, to have the papers published. A.—No, sir; I had no such idea as that; not at that time.

Q.—Afterwards you told him he had better pitch in? A.—There is but one explanation I can give as to that telegram, for I am positively certain that I saw the documents previous to the 19th of April. About the time the appointment was made, and a few days before I went home, Packard notified me that he had telegraphed to Anderson to come over and had signed my name to the telegram, Anderson having a better acquaintance with me than with Packard, though he was well acquainted with both of us. That may explain the matter.

Q.—But Packard was beaten before you began and you wanted to antagonize him. You were beaten, and Packard too, by the 19th of April. How do you explain that Packard wanted the papers. They were no longer a reason for his appointment. ? A.—I have given the best recollection I have.

Q.—Now, then, when you saw the papers they didn't seem to you to be of any consequence? A.—Well, I would consider the letter by Matthews and Sherman, if originals could be produced, as important documents.

Q.—When Anderson showed you the papers, where were you? A.—It was in my room.

Q.—Who was present? A.—The only gentlemen present were G. L. Smith, present Collector at New Orleans, Anderson and myself. Mr. Smith saw a portion of the papers, possibly all of them. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as being said by either one of the gentlemen present was some expression of surprise or astonishment on the part of Smith that such documents existed.

Q.—You were not surprised at their existence? A.—O, no.

SURPRISED AT MATTHEWS' LETTER.

Q.—Were you surprised about anything you saw there that day? A.—Nothing except the Matthews letter.

Q.—You were surprised that he had been foolish enough to write such letters? A.—Yes, sir; and I remember Mr. Smith expressed the same surprise.

Q.—Why didn't you turn to Anderson and say, "You have been deceiving me. All this time you told me you had an agreement from Sherman and Stoughton, and now it turns out you have nothing but a copy of a letter from Sherman. What did you mean by telling me these lies for this year or more." Did you make any such remark to Anderson? A.—No, sir; I did not.

"NOBLE" FELLOWS.

The witness further said Anderson told him he had represented to Sherman and Stoughton that he and Weber had rendered services at the risk of their lives, and that they were advised to stand firm by Sherman. My recollection is that Stoughton did not take part in the personal interview, but that they were not fully satisfied with his verbal assurances, and next day Anderson and Weber wrote these two gentlemen a letter and received from them a letter in regard to it.

MATTHEWS HURT.

The witness testified he met Matthews in the Senate Chamber, and the latter mentioned first the subject of the Anderson interview, saying that Anderson had called upon him and spoken very roughly to him and had made threats of publication of these documents or something of that kind, and that he told Anderson that he felt very much hurt and disgusted at that action. That he had been doing all that he could in accordance with Anderson's wishes and that he had told Anderson that he did not want to see him any further, and that he might do as he pleased with the papers and documents, and that he would drop him, and he said substantially the same to me, that it was no use trying to do anything with such a man or something of that kind; that he was unreasonable and expected him to do more than he could, and that he had done the best he could under the circumstances, and that he was determined to have nothing further to do with Anderson.

WM. H. SEYMOUR EXAMINED.

Wm. H. Seymour was sworn and examined by Mr. McMahon.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New Orleans.

Q.—Were you acquainted with James E. Anderson? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with J. A. Q. Weber? A.—No, sir.

Q.—There has been a paper produced before this committee which seems to have your name and seal attached. Please look at it and see whether you can identify your signature and seal? A.—(After looking at the paper referred to)—Yes, sir, the it is my signature and seal.

Q.—State anything you know about the execution of that paper; if you know anything further than by seeing your name there? A.—This document was sworn to before me at the date it purports to be given by Mr. Anderson and some other gentleman who was with him.

Q.—Did you know the other person who was with him? A.—No, sir; I do not, only from the introduction at the time.

Q.—How was he introduced? A.—He was introduced by Mr. Anderson as Mr. Weber.

Q.—Was the body of this paper communicated to you, or did the parties just present this part and say they had sworn to it? A.—That is all. I just saw the inside. I was not made acquainted with the contents of it. The gentlemen seemed to be very reticent about communicating the contents, and I put the question to them whether it or me was anything in it that would be unprofessional for me to sign, anything that would appear ridiculous or non-professional, and Mr. Anderson said no. The document was signed when it was brought to me. I said to Weber, "It all right?" He came and introduced Anderson to me.

IRREGULARITIES DETECTED.

Q.—Let me call your attention to one or two peculiarities in this document. Do you notice the fact that "and D. A. Weber" appears to have been added after the jurat had been written? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember your attention being called to that or noticing it at the time? A.—I don't remember. I called Anderson's attention to that fact, and the fact that Weber's name was not on that document, or at least his name was not inserted, and I had the correction made. When it was first presented to me, it was simply "Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876, by the before mentioned James E. Anderson." I said, "There are two gentlemen to this, and the other name must be inserted."

Q.—And then who inserted A. W. Weber? A.—I don't know who inserted it, but somebody did, and it is not in my handwriting.

Q.—Do you notice the fact that your own signature is signed on the line immediately below Anderson's and partly beneath it so as to lap over? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the words "Notary Public" are still further to the right on the next line? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the signature "W. A. Weber" is put in between the word "Anderson" and the word "Notary" and on the same line with your own signature? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will ask you whether you were in the habit of putting your own signature in that way upon the same line with the signature of one of the parties? A.—Yes, sir; sometimes.

Q.—Look at that paper again and see whether the words "By the within mentioned James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber," might not have been added at your suggestion, and that neither of the parties were mentioned in the jurat? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Look at the signatures of Anderson and Weber and state whether, in your judgment, they were signed with the same pen that you used? A.—They were not signed with the same ink.

Q.—Were the two Anderson signatures made at the same time with the same ink and pen? A.—The ink is not the same. The ink I used on this occasion and the ink that Anderson used was evidently the same ink, and the signature of Weber and the name written there seems to be in the same ink, although not ink that I used. Anderson and I wrote evidently from the same ink. The office is a large one, and we have a table on which there are two or three inkstands.

Q.—Did or did not these two persons, Anderson and Weber, write their names to that jurat in your presence? A.—I will not be positive about that. They may have gone and used other ink.

Q.—Are you able to state whether the names had been put there before they came there or not? A.—The signature of Anderson was already there before they came to the office. Weber's name was not there and I called Anderson's attention to the fact.

A. WILDER'S TESTIMONY.

A. Wilder was sworn—Resided in New Orleans. Anderson called on him with a friend and said that he had a document that he and his friend wished to sign and acknowledge before a notary public, but he did not want any questions asked about it, and he asked me if I thought it could be done; that it could be done without the notary knowing its contents. He then asked Dicks and myself to witness their two signatures to the paper. I was busy at the time, and there were a great many people in my office. I remember signing, and then I took him and introduced him to Seymour, whose office is only two or three doors from ours.

Q.—Is that the signature of Dicks, your partner? A.—It is, unless it is a very good counterfeit.

Q.—Did you observe the gentleman friend he spoke of, who was with him? A.—I saw a gentleman; yes, sir.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I do not know.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS C. H. SMITH.

Thomas C. H. Smith, late Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, was recalled and examined by Gen. Butler. First saw Jas. E. Anderson about the middle of June last in his office. Anderson came there alone, either bringing a letter to witness from Senator Matthews or else a letter had been received from that gentleman by mail. He had not yet got that letter, and did not know what he had done with it. It was in regard to Anderson's appointment, recommending him in the usual letter.

Q.—Did you find any letter concerning Anderson on the files of the office? A.—No, sir; not myself; after leaving the office, I applied last week for such a letter and was informed no such letter was on the files of the office I was shown a letter from Mr. Conn recommending him.

Q.—Was there more that one letter passed between you and Stanley Matthews in regard to the appointment of James E. Anderson? A.—Yes, sir, and I think I sent him a telegraphic dispatch also at the request of Anderson.

Q.—Have you a copy of that telegram? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you either a telegram or letter sent by Matthews? A.—I have a letter of Mr. Matthews'. It is as follows:

MATTHEWS, RAMSAY & MATTHEWS'
LAW OFFICE,
N. W. COR. FOURTH AND VIEW STS.,
CINCINNATI, O., June 22, 1877.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I have your favor of the 20th. First, no one is under any obligations to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Baltimore. He told me he was satisfied. If he does not choose to take what you choose to offer, drop him. I promised nothing except to do what I could to have him reasonably provided for. Second, as to McIlrath, I cannot speak definitely, because I do not know the salaries paid. Of course if he enters the service for the first time he ought not to expect the highest grade. Do for him the best you can under the circumstances. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The committee adjourned.

THE BERLIN MEETING.

The Business of the Congress to be Transacted in Secret.

Emperor William Almost Entirely Recovered.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SECRET.

LONDON, June 12.—A Vienna correspondent says the various Governments have agreed that the discussions in Congress shall be secret, but a committee will immediately be appointed to select what portion of the deliberations it is desired to publish. Confidence, both in St. Petersburg and Berlin, in the successful issue of the Congress is reported to be so deep as almost to exclude any doubt that Count Schouvaloff's policy is triumphant at St. Petersburg, and his antagonists are silenced; but the situation at Constantinople still continues a cause of uneasiness.

Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to Paris, will sit as third plenipotentiary for Germany.

BERLIN, June 12.—The plenipotentiaries to the Congress spent the day in exchanging visits. The Turkish plenipotentiaries are expected on Thursday. The Ottoman Ambassador at Berlin will alone represent Turkey at the opening of the Congress. The Congress will chose its own President, but Bismarck will doubtless be selected.

Complete secresy will be observed regarding the proceedings, and an oath to that effect has been imposed on the printers engaged on reports of the sittings.

Gortschakoff arrived quite ill.

The Congress will probably sit on alternate days, each sitting to occupy about three hours. The first subjects to be considered will probably be the degree of secresy to be observed and the military position at and near Constantinople.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR ALMOST RECOVERED.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Emperor is expected to go to Babelsberg on Monday next. His health is so much improved he hopes to be able to give a reception to the Plenipotentiaries before the adjournment of Congress.

HOEDEL'S TRIAL CLOSED.

BERLIN, June 12.—The investigation into the charge against Hoedel, who preceded Nobeling in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, is concluded, and documents are about to be handed to the Council of Arraignment of the Kammergericht

BREVITIES.

A Rome dispatch says the many recent reports of the Pope's failing health and his intended abdication are unfounded.

The International Copyright Congress opened its session on Tuesday in Paris. M. About presided, instead of Victor Hugo, who will speak at the close of the session.

A dispatch from Accrindton, England, says a meeting of overlookers, representing every mill except one, yesterday unanimously favored submission to the masters' terms, and decided to make every effort to terminate the strike.

In Belgium, as far as is known, Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Deputies and six in the Senate. In one instance a second ballot will be necessary.

Ex-King George of Hanover died yesterday.

It is stated that two American steamers arrived at Cronstadt laden with arms, ammunition and warlike stores for Russia.

THE DEAD POET.

Death of William Cullen Bryant.

His Last Hours—Sketch of His Life.

NEW YORK, June 12.—William Cullen Bryant, at two this morning, experienced a sudden change for the worse, and his breathing became heavy and stentorious His daughter and grand-daughter, Miss Goodwin, John H. Graham and the doctors were summoned, and remained with him until he died, soon after five o'clock. Four days ago one side of the body was paralyzed, and late last night the other side was similarly stricken, and vitality was alone apparent in his head. The remains now repose in the library. The features look wonderfullly life-like, and wear a tranquil and peaceful appearance.

Mr. Bryant will be buried in Roslyn, L. I., beside his wife, as was his wish. His

WASHINGTON.

Glover Ferrets Out Damaging Facts Against Sherman.

Illegal Use Made of Government Employes.

Significant Letter of Alexander Stephens.

Matthews' Committee to Begin Work To-day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ANDERSON'S EVIDENCE SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, June 12,—The Potter Committee was lively again to-day. Feliciana Anderson appeared early in company with W. H. Seymour, the Notary, and A. J. Wilder, the witness to the Nash and Weber agreement. They sustained Anderson at every point. Congressman Darrall was first recalled and tried to throw mud at Anderson, but McMahon read Darrall's letters dated down to within the last sixty days, in which great regard was expressed for Anderson. This set him down. The reports among those who pretend to know, are that Stanley Matthews says his testimony before the Potter Committee will be a complete give away of all concerned.

SHERMAN'S ANXIETY.

John Sherman could scarcely contain himself all day. His anxiety to know what Butler was doing was very great. Wilson and Shallenberger, his lawyers before the Committee, sent him bulletins from the committee rooms, and at the close of the testimony, Sherman rushed over to Wilson's law office and desired to be fully informed of what happened, and "What did Butler do. Tell me; tell me."

THE PITTSBURGH ARSENAL.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill came before the House to-day, and the paragraph giving absolute direction to the Secretary of War to sell at public or private sale the Pittsburgh arsenal, and turn the money into the Treasury, was stricken out of the bill. There is nothing in the bill for the Pittsburgh postoffice buildings. They are fighting on the bill to-night.

[By Associated Press.]

HAYES' TITLE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The House Judiciary Committee offered Chairman Knott an opportunity to prepare dissenting views to the resolutions adopted yesterday concerning the Kimmel bill, and agreed to postpone till Friday the consideration of the report drafted by Mr. Hartridge.

Mr. Hartridge's report takes the ground that the Presidential title is unassailable by Congress or the Courts, but adds that all matters of alleged fraud should be thoroughly investigated so that wrong doers may be exposed to public reprobation and the truth of history vindicated. Two or three of the Republican members of the Committee say they will not subscribe to this portion of the report unless it be divested of any possible implication that the election of Hayes and Wheeler was procured by frauds, their view being that if any frauds were committed the balance of profit throughout the country accrued to their political opponents.

GLOVER AFTER SHERMAN.

The *Post*, an anti-Sherman paper, this morning publishes the following: Representative Glover has been investigating John Sherman with good results. He has discovered that when the Commission, which went to New Orleans in March, 1877, to settle the trouble between the rival claimants for the Governorship was organized, Mr John Sherman detailed a clerk of the Treasury Department, named Powers, to accompany it as a disbursing agent. He also detailed a messenger from the department to accompany them. Then at his suggestion Attorney[General Devens detailed a stenographer from the Department of Justice. Mr. Glover has the evidence of this stenographer, in which he testifies that the chief clerk of the department objected to his going, but that Sherman wrote a letter upon which his detail was made. Glover is said to have that letter. All these Government employes have testified that their expenses were paid, and Powers testified that he paid the expenses of the Commission and members of their families; that their hotel bill amounted to nearly two thousand dollars in ten days. He does not know where the money came from except that the cashier of the First National Bank of New York notified him that there was $5,000 to his credit in that bank subject to his draft, and he testified that he drew upon this deposit to pay the expenses. Mr. Glover has subpœnaed the cashier of that bank, and will question him as to who made this deposit It is believed that Mr. Sherman obtained this money from the syndicate to which he gave the exclusive right to sell the four and a half per cent. bonds. The First National Bank is a member of the syndicate. Mr. Glover is confident that he will be able to furnish articles of impeachment against John Sherman independent of what the Potter Committee may do. The act of sending Government employes with the commission as their assistants and paying their salaries out of the public treasury was illegal, but the ugliest part of the transaction is yet to be shown.

STANLEY MATTHEWS DECIDES TO TESTIFY.

There is a report that Senator Matthews has reconsidered his determination not to appear before the Potter Committee, and that he will be there this afternoon. The committee has had no official notification of this fact, but as members of the committee understand that such is the Senator's intention. All of the Senator's friends are agreed that this would be by far the most prudent course for him to pursue.

HIS COMMITTEE TO BEGIN WORK TO-DAY.

The Select Senate Committee appointed under the Matthews resolution decided to commence the investigation to-morrow. The sessions are to be open to reporters of the Associated Press only. Jas. E. Anderson and ex-Congressman Darrell were subpœnaed to appear to-morrow.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, in which he says he shall neither seek nor decline a nomination at the hands of the Convention soon to meet; "but if," he says "the Convention shall repudiate me, as an unfit representative of Democratic principles, and shall attempt to rule me out of the Democratic party because of anything connected with my recent public acts or sentiments, then I say to you and them, plainly and distinctly, that I shall regard this edict as but a *brutum fulmen*, issued by an irresponsible faction of tricksters and the question whether I or they are sound in the faith of the fathers shall be left for the true Democracy of the district to settle at the polls."

ACROSS THE CHASM.

Senator Gordon to-day earnestly recommended to the President the appointment of Captain W. F. Nickerson, of General Crook's staff, to the vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department occasioned by the death of Petousee. General Gordon, at Antietam, was in front of the position occupied by the Union skirmish line commanded by Captain Nickerson, and two officers were terribly wounded.

MATTHEWS SERVED WITH A SUMMONS.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to-day served Senator Matthews, in the lobby of the Senate, with a subpœna to appear before the Potter Investigating Committee to-morrow.

CHAIRMAN POTTER TO SHERMAN.

Chairman Potter has sent to Secretary Sherman a reply to a note he quite recently sent the committee, asking to have subpœnaed a number of witnesses to prove that there were intimidation and bulldozing in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. Sherman's note was accompanied by a list of witnesses and their place of residence, a column under the head of "Remarks," a synopsis of what they would testify to. It was written by him to endeavor to divert the committee's attention from the Anderson letter. Potter's reply is incisive and to the point. It acknowledges the receipt of his letter, thanks him for his suggestion, and tells him that the committee intend to investigate the subject of the intimidation of voters, but not before there is a satisfactory explanation of the letter alleged to have been written by him (Sherman) to Anderson. On that point, he adds, there has been evidence taken which it becomes Secretary Sherman to explain more satisfactorily to the committee and the country.

OPINIONS IN THE MATTHEWS CASE.

Solicitor Raynor of the Treasury—an Old-line Whig, by the by—says it is preposterous to suppose that either the House of Representatives or the people will for a moment tolerate the position taken by Matthews; that it is virtually an assumption that a Senator is entitled to the same privilege as a member of the English House of Lords; whereas, the assumption that he is entitled to the same privilege is contrary to the spirit of our Government.

Senator Windom of Minnesota, said yesterday: "I do not know what Matthews means by taking the course he has; but it strikes me, if I was in his place, I would have gone before the Committee and said, 'Lay on, Macduff; and damned be he that cries enough!'"

THE OUTLOOK

in view of the complications which will arise by reason of Matthews' refusal, that it will be impossible to adjourn Congress on Monday, the 17th, and for the reason that all of the week is liable to be consumed in debate in the two Houses on the question of Congressional privileges. Speaker Randall is of the opinion that, for the House to adjourn and leave the matter an open question, would be an encroachment upon the powers of the House which should never be consented to. While the body is in session it has the power to bring the point at issue to a conclusion, whereas a Congressional Committee would have no such power; and if Matthews still continued to defy the Committee, he could do so until the next session of Congress.

MATTHEWS' NON-APPEARANCE.

HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER THE SUMMONS TO BE CONSIDERED TO DAY.

The Potter Investigating Committee held a secret session this afternoon with reference to the subpœna served on Senator Matthews to which no response has yet been made. Several of the Democrats expressed the opinion the Senator would damage himself more by disobeying the summons than by appearing before the Committee, and, therefore, were opposed at present to reporting to the House for its action. The matter of Senator Matthews' case has been postponed until to-morrow at the instance of Representative Cox. The Chairman is in receipt of numerous letters from persons professing to have knowledge of letters bearing upon it questions under investigation and where they may be found. Wm. A. Seymour, the Notary Public before whom the Anderson and Weber agreement was sworn to, and A. J. Wilder, one of the attesting witnesses are here under subpœna.

ANOTHER MOLLIE HUNG.

Dennis Donnelly Expiates His Crime Yesterday at Pottsville.

L'st of Mollies Executed For Murder and Those Awaiting Trial.

POTTSVILLE, June 11.—Dennis Donnelly, who was body master of the Raven Run division of the Molly Maguires was executed here at 10:39 o'clock this morning for the murder of Sanger and Wren, mine bosses, in September, 1875. Donnelly said nothing on the scaffold. He died of strangulation after hanging eight minutes. His death is pronounced as being the hardest of any of the order yet hung.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which the doomed man suffered was being an accessory to the kill 1875, as the murdered man, inside foreman for S. M. Heaton & Co., at Raven Run, was going to work, accompanied by a ing of Sanger and Wren. On September 1, miner named William Wren and when but a few steps from his own door, he was attacked by five strange men, who shot both Sanger and Wren mortally wounding both, and then escaped to the woods on the mountain side above the colliery. Unconsciously they walked straight into a trap set for them. James McPharlan, the detective, was then operating in that region, and on the previous day recieved intimation that a boss was to be murdered. In search of further information he went to a notorious headquarters of the gang—Lawlor's place, in Shenandoah—and was there when Sanger's murderers came in, fresh from their bloody work, and exultingly told the whole story. He was instrumental in bringing Munley and Donnelly to justice, but the rest fled the country before the plans for taking them were matured. Donnelly's trial was begun on the 28th of November, 1877, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Donnelly was about twenty-seven years of age. There was not the least disturbance at the execution.

LIST OF MOLLIES EXECUTED.

The following is a list of those executed for similar crimes in the coal regions:

Mollies.	*Place and date of execution.*	*Victims.*
Jas. Carroll,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost
Thos. Tuffy,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
Jas. Roarity.	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
Jas. Boyle,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
H. McGehan,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	B. F. Yost.
T. Munley,	Pottsville, June 21, '77,	T. Sanger.
M. Boyle,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	J. P. Jones.
Edw. Kelly,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	J. P. Jones.
A. Campbell,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	J. P. Jones.
J. Donohue,	M. Chunk, June 21, '77,	M. Powell.
A. Langahan,	Wilkesb'e, June 21, '77,	Jas. Reilly.
Pat. Hester,	Bloomsb'g, Mar 25, '78,	A. W. Rea.
Pat. Tuley,	Bloomsb'g, Mar 25, '78,	A. W. Rea.
Pet. McHugh,	Bloomsb'g, Mar 28, '78,	A. W. Rea.
T. P. Fisher,	M. Chunk, Mar 28, '77,	M. Powell.

John Kehoe is still in the Pottsville jail. He is connected with the murder of Langdon, a coal company's ticket boss at Audenreid, Carbon county, on June 14, 1862. Several other Mollies have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, and yet others remain to be tried, among them James McDonnel, Charles Sharp and Thomas Durkin, who are in danger of being hanged for the murder of George K. Smith, at Audenried, in 1863.

A STUBBORN AND HARASSING COUGH that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Dr Jayne's Expectorant, a most effective remedy for all bronchial or pulmonary disorders.

WSM

SEARCH FOR FRAUDS.

Important Testimony Elicited by Potter's Committee.

More About Sherman's Letter and the Weber Agreement.

The Struggle for the New Orleans Collectorship.

Interesting Interviews with Senator Matthews.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

ADDITIONAL FACTS RELATIVE TO ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its sitting to-day, Mr. Morrison presiding.

Mr. Darrall of Louisiana, was examined by Mr. Cox. He stated he first saw Mr. Anderson in the spring of 1877, when he said the protest he had made was correct as regards intimidation. He continued as follows:

Shortly after my conversation with Mr. Potter, Mr. Anderson told me he had seen Mr. Matthews, and threatened the publication of the documents, and pictured to Mr. Matthews the scandal it would raise, and that in reply Mr. Matthews told Mr. Anderson if he was inclined to pursue that course he might go on, and publish anything he desired. Subsequently, Mr. Matthews said to witness that he would have nothing further to do with Anderson if he intended publishing documents. Witness said he had seen the original of the Nash agreement and related the circumstances.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Witness had never any conversation with Sherman about the so called Sherman letter, and believes there is no such document in existence. His knowledge of it is only what he had heard from Mrs. Jenks and Anderson, whose stories were contradictory. Witness said Anderson had stated to him that the document was signed by Messrs. Sherman and Stoughton, but the copy that witness saw was signed by Mr. Sherman only, and was entirely different from what Anderson represented.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Butler.

Q.—What did you advise Anderson to do in regard to these papers? A.—Shortly after the committee was appointed, I received a letter from Anderson, stating he intended testifying something on that account, and I wrote a letter telling him to do so; that he had not been treated right.

Q.—Don't you remember saying something in that letter, something like this, to go ahead and pitch into and expose the psalm singing hypocrite, and that his papers would do it? A.—I am inclined to think I said something of that kin', I know I spoke quite warmly in regard to it.

By Mr. Blackburn.—Have you, in the course of your testimony before the committee told of all the efforts you made to secure an appointment for Anderson? A.—I imagine so.

Q.—Didn't you ever have any interviews with the Secretary of State in his behalf? A.—I certainly did go with him to the Secretary of State.

THE FIRST TALK WITH ANDERSON.

Q.—When did you first have a conversation with Anderson on the subject? A.—That would be one or two days previous to the interview with Matthews.

Q.—Did you call upon Matthews by his sending for you? A.—By his sending for me through Anderson.

Q.—Did you write to Anderson to come and see you about your candidacy. A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q.—Repeated? A.—I have not an exact recollection whether I wrote first or he. Our correspondence was somewhat extensive.

Mr. Butler (interrupting).—Pardon me. You were about to become a candidate for a high office under the Government. Here was a drunken, miserable fellow down in Louisiana, or had been down in Louisiana, a man who you had learned had got a corrupt agreement to have the naval officers stop him, a member of Congress who had not yet been unseated, and you were about to make application. Don't you know whether that rascal came and made an offer of services to you or you went to him. A.—Well, sir, Anderson and myself had had a conversation in regard to the Collectorship before I became a candidate. In regard to Packard—

Q.—Leave him out. A.—About myself, I can not swear whether the suggestion came from him or from some friend of mine.

Q.—I meant the suggestion that the loafer should take part in. That's what I wish? A.—I remember writing to Anderson about that matter.

Q.—Didn't you write to him to have to come over and help you? A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q.—(Sharply) Did you write to him before he said to you, to come and help you? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Don't you believe you did? A.—That's my best recollection. Unless I saw the letter I could not tell.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRIP.

Q.—What induced you to go to Philadelphia for this miserable man to aid you in that candidacy? A.—Why, Anderson had suggested to me a number of times, and it was understood he held papers and documents that the powers that were would be willing and glad to listen to.

Q.—When did he make that statement to you first, leaving out the Weber and the Nash agreements? A.—Some time prior to this date, probably a month.

Q.—Did Anderson say anything or write anything to you willing to give up all documents and papers he had and forego any claims that he had on him (Matthews) or the Administration.

Q.—You have spoken of the papers generally. You have even told us three times over that Matthews introduced the Sherman letter by saying that he did not care about the papers so far as he was concerned except as to the Sherman letter. Did not Matthews introduce the subject of the Sherman letter first? A.—I cannot recollect who first spoke of the Sherman letter.

Q.—Do you recollect of its coming in in any other way than the way you put it in your direct examination? A.—I do not.

Q.—What he in substance said was that he did not care about anything else, but it was the Sherman letter that was important. Why didn't you say, "Mr. Matthews, what is the Sherman letter?" Didn't you say that to him? A.—There was nothing of the kind said. The Sherman letter at that time had been discussed in the papers, and it is to be supposed everybody knew what it was.

Q.—Pardon me. If you tell me what is in the newspapers you will tell me a great many things that are not true. While you are testifying under oath, therefore don't do it. (Laughter.) Just speak of what you know. Did he refer to newspapers as his source of information? A.—Neither as he referred to the newspapers.

Q.—Now, what source of information did you give him about the Sherman letter in that conversation? A.—My source of information was Mr. Potter, chairman of this committee, and what I had heard of it through him.

Q.—But what information did you give him about the Sherman letter as distinctive? A.—I can recollect nothing as distinctive.

Q.—What information did he give you about the Sherman letter? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Then the Sherman letter was spoken of as a letter that you two knew all about? A.—Certainly; it was a well known thing.

Q.—It was after the 5th of April, and before the 12th of that month, you saw the papers Anderson had? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 5th you learned that your candidature was up. In old Saxon, "Your cake was dough," and the papers were not any longer instrumental in helping you. Why did you want them on the 19th of April? A.—I cannot give you any information as to that. I cannot explain that telegram.

Q.—Let me see if I can help you. You had just been beaten. Were you not just as well satisfied, then, to have the papers published. A.—No, sir; I had no such idea as that; not at that time.

Q.—Afterwards you told him he had better pitch in? A.—There is but one explanation I can give as to that telegram, for I am positively certain that I saw the documents previous to the 19th of April. About the time the appointment was made, and a few days before I went home, Packard notified me that he had telegraphed to Ander-on to come over and had signed my name to the telegram, Anderson having a better acquaintance with me than with Packard, though he was well acquainted with both of us. That may explain the matter.

Q.—But Packard was beaten before you began and you wanted to antagonize him. You were beaten, and Packard too, by the 19th of April. How do you explain that Packard wanted the papers. They were no longer a reason for his appointment. ? A.—I have given the best recollection I have.

Q.—Now, then, when you saw the papers they didn't seem to you to be of any consequence? A.—Well, I would consider the letter by Matthews and Sherman, if originals could be produced, as important documents.

Q.—When Anderson showed you the papers, where were you? A.—It was in my room.

Q.—Who was present? A.—The only gentleman present were G. L. Smith, present Collector at New Orleans, Anderson and myself. Mr. Smith saw a portion of the papers, possibly all of them. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as being said by either one of the gentlemen present was some expression of surprise or astonishment on the part of Smith that such documents existed.

Q.—You were not surprised at their existence? A.—O, no.

SURPRISED AT MATTHEWS' LETTER.

Q.—Were you surprised about anything you saw there that day? A.—Nothing except the Matthews letter.

Q.—You were surprised that he had been foolish enough to write such letters? A.—Yes, sir; and I remember Mr. Smith expressed the same surprise.

Q.—Why didn't you turn to Anderson and say, "You have been deceiving me. All this time you told me you had an agreement from Sherman and Stoughton, and now it turns out you have nothing but a copy of a letter from Sherman. What did you mean by telling me these lies for this year or more." Did you make any such remark to Anderson? A.—No, sir; I did not.

"NOBLE" FELLOWS.

The witness further said Anderson told him he had represented to Sherman and Stoughton that he and Weber had rendered services at the risk of their lives, and that they were advised to stand firm by Sherman. My recollection is that Stoughton did not take part in the personal interview, but that they were not fully satisfied with his verbal assurances, and next day Anderson and Weber wrote these two gentlemen a letter and received from them a letter in regard to it.

MATTHEWS HURT.

The witness testified he met Matthews in the Senate Chamber, and the latter mentioned first the subject of the Anderson interview, saying that Anderson had called upon him and spoken very roughly to him and had made threats of publication of these documents or something of that kind, and that he told Anderson that he felt very much hurt and disgusted at that action. That he had been doing all that he could in accordance with Anderson's wishes and that he had told Anderson that he did not want to see him any further, and that he might do as he pleased with the papers and documents, and that he would drop him, and he said substantially the same to me, that it was no use trying to do anything with such a man or something of that kind; that he was unreasonable and expected him to do more than he could, and that he had done the best he could under the circumstances, and that he was determined to have nothing further to do with Anderson.

WM. H. SEYMOUR EXAMINED.

Wm. H. Seymour was sworn and examined by Mr. McMahon.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New Orleans.

Q.—Were you acquainted with James E. Anderson? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with J. A. Q. Weber? A.—No, sir.

Q.—There has been a paper produced before this committee which seems to have your name and seal attached. Please look at it and see whether you can identify your signature and seal? A.—(After looking at the paper referred to)—Yes, sir, that is my signature and seal.

Q.—State anything you know about the execution of that paper. If you know anything further than by seeing your name there? A.—This document was sworn to before me at the date it purports to be given by Mr. Anderson and some other gentleman who was with him.

Q.—Did you know the other person who was with him? A.—No, sir; I do not, only from the introduction at the time.

Q.—How was he introduced? A.—He was introduced by Mr. Anderson as Mr. Weber.

Q.—Was the instrument of this paper communicated to you, or did the parties just present this part and say they had sworn to it? A.—That is all. I just saw the inside. I was not made acquainted with the contents of it. The gentleman seemed to be very reticent about communicating the contents, and I put the question to them whether there was anything in it that would be unprofessional for me to sign, anything that would appear ridiculous or non-professional, and Mr. Anderson said no. The document was signed when it was brought to me. I said to Wilder, "Is it all right?" He came and introduced Anderson to me.

IRREGULARITIES DETECTED.

Q.—Let me call your attention to one or two peculiarities in this document. Do you notice the fact that "and D. A. Weber" appears to have been added after the jurat had been written? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember your attention being called to that or noticing it at the time? A.—I am almost positive that I called Anderson's attention to that fact, and the fact that Weber's name was not on that document, or at least his name was not inserted, and I had the correction made. When it was first presented to me, it was simply "Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876, by the before mentioned James E. Anderson." I said, "There are two gentlemen to this, and the other name must be inserted."

Q.—And then the name was inserted? A.—I don't know who inserted it, but somebody did, and it is not in my handwriting.

Q.—Do you notice the fact that your own signature is signed on the line immediately below Anderson's and partly beneath it so as to lap over? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And then the words "Notary Public" are still further to the right on the next line? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the signature "W. A. Weber" is put in between the word "Anderson" and the word "Notary" and on the same line with your own signature? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will ask you whether you were in the habit of putting your own signature in that way upon the same line with the signature of one of the parties? A.—Yes, sir; sometimes.

Q.—Look at that paper again and see whether the words, "By the within mentioned James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber," might not have been added at your suggestion, and that neither of the parties were mentioned in the ju at? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Look at the signatures of Anderson and Weber and state whether, in your judgment, they were signed with the same pen that you used? A.—They were not signed with the same ink.

Q.—Were the two Anderson signatures made at the same time with the same ink and pen? A.—The ink is not the same. The ink I used on this occasion and the ink that Anderson used was evidently the same ink and the signature of Weber and the name written there seems to be in the same ink, although not ink that I used. Anderson and I wrote evidently from the same inkstand. The office is a large one, and I have a table on which there are two or three inkstands.

Q.—Did or did not these two persons, Anderson and another person, write their names to that jurat in your presence? A.—I will not be positive about that. They may have gone and used other ink.

Q.—Are you able to state whether the names had been put there before they came there or not? A.—The signature of Anderson was already there before they came to the office. Weber's name was not there and I called Anderson's attention to the fact.

A. WILDER'S TESTIMONY.

A. Wilder was sworn—Resided in New Orleans. Anderson called on him with a friend and said that he had a document that he and his friend wished to sign and acknowledge before a notary public, but he did not want any questions asked about it, and he asked me if I thought it could be done; that it could be done without the notary knowing its contents. He then asked Dicks and myself to witness their two signatures to the paper. I was busy at the time, and there were a great many people in my office. I remember signing, and then I took him and introduced him to Seymour, whose office is only two or three doors from ours.

Q.—Is that the signature of Dicks, your partner? A.—It is, unless it is a very good counterfeit.

Q.—Did you observe the gentleman friend he spoke of, who was with him? A.—I saw a gentleman; yes, sir.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I do not know.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS C. H. SMITH.

Thomas C. H. Smith, late Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, was recalled and examined by Gen. Butler. First saw Jas. E. Anderson about the middle of June last in his office. Anderson came there alone, either bringing a letter to witness from Senator Matthews or else a letter had been received from that gentleman by mail. He had not yet got that letter, and did not know what he had done with it. It was in regard to Anderson's appointment, recommending him in the usual letter.

Q.—Did you find any letter concerning Anderson on the files of the office? A.—No, sir; not myself; after leaving the office, I applied last week for such a letter and was informed no such letter was on the files of the office. I was shown a letter from Mr. Conn recommending him.

Q.—Was there more that one letter passed between you and Stanley Matthews in regard to the appointment of James E. Anderson? A.—Yes, sir, and I think I sent him a telegraphic dispatch also at the request of Anderson.

Q.—Have you a copy of that telegram? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you either a telegram or letter sent by Matthews? A.—I have a letter of Mr. Matthews'. It is as follows:

MATTHEWS, RAMSAY & MATTHEWS' LAW OFFICE,
N. W. COR. FOURTH AND VIEW STS.,
CINCINNATI, O., June 12, 1877.

MY DEAR GENERAL.—I have your favor of the 22th. First, no one is under any obligations to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Baltimore. He told me he was satisfied. If he does not choose to take what you choose to offer, drop him. I promised nothing except to do what I could to have him reasonably provided for. Second, as to McIlrath, I cannot speak definitely, because I do not know the salaries paid. Of course if he enters the service for the first time he ought not to expect the highest grade. Do for him the best you can under the circumstances. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The committee adjourned.

THE BERLIN MEETING.

The Business of the Congress to be Transacted in Secret.

Emperor William Almost Entirely Recovered.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SECRET.

LONDON, June 12.—A Vienna correspondent says the various Governments have agreed that the discussions in Congress shall be secret, but a committee will immediately be appointed to select what portion of the deliberations it is desired to publish. Confidence, both in St. Petersburg and Berlin, in the successful issue of the Congress is reported to be so deep as almost to exclude any doubt that Count Schouvaloff's policy is triumphant at St. Petersburg, and his antagonists are silenced; but the situation at Constantinople still continues a cause of uneasiness.

Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to Paris, will sit as third plenipotentiary for Germany.

BERLIN, June 12.—The plenipotentiaries to the Congress spent the day in exchanging visits. The Turkish plenipotentiaries are expected on Thursday. The Ottoman Ambassador at Berlin will alone represent Turkey at the opening of the Congress. The Congress will chose its own President, but Bismarck will doubtless be selected.

Complete secresy will be observed regarding the proceedings, and an oath to that effect has been imposed on the printers engaged on reports of the sittings.

Gortschakoff arrived quite ill.

The Congress will probably sit on alternate days, each sitting to occupy about three hours. The first subjects to be considered will probably be the degree of secresy to be observed and the military position at and near Constantinople.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR ALMOST RECOVERED.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Emperor is expected to go to Babelsberg on Monday next. His health is so much improved he hopes to be able to give a reception to the Plenipotentiaries before the adjournment of Congress.

HOEDEL'S TRIAL CLOSED.

BERLIN, June 12.—The investigation into the charge against Hoedel, who preceded Nobeling in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, is concluded, and documents are about to be handed to the Council of Arraignment of the Kamuergericht

BREVITIES.

A Rome dispatch says the many recent reports of the Pope's failing health and his intended abdication are unfounded.

The International Copyright Congress opened its session on Tuesday in Paris. M. About presided, instead of Victor Hugo, who will speak at the close of the session.

A dispatch from Accrindton, England, says a meeting of overlookers, representing every mill except one, yesterday unanimously favored submission to the masters' terms, and decided to make every effort to terminate the strike.

In Belgium, as far as is known, Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Deputies and six in the Senate. In one instance a second ballot will be necessary.

Ex-King George of Hanover died yesterday.

It is stated that two American steamers arrived at Cronstadt laden with arms, ammunition and warlike stores for Russia.

THE DEAD POET.

Death of William Cullen Bryant.

His Last Hours—Sketch of His Life.

NEW YORK, June 12.—William Cullen Bryant, at two this morning, experienced a sudden change for the worse, and his breathing became heavy and stentorious His daughter and grand-daughter, Miss Goodwin, John H. Graham and the doctors were summoned, and remained with him until he died, soon after five o'clock. Four days ago one side of the body was paralyzed, and late last night the other side was similarly stricken, and vitality was alone apparent in his head. The remains now repose in the library. The features look wonderfullly life-like, and wear a tranquil and peaceful appearance.

Mr. Bryant will be buried in Roslyn, L. I., beside his wife, as was his wish. His brother is expected from Illinois this evening.

[William Cullen Bryant, an eminent American poet and man of letters, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1794 When he was but 13 years old, he wrote "The Embargo; or Sketches of the Times; a satire," and the "Spanish Revolution and other Poems," Boston, 1808. The youthful poet was admitted to the bar in 1815, and was engaged in the legal practice for ten years, mostly at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. In 1825 he finally quitted the profession, and went to reside in New York, where he has since exclusively devoted himself to literary pursuits. "Thanatopsis," the unrivaled production of a youth only 18 years old, was published by him in the *North American Review*, in 1816. In 1821, Bryant published at Cambridge a volume containing "The Ages," "Thanatopsis," and a few others of his finest productions. The book established his position in the front rank of English poets. All the pieces in it are polished to the last degree of nicety; the forms of expression, the imagery, and the general turn of thought, are perfectly simple and natural. The first outbreak of Bryant's genius was the most rich and abundant. Since the appearance of "The Ages," he has published only short poems, and at considerable intervals. The whole of his published poetry, the production of a full half century, is contained in a single volume of a very moderate size. Several of Bryant's poems appeared first in the New York *Review*, which he edited in 1825 27. In 1836 he became the editor of the *Evening Post*, New York, with which he has ever since been connected. Bryant has always been a generous and uncompromising advocate of free soil and free institutions. He has also labored effectually to diffuse a taste for the fine arts in America, has been president of several associations for this purpose, and has always shown himself a kind and judicious friend to young artists. As a prose writer, his style is pure, easy and idiomatic. Few who have been compelled by circumstances to write so much, have written so uniformly well. An edition of his works, illustrated with 71 engravings, was published in London in 1848.

In 1832 a complete edition of his poems was published in New York, which Washington Irving caused to be republished in London. It received an appreciative criticism in *Blackwood*, from which Bryant's European reputation dates. He visited Europe in 1834, 1845 and 1849, on the third journey going also to Egypt and the Holy Land, and still again in 1857. His numerous letters written thence to the *Evening Post* have been collected in two volumes. He published "Thirty Poems" in 1864, and in 1870-71 translations of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" in blank verse—said by high authorities to be the best English version of Homer. Several of his poems, as "The Forest Hymn" and the "Song of the Sower," have been published separately, with superb illustrations.]

THE IRON FAILURES.

Meeting of the Creditors of the Insolvent Iron Companies.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, June 12.—A meeting of the creditors of the insolvent iron companies of Sharon and New Castle was held here to-day, pursuant to previous notice, and an arrangement was made by which it was agreed, first, that Kimberly, Carnes & Co. should have an extension of four years, and that each of the other three companies should have three years; and, secondly, that Kimberly, Carnes & Co. should pay seventy cents on the dollar of their indebtedness; the Etna Iron Company seventy cents; Bradley, Reis & Co. fifty cents, and the Neshannock Iron Company thirty cents. It is understood that all the creditors who were present signed the above agreement, but as they were not all present, it is not known what course will be pursued by those who were absent. It is believed the Etna rolling mill will resume operations on Monday next.

GATH AT IT.

He Materializes Mr. Tilden and Interviews Him.

Through a Convenient but Nameless Friend.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 11.—Mr. Tilden is in that undecided yet wistful condition which prohibits him from declaring his sentiments. He is afraid to be interviewed, and no public occasion comes in to give him a more formal opportunity. I saw Governor Dorsheimer to-day, and he asked if I thought Sammy (as Dorsheimer called him) was getting any benefit out of the investigation. Tilden's great trouble in New York is that John Kelley's power has warned almost all the conspicuous Democrats from him. Those I see are all indifferent. The Governor's nephew, Mr. Pelton, is convivial, but guarded. The following are believed to be

THE PRIVATE SENTIMENTS OF MR. TILDEN.

He has two desires—either to occupy the White House as the proper and rightful tenant during Hayes' Administration, or to run for it as the defrauded candidate on the issue of his legitimacy after Hayes shall have filled his term. Considering himself as the rightful President, he holds that it is proper, and also good morals, both to press the tenant in his evil occupancy, and, if unsuccessful, to make the usurpation the national issue for 1880. Mr. Tilden disclaims, as he did last year at the Manhattan Club, the idea that he is the sufferer by the substitution of Hayes. He regards himself as only the representative of a majority of the people, and of the Constitution, which are both set aside while fraud rules. If the example is not punished now, or the President-elect is not made President with the first opportunity, the public conscience will receive a searing, and party honor a blow not soon to be recovered from.

A STUPENDOUS NATIONAL FRAUD.

Mr. Tilden says, is the issue of issues. His extensive historical knowledge is brought to bear upon the subject—the troubles of the Stuarts, &c. He thinks that a man and a minority which takes what is not theirs under a covert intimation of force, unless it is conceded, is entitled to no more benefits of compromise than any similar band of squatters when overmatched. The Democratic party nearly lost its organization in 1872 by repudiating its own standard bearers, and no issue of polity before us is so broad as that behind, namely: The historic cheat of 1876. If it obtains prompt and full correction, the Republic will not have to stand another shock of that kind for generations. If uncorrected, it will be

AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO VILLAINY,

and a perpetual weakness to our system. Mr. Tilden thinks the United States the best organized of all countries, and an insidious and successful attack upon its organic system is an injury to mankind. He once made reference to the fact that the Republicans were afraid to entertain the idea of a second election, as some of their number had proposed, because in that event their candidate would have been swept out of sight. The Presidential usurpation was attended with such abundant meanness and small larceny that the prodding of it is already making the profits small and the honor contemptible. Future history will take pride that the American Congress, after a brief spell of submission, revived the greatness of the national crime.

AS TO THE ACT OF COMPROMISE

by which the intruder was seated, it was vitiated in the way it was carried out, if it had any constitutional legality in its conception. The crime began with a threat, and ended with a trick.

This summary of opinions I understand to be reported by a prominent lawyer. I do not charge that they are in Mr. Tilden's words, or that he has taken any pains to express them.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND BEN BUTLER.

It has been said for several days in New York that General Sherman's friends are working to get him the next Democratic nomination for President, and that their idea is Grant must be headed off by taking the head of the army. It is also affirmed that General Butler wants to be the National Labor-Greenback candidate. Sherman's recent speeches, which the *Sun* planted at the head of its columns, are said to be part of the Sherman Presidential design. The idea is, "Give us a great soldier, and then we won't be cheated out of the Presidency when we get it." GATH.

BUTLER COUNTY.

The Democratic Nomination for Congress.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, June 10, 1878.—At the Democratic primary election in this county, John T. Bard has been nominated for Congress by fifty-two majority. The district is composed of Butler, Mercer and Crawford. Assembly—Geo. H. Graham and James Humphrey. Sheriff—W. H. Hoffman. Prothonotary—Alexander Russell.

White Gold

Preserves the natural teeth as well as gold, and only costs $1 per filling. Inserted only by the patentee, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue.

No child can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

GAME AND FISH.

The Consolidated Acts for the Regulation of Sportsmen.

Full Synopsis of the New Law—Information Which Hunters, Fishermen and Dealers Should Study and Preserve.

The act amending and consolidating the several acts previously passed relating to fish and game was signed by Governor Hartranf on Tuesday, and is now in operation. Following is a full synopsis of the new law:

DEER, RABBITS AND SQUIRRELS.

No person shall kill or pursue, in any part of the State, any elk or wild deer save only from the first day of October in any year to the sixteenth day of December following; nor shall any one have in possession, or offer for sale, any deer, elk or antelope, or fish venison, from the sixteenth day of December to the first of October next following; nor shall any person pursue any elk or deer with dogs. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable under a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, deer or fawn so killed or pursued.

The killing of squirrels is prohibited between the first day of January and the first day of September under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Rabbits are not to be killed between the first of January and the fifteenth of October, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed, or exposed for sale, or had in possession; and no person shall hunt rabbits with ferrets under a penalty of ten dollars.

THE FEATHERED TRIBE.

Wild ducks or geese shall not be killed between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of September, with any device or instrument known as the swivel or gunt gun as habitually are raised at arms' length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of ten dollars.

The killing of wild turkeys is prohibited between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Upland or grass plover shall not be killed or exposed for sale between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

Ruffed grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, are not to be killed between the first day of January and the first day of October, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock, between the first day of January and the fourth day of July in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for every bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any rail bird or reed bird, except in the months of September, October or November, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every rail or reed bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Night hawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallows, barn swallows, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird or any insectiverous bird shall not be killed, trapped or exposed for sale, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird. This shall not apply to any person who shall kill any of these birds for the purpose of scientific investigation.

No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds, save only those of such predatory birds as are destructive of game, and insectivorous birds, under a penalty of ten dollars for each. This shall not apply to any person that collects such eggs for scientific purposes.

No person shall kill, catch or discharge fire arms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting grounds or in any manner disturb it or the birds therein, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, pheasants, partridge, or woodcock, or rail, or reed bird, or pinnated grouse, shall not be taken within the limits of this State, with net, trap, snare, or torchlight, nor be exposed for sale, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

THE FINNY TRIBE.

No speckled trout shall be caught at any time with any device, save a rod, hook and line, except for the purpose of propogation, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

No sea salmon or speckled trout shall be caught or exposed for sale, save only during the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each; but this shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

Any person trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from private ponds or streams, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and shall be liable, in addition to damages, in the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offense. *Provided, however*, This section shall apply only to such ponds, streams and springs as shall be used or improved for the propagation of fish or game.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place any fish basket, gill nets, pound nets, eel weirs, riddles, brush or facine nets, or any other permanent set means of taking fish, in any of the waters of this Commonwealth; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense: *Provided, however*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the fishing with drift nets in the river Delaware, below Trenton falls.

It shall not be lawful at any time to catch fish by drawing seines in any of the waters of this State, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That this section shall not extend to shad fishing; *and provided also*, That the meshes of seines used shall not be less than three inches; *and provided further*, That no seine shall be drawn within one-fourth of a mile of any dam across any river of this Commonwealth, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

It shall be lawful to fish with fyke or hoop nets in any of the streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November of each year: *Provided*, That the meshes of the nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and not placed at the confluence of any wing walls; *and provided further*, That any salmon, bass, speckled trout, pike, pickerel, or every kind of fish introduced into any of the waters of this Commonwealth for the purpose of stocking the same, shall, if caught, be returned to the waters alive, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

No black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or green bass, pike or pickerel or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, shall be caught between the first day of January and the first day of June, nor shall any such species of fish be caught at any other time during the year, save only with a hook and line, scroll or spear, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

No speckled trout, yellow bass, green bass, willow bass or black bass, Lake Erie or green bass, or other fish shall be caught by shutting or drawing off said waters or by dragging small nets or seines when the waters shall be drawn off, except by the order of the State Fishery Commission, and it shall not be lawful to place quick-lime, poisonous bait or any torpedo or explosive with intent to catch or kill any fish, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

The Board of Fish Commissioners shall, on the application of ten or more citizens, appoint one or more Fish Wardens, whose duty it shall be to enforce all laws of the Commonwealth now in force providing for the protection and propogation of fish.

Nothing in this act prevents any person in the State from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters. Nor is any person prohibited from taking fish from private ponds or streams owned by him and used for cultivating fish.

The catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets is not prohibited.

Lake bass, rock bass, or blue sunfish, species recently introduced by the Fish Commissioners, shall not be caught for three years from January 1, 1878, under a penalty of five dollars for each fish.

Black, yellow or green bass of less size than six inches, shall not be caught, but should they be, it shall be the duty of those taking them to return them immediately to the water, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

The sale of pheasants, partridges and woodcock is allowed for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired.

PENALTIES AND HOW THE LAW SHALL BE ENFORCED.

To carry out the object of the law, the following provisions have been enacted:

In all cases of arrests made for the violation of any of the sections of this act, the possession of the game, fish, birds, animals, fowls, nets, or other devices, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of said act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any person from killing any wild animal or bird, when found destroying grain, fruit or vegetables on their premises.

Any Justice of the Peace or Alderman, upon complaint made by affidavit, shall be authorized to issue a warrant to cause the arrest of persons, and on hearing shall, if convicted of offenses charged, sentence them to pay the fines and penalties prescribed, one half of which shall go to the informer and the remaining half to the Treasurer of the county where the offense was committed, which shall be distributed to the various school districts in proportion. The defendant on refusing to pay the penalty shall be committed to the county jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed, unless security shall be entered to answer the charge of misdemeanor before the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which the offense was committed; the court, on conviction of the defendant and his failure to pay the penalty imposed, shall commit him to the county jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Judges of the Court or Justices of the Peace shall, on proof by affidavit that any provision of this act has been violated by any person being temporarily within its jurisdiction, issue his warrant for their arrest to answer therefor, and on proof of the concealment of any game during the period prohibited, shall issue a warrant and cause search to be made in any house or place where game may be presumed to be concealed.

During the periods severally prohibited by this act, mayors and burgesses of the city, town, etc., shall require their police force, as also it is the duty of the clerks of markets, to diligently search out and arrest for misdemeanor all persons having any game or fish mentioned unlawfully in their possession, who shall be taken before the Mayor or other magistrate and subjected, on conviction, to the penalties prescribed.

There shall be no hunting or shooting, or fishing on the first day of the week called Sunday, and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

NORTHUMBERLAND'S HORROR.

"You are My Father, and You the Man who Did This Deed."

Further Details of the Mysterious Killing of Mrs. Billings near Saratoga.

[From the Albany Argus.]

At 8¼ o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., in the little hamlet of Fort Miller Bridge, Saratoga county, at the point where the Champlain canal crosses the Hudson river, the sharp report of a rifle, or heavy navy revolver, was followed quickly by the appearance of Miss Jennie Billings, only daughter of Jessie Billings, Jr., on the street, in front of her father's mansion, crying "Murder!" and "Mother has been murdered." Charles Cramer and J. C. Sherman, clerks in Mr. Billings' store, at once ran to the house, and were followed by Constable W. H. Durkee and others. On entering the house with Miss Billings, who was too much alarmed to give them a coherent account of what had happened, they found Mrs. Billings sitting in an arm chair in the family sitting room, about three feet from the window, on the South side of the room, with her head drooping on her left shoulder, and dead. The ball had been fired by an assassin who had stolen into the yard, and, seeing his victim sitting by the window, had taken deadly aim by resting his weapon on the upright of a clothes reel. The bullet cut a clear hole through the window without shattering the pane, and, passing through the lobe of Mrs. Billing's left ear, sank deep into her head at the base of the brain. Death was quick and painless.

From the daughter and the servant, Maggie Maloney, it was ascertained that as they and Mrs. Billings were sitting and conversing about the recent marriage of the latter's brother, Mr. John C. Harris, they heard the report of a gun and saw the mother sink dead in the chair. Miss Billings sat by the window facing her mother, and the servant on a sofa at the right of her mistress.

Miss Billings, from threats that she knew her father had made, at once divined the cause of the tragedy, and ran shrieking from the front door, while Miss Maloney ran from the rear and gave an alarm. Neither of them saw any person in the yard, but the former thought she saw a man pass behind a pile of lumber on the river bank opposite the house.

The little hamlet consists of about twenty houses, two stores, several shops, and the boat yard of Mr. Billings, who is the largest boat owner and builder on the Champlain canal, having an interest in over seventy boats that he has built and sold on time. Knots of villagers were gathered at the hour about the two stores, one of which is owned by Mr. Billings, and the other is the Northumberland "Union store." Inquiries were to be made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Billings. One neighbor said that he saw him over on the back of his farm at eight o'clock salting his stock, and that he had a horse and buggy.

Justice George Washburne, who dwells about a fourth of a mile north of Mr. Billings, walked home, and on his arrival found a horse and buggy hitched by his house. Going in, he said to his wife that she had "better go down to Mr. Billings, for his wife had been fearfully hurt." Mr. Billings, who was in an adjoining room talking with Isaac Washburne, stepped to the door and asked: "What has happened did you say? He replied: "Jesse, your wife, has been shot." Without saying another word, Billings turned and went out. Isaac Washburne followed him, and together they got into Billings' buggy and drove to his house. Billings rushed into the room, spread out his arms, and crying, "Oh dear! What does this mean?" sank to the floor.

His daughter answered: "*You are my father, and you are the man who did this deed. This is the third time you have tried to do it.*

Billings cowed under this accusation, and rising from the floor quivered like an aspen.

Mrs. Eliza Billings, the murdered wife, was the daughter of the late John Harris, formerly a wealthy resident of Northumberland, in which town Fort Miller Bridge is situated. She was born September 10, 1832, and was married young to Jesse Billings, Jr., the son of a physician of that town. Their married life was unhappy. One source of trouble lay in $20,000 from her father's estate. One daughter only, Miss Jennie, now eighteen years of age, was born to them. For several years of late Mrs. Billings has accused her husband of marital unfaithfulness.

Jesse Billings, Jr., who is accused of wife murder, is one of the most prominent business men and forwarders on the line of the Champlain Canal, and is well known in business circles from Montreal to New York. He is fifty-two years of age. He has an irascible temper. About thirty years ago he shot and killed his brother Hugh (accidentally, he said) while hunting, and about twelve years ago he made a murderous attack with a shovel upon his neighbor, A. L. Finne. For years he has been hostile to his wife's relatives, and at noon on the day previous to his wife's death he called on her mother (for the first time in two years), and told her he "wished she would get her d—d Harris crew out of his house, for they were a curse to him." Mrs. Harris, alarmed, went to see her daughter. The latter said to her: "He has tried to kill me twice, and I expect he will do it the next time." Half an hour later the fatal bullet was in her brain.

Last fall Mr. Billings took into the apartments over his private office, or "bank," one Weller Curtis, who has occasionally worked for him, when at home, which was not very frequent. His wife Emma Curtis, is sprightly and beautiful, and only twenty-one years of age. Mrs. Billings accused her husband of maintaining illicit intercourse with Mrs. Curtis, and about six weeks ago Mr. Curtis began an action against Mrs. Billings for slander. Billings told several of his friends that his wife was insane, and that he would be obliged to send her to an asylum. Up to this time the daughter had taken the father's side; but when he approached her and sought to bribe her to testify to acts of insanity on the part of her mother, she sternly denounced him, and from that hour until the moment when she bitterly accused him of that mother's murder, she did not speak to him.

The residence of Mr. Billings is a two-story wood edifice, standing in spacious grounds, overlooking the Hudson. It is finely shaded with trees and shrubbery, and the window through which the fatal shot was fired is embowered with yellow roses in full bloom. The powder from the gun stained the window sash, showing that the piece was discharged near by.

SARATOGA, June 7.—Jesse Billings was arrested this evening and taken to Ballston jail. The gun was found in the well a short distance from the spot whence the shot was fired, and the tracks leading to the well and to the wagon corresponded exactly to the boots worn by Billings. Billings was in Saratoga this evening under the custody of an officer.

HAYES' TITLE.

Senator McDonald of Indiana Opposed to Distributing It.

A Southern member of Congress has received the following letter from Senator McDonald. Mr. McDonald was one of the gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the close of the last Presidential election to witness the count, and he is thoroughly well informed on the subject. After recounting the frauds committed in the State, to give Hayes its vote, he says:

But there is nothing in the investigation nor in the facts that may be elicited that can affect the title to the Presidential office. That was definitely settled when, on the 4th of March, 1877, Mr. Hayes was duly installed in office for the term prescribed by the Constitution. * * * It may be asked, Is there no remedy for completed fraud by which a person not really elected has been inducted into the Presidential office? To this I answer, in my judgment, none except by an appeal to the people when the time shall come to elect a successor. There are some political crimes of such magnitude that they can only be dealt with by the people in their sovereign capacity, and this, in my opinion, is one of them.

The elecroral count, acquiesced in by the Senate and House of Representatives until the solemn declaration of the Constitution was announced, has rendered the title of the present incumbent of the Presidential office as unassailable legally as any of his predecessors, and he can only be legally deprived of it by impeachment under the Constitution for impeachable crimes within the meaning of the Constitution committed by him, and in my opinion it is well for the peace of the country that it is so, for we can better endure the evils arising from the presence in the Presidential office of one who has been placed there by fraud than we can afford to unsettle the administration of our public affairs by a constant strife over the title of our Chief Magistrate.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

Its Varying Fortunes East and West —Hayes His Competitor.

[N. Y. Correspondent Philadelphia Ledger.]

There is more in that Western movement to bring out Gen. Grant once more as the Republican candidate for the Presidency than meets the public eye. It has its ramifications under cover here, as will appear in due time. For that matter the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which is leading the western movement, is understood to have received its cue from persons high in the confidence of the Republican party in this quarter. It is also proper to remark that the suggestion meets with much more favor from Republicans generally than could have been possible before the Potter investigation. With many persons the vague underlying idea seems to be that there is a good deal of revolutionary material of one kind and another in the country and until that thoroughly subsides the safest man to have at the helm would be Gen. Grant.

It may be a very absurd idea, but if anybody doubts that it exists, he has only to spend an hour or so among the more loquacious habitues of the Union League Rooms of an evening to be convinced. He will also hear a good deal of the same kind of talk in and about the Custom House. There is another class of Republican politicians, however, who insist upon it, that if the Potter business is to be pushed, the renomination of General Grant, or anybody else but Mr. Hayes, is out of the question. The "fraud" allegation they say will have to be tried at the polls, and if the Democrats will again bring out Mr. Tilden the people will have an opportunity to act as the jury and their verdict will be final.

Regulating Interest Charges.

There slipped through the Legislature quietly, just before the close of the session, a bill fixing the rate of interest in this State at six per centum, repealing all other Usury laws and making the present act applicable to all banks and savings funds in the Commonwealth, not excepting the forty odd specially chartered banks which are allowed to take more than the rate named, and upon which special law Justice Strong recently decided that national banks have the right to charge more than six per centum interest and discount on loans. It is probable that when this matter is brought before the courts they will rule this new act unconstitutional on the ground that it infringes the vested rights of the specially chartered institutions. The bill further directs:

"That when the rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt, and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with the interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment; provided, always, that nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business."

Horatio Seymour on the Lessons of the War.

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

The following letter was written by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour to the Decoration Day Committee at Katonah:

UTICA, May 22, 1878.

It is said that demoralization always follows in the train of war. This may be true, but it does not emanate from the spirit that stalks through the battlefields, but the foul spirit of corruption. He who has passed through the awful scenes of fire and blood has worked into his being what time nor events can efface. There will ever live the memory of the cause for which they perilled life; of dying comrades; of a flag which he followed to the jaws of death; and this will give to his nature a tinge and glow of nobility. It is this dignity of suffering for a cause, it is this sacrifice of self from a patriotism, that so gild the character of the dead soldier that there is a gleam of sunshine through the clouds of mourning and sorrow, which lightens the grief of desolated homes, of bereaved wives and children, and of stricken fathers and mothers.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mad Anthony's Unlucky Days.

Mr. J. H. Vanleer, of Nashville, Tenn., a great-great-nephew of Mad Anthony Wayne, has an old paper containing the "unlucky days" of that furious soldier. From this record it appears that he regarded some thirty days in the year as shadowed by bad luck, and to be avoided when important enterprises were undertaken. They were the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, and 17th of January; the 13th, 16th and 21st of March; the 15th and 25th of April; the 15th, 17th, and 20th of May; the 7th and 11th of June; the 15th and 20th of July, August and September; the 5th of October; the 5th and 19th of November, and the 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, and 19th of December. It will be interesting for the student of history to see what unlucky events Mad Anthony was concerned in on those days.

American Mechanics in Europe.

[German Paper.]

A number of American machinists have been working lately, in Eydtkuhnen, Prussia, putting together the locomotives which the Russian Government bought in America, and which have recently arrived. The railway station at Eydtkuhnen looks like an enormous storage place for engines, rails and other ironware. The American workmen, who are surrounded by observant crowds while at work, are truly remarkable for their aptness and skill, and particularly for their wonderful cleverness in handling tools. With the exception of the engineer in charge, they speak only English, and it is very langhable to hear the jaw-breaking that goes on between them and the German workmen.

Boot and Shoe Sole Protector.

This valuable invention, patented March 12th of the present year, is fast coming in general use. Workingmen in foundries, glass-houses, coal mines, &c., will find it a great improvement on hob nails, as it keeps the feet cool, makes walking easier and preserves the shoes. Those having much walking to do will also find it advantageous. For children's boots or shoes it is invaluable, making them last nearly twice as long as they otherwise would. It is for sale at nearly all shoe and finding stores, and by the patentee, Mr. A. F. Shurr, No. 89 Main street, Allegheny City. d&W1t

It Will Pay.

Among the many necessities we generally need are boots and shoes—a great item—and in order to find out where every one of our readers will find the best boots and shoes for the least money we would advise them to read carefully the new extraordinary low price list of G. D. Simen's for boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers, for summer use, in this paper. [ju8:ws2w&W1t

SOLILOQUY OF RICHARD III.

Give me another horse-blanket!
Bind up my wounds with Jones' liniment,
The boss remedy for cuts, bruises, burns,
Scalds, ringbone, spavin or quarter crack
In man or beast, fifty cents a bottle.
Three bottles for a dollar; for sale by
All respectable dealers; none genuine unless
Bearing the signature of—but soft—I did but dream!
O, coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn blue. It is now dead midnight
And I am no nearer home than I was
Last Saturday night at this time!
What do I fear? Myself? There's none else by:
No; one I fear who in her bed doth lie!
I am a villain; I am a son of a gunsmith;
I—I—I lie, I am not, not by a jugful!
Not if the Court knows herself; not by a
Majority as large as Samuel J. Tilden's
Fool, of thyself speak well, for none else will.
My conscience hath a thousand sever tongues;
And if I should take a notion to have it quickened
Every tongue would tell a several tale;
And every tale would condemn me for a villain;
Then I would get six months at hard labor
Unless I could fix things with the Court.
—*Oil City Derrick*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Reductions!!
IN ALL STYLES OF SUMMER
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers
— AT —
C. D. SIMEN'S,
78 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY, Pa.

Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c.

Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c, worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 50.

Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Ties, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Solid Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Spartle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Side Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; B Calf Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9 at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

And all the Latest Styles at Very Low Prices. (ja22:1yrs&W

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31, 1874.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, Having less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh23:ow26:2my4-22:18ap8-1y6

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—
JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.
The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, doa General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry on ALEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:1yW

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND BOILERS in good order, ranging from 24 to 48 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street.
ap21:2&W R. MUNKOE

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cure certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in view, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W. 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.
MARCH, 1878. mh23:6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE BODY, ALL IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in the shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis in all forms, consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others have failed. He has a physical cure for treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to Noon.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences, &c. A book for everybody's private and careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF
By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the medical common sense book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION! Price only $1. Sent by mail, on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
HEAL THYSELF
fe15:eod&W1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del5:d&W1y

OWNERS OF HORSES!
Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLES STABLES, have a capacity of stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD,
A. J. MONTGOMERY.
ap15:&W2w2m

Stammering Cured!
Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja5W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.
oc27:1yr W

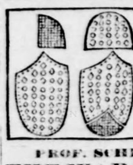
$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to deal-ers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
se8:1yr

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

WANTED—
1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS
To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING. I will also take them in part pay for new ones.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ap12:&W

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 20 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache*, and *all* derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds of dollars* in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers.
R. E. SELLERS & Co., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh22:MWF-ad&W



A. F. SHURR'S
Boot & Shoe Protector
For Men and Boys working in mills, &c. For sale on all first-class Shoe Stores. Office, NO. 89 MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY. (ju4:TTSW6m

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF
THE WAR IN THE EAST,
Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio
de1:eowly W

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, with Mammouth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.
NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE.
The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of
CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA
Cook Stoves.
Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.
206 & 208 Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH.
ocd

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.
We keep in our Warehouse a first-class cut we are prepared to fill all orders from a sin- light upward on the shortest notice. We use the best Sheet Glass to be seen at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsk W

FREE of CHARGE
You can select your HAT, and the Ribbons, Flowers and other materials at the lowest prices from our large assortment, and have it trimmed in any desired style by our experts in Millinery, Free of Charge. By this system you can get a good stylish Hat at prices to suit "the times," and in the color, style and quality you desire, as it will be made for you Free of Charge.
Crape Hats a Specialty, from $2 50 to $10.

Silk Parasols for Children	50c
Twill Silk Sun Umbrellas	$2 00
Black Jap Fans	15c
Fancy Jap Fans	20c
Bargains in Fancy Hose	25c
Men's English ½ Hose, 3 pairs for	50c
Children's Lace Caps	75c to $5 00
Ladies' Skirts and Chemise	75c to $2 25

Men's Shirts, lowest pr

GAME AND FISH.

The Consolidated Acts for the Regulation of Sportsmen.

Full Synopsis of the New Law—Information Which Hunters, Fishermen and Dealers Should Study and Preserve.

The act amending and consolidating the several acts previously passed relating to fish and game was signed by Governor Hartranf on Tuesday, and is now in operation Following is a full synopsis of the new law:

DEER, RABBITS AND SQUIRRELS.

No person shall kill or pursue, in any part of the State, any elk or wild deer save only from the first day of October in any year to the sixteenth day of December following; nor shall any one have in possession, or offer for sale, any deer, elk or antelope, or fresh venison, from the sixteenth day of December to the first of October next following; nor shall any person pursue any elk or deer with dogs. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable under a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, deer or fawn so killed or pursued.

The killing of squirrels is prohibited between the first day of January and the first day of September under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Rabbits are not to be killed between the first of January and the fifteenth of October, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed, or exposed for sale, or had in possession; and no person shall hunt rabbits with ferrets under a penalty of ten dollars.

THE FEATHERED TRIBE.

Wild ducks or geese shall not be killed between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of September, with any device or instrument known as the swivel or gunt gun as habitually are raised at arms' length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of ten dollars.

The killing of wild turkeys is prohibited between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Upland or grass plover shall not be killed or exposed for sale between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

Ruffed grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, are not to be killed between the first day of January and the first day of October, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock, between the first day of January and the fourth day of July in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for every bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any rail bird or reed bird, except in the months of September, October or November, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every rail or reed bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Night hawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallows, barn swallows, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird or any insectiverous bird shall not be killed, trapped or exposed for sale, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird. This shall not apply to any person who shall kill any of these birds for the purpose of scientific investigation.

No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds, save only those of such predatory birds as are destructive of game, and insectivorous birds, under a penalty of ten dollars for each. This shall not apply to any person that collects such eggs for scientific purposes.

No person shall kill, catch or discharge fire arms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting grounds or in any manner disturb it or the birds therein, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, pheasants, partridge, or woodcock, or rail, or reed bird, or pinnated grouse, shall not be taken within the limits of this State, with net, trap, snare, or torchlight, nor be exposed for sale, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

THE FINNY TRIBE.

No speckled trout shall be caught at any time with any device, save a rod, hook and line, except for the purpose of propogation, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

No sea salmon or speckled trout shall be caught or exposed for sale, save only during the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each; but this shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

Any person trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from private ponds or streams, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and shall be liable, in addition to damages, to the penalty of one hundred dollars for ever such offense. *Provided, however,* This section shall apply only to such ponds, streams and springs as shall be used or improved for the propagation of fish or game.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to put any fish basket, gill nets, pond nets, eel weirs, riddles, brush or facine nets, or any other permanent set means of taking fish, in any of the waters of this Commonwealth; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense: *Provided, however,* That this prohibition shall not apply to the fishing with drift nets in the river Delaware, below Trenton falls.

It shall not be lawful at any time to catch fish by drawing seines in any of the waters of this State, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars: *Provided,* That this section shall not extend to shad fishing: *and provided also,* That the meshes of seines used shall not be less than three inches: *and provided further,* That no seine shall be drawn within one-fourth of a mile of any dam across any river of this Commonwealth, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

It shall be lawful to fish with tyke or hoop net's in any of the streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November of each year: *Provided,* That the meshes of the nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and not placed at the confluence of any wing walls: *and provided further,* That any salmon, bass, speckled trout, pike, pickerel, or every kind of fish introduced into any of the waters of this Commonwealth for the purpose of stocking the same, shall, if caught, be returned to the waters alive, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

No black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or green bass, pike or pickerel or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, shall be caught between the first day of January and the first day of June, nor shall any such species of fish be caught at any other time during the year, save only with a hook and line, scroll or spear, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

No speckled trout, yellow bass, green bass, willow bass or black bass, Lake Erie or green bass, or other fish shall be caught by shutting or drawing off said waters or by dragging sm all net or seines when the waters shall be drawn off, except by the order of the State Fishery Commission, and it shall not be lawful to place quick lime, poisonous bait or any torpedo or explosive with intent to catch or kill any fish, under the penalty of ten dollars.

The Board of Fish Commissioners shall, on the application of ten or more citizens, appoint one or more Fish Wardens, whose duty it shall be to enforce all laws of the Commonwealth now in force providing for the protection and propogation of fish.

Nothing in this act prevents any person in the State from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters. Nor is any person prohibited from taking fish from private ponds or streams owned by him and used for cultivating fish.

The catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets is not prohibited.

Lake bass, rock bass, or blue sunfish, species recently introduced by the Fish Commissioners, shall not be caught for three years from January 1, 1878, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

No black, yellow or green bass of less size than six inches, shall not be caught, but should they be, it shall be the duty of those taking them to return them immediately to the water, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

The sale of pheasants, partridges and woodcock is allowed for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired.

PENALTIES AND HOW THE LAW SHALL BE ENFORCED.

To carry out the object of the law, the following provisions have been enacted:

In all cases of arrests made for the violation of any of the sections of this act, the possession of the game, fish, birds, animals, fowls, nets, or other devices, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of said act: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall prevent any person from killing any wild animal or bird, when found destroying grain, fruit or vegetables on their premises.

Any Justice of the Peace or Alderman, upon complaint made by affidavit, shall be authorized to issue a warrant to cause the arrest of persons, and on hearing shall, if convicted of offenses charged, sentence them to pay the fines and penalties prescribed, one half of which shall go to the informer and the remaining half to the Treasurer of the county where the offense was committed, which shall be distributed to the various school districts in proportion. The defendant on refusing to pay the penalty shall be committed to the county jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed, unless security shall be entered to answer the charge of misdemeanor before the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which the offense was committed; the court, on conviction of the defendant and his failure to pay the penalty imposed, shall commit him to the county jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Judges of the Court or Justices of the Peace shall, on proof by affidavit that any provision of this act has been violated by any person being temporarily within its jurisdiction, issue his warrant for their arrest to answer therefor, and on proof of the concealment of any game during the period prohibited, shall issue a warrant and cause search to be made in any house or place where game may be presumed to be concealed.

During the periods severally prohibited by this act, mayors and burgesses of the city, town, etc., shall require their police force, as also it is the duty of the clerks of markets, to diligently search out and arrest for misdemeanor all persons having any game or fish mentioned unlawfully in their possession, who shall be taken before the Mayor or other magistrate and subjected, on conviction, to the penalties prescribed.

The e shall be no hunting or shooting, or fishing on the first day of the week called Sunday, and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

NORTHUMBERLAND'S HORROR.

"You are My Father, and You the Man who Did This Deed."

Further Details of the Mysterious Killing of Mrs. Billings near Saratoga.

[From the Albany Argus.]

At 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., in the little hamlet of Fort Miller Bridge, Saratoga county, at the point where the Champlain canal crosses the Hudson river, the sharp report of a rifle, or heavy navy revolver, was followed quickly by the appearance of Miss Jennie Billings, only daughter of Jessie Billings, Jr., on the stree', in front of her father's mansion, crying "Murder!" and "Mother has been murdered." Charles Cramer and J. C. Sherman, clerks in Mr. Billings' store, at once ran to the house, and were followed by Constable W. H. Durkee and others. On entering the house with Miss Billings, who was too much alarmed to give them a coherent account of what had happened, they found Mrs. Billings sitting in an arm chair in the family sitting room, about three feet from the window, on the South side of the room, with her head drooping on her left shoulder, and dead. The ball had been fired by an assassin who had stolen into the yard, and, seeing his victim sitting by the window, had taken deadly aim by resting his weapon on the upright of a clothes reel. The bullet cut a clear hole through the window without shattering the pane, and, passing through the lobe of Mrs. Billing's left ear, sank deep into her head at the base of the brain Death was quick and painless.

From the daughter and the servant, Maggie Maloney, it was ascertained that as they and Mrs. Billings were sitting and conversing about the recent marriage of the latter's brother, Mr. John C. Harris, they heard the report of a gun and saw the mother sink dead in the chair. Miss Billings sat by the window facing her mother, and the servant on a sofa at the right of her mistress.

Miss Billings, from threats that she knew her father had made, at once divined the cause of the tragedy, and ran shrieking from the front door, while Miss Maloney ran from the rear and gave an alarm. Neither of them saw any person in the yard, but the former thought she saw a man pass behind a pile of lumber on the river bank opposite the house.

The little hamlet consists of about twenty houses, two stores, several shops, and the boat yard of Mr. Billings, who is the largest boat owner and builder on the Champlain canal, having an interest in over seventy boats that he has built and sold on time. Knots of villagers were gathered at the hour about the two stores, one of which is owned by Mr. Billings, and the other is the Northumberland "Union store." Inquiries were to be made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Billings. One neighbor said that he saw him over on the back of his farm at eight o'clock salting his stock, and that he had a horse and buggy.

Justice George Washburne, who dwells about a fourth of a mile north of Mr Billings, walked home, and on his arrival found a horse and buggy hitched by his house. Going in, he said to his wife that she had "better go down to Mr. Billings, for his wife had been fearfully hurt." Mr. Billings, who was in an adjoining room talking with Isaac Washburne, stepped to the door and asked: "What has happened did you say?" He replied: "Jesse, your wife, has been shot." Without saying another word, Billings turned and went out. Isaac Washburne followed him, and together they got into Billings' buggy and drove to his house. Billings rushed into the room, spread out his arms, and crying, "Oh dear! What does this mean?" sank to the floor.

His daughter answered: *"You are my father, and you are the man who did this deed. This is the third time you have tried to do it.*

Billings cowed under this accusation, and rising from the floor quivered like an aspen.

Mrs. Eliza Billings, the murdered wife, was the daughter of the late John Harris, formerly a wealthy resident of Northumberland, in which town Fort Miller Bridge is situated. She was born September 10, 1832, and was married young to Jesse Billings, Jr., the son of a physician of that town. Their married life was unhappy. One source of trouble lay in $20,000 from her father's estate. One daughter only, Miss Jennie, now eighteen years of age, was born to them. For several years of late Mrs. Billings has accused her husband of marital unfaithfulness.

Jesse Billings, Jr., who is accused of wife murder, is one of the most prominent business men and forwarders on the line of the Champlain Canal, and is well known in business circles from Montreal to New York. He is fifty-two years of age. He has an irascible temper. About thirty years ago he shot and killed his brother Hugh (accidentally, he said) while hunting, and about twelve years ago he made a murderous attack with a shovel upon his neighbor, A. L. Finne. For years he has been hostile to his wife's relatives, and at noon on the day previous to his wife's death he called on her mother (for the first time in two years), and told her he "wished she would get her d—d Harris crew out of his house, for they were a curse to him." Mrs. Harris, alarmed, went to see her daughter. The latter said to her: "He has tried to kill me twice, and I expect he will do it the next time." Half an hour later the fatal bullet was in her brain.

Last fall Mr. Billings took into the apartments over his private office, or "bank," one Weller Curtis, who has occasionally worked for him, when at home which was not very frequent. His wife Emma Curtis, is sprightly and beautiful, and only twenty-one years of age. Mrs. Billings accused her husband of maintaining illicit intercourse with Mrs. Curtis, and about six weeks ago Mr. Curtis began an action against Mrs. Billings for slander. Billings told several of his friends that his wife was insane, and that he would be obliged to send her to an asylum. Up to this time the daughter had taken the father's side; but when he approached her and sought to bribe her to testify to acts of insanity on the part of her mother, she sternly denounced him, and from that hour until the moment when she bitterly accused him of that mother's murder, she did not speak to him.

The residence of Mr. Billings is a two-story wood edifice, standing in spacious grounds, overlooking the Hudson. It is finely shaded with trees and shrubbery, and the window through which the fatal shot was fired is embowered with yellow rosses in full bloom. The powder from the gun stained the window sash, showing that the piece was discharged near by.

SARATOGA, June 7.—Jesse Billings was arrested this evening and taken to Ballston jail. The gun was found in the well a short distance from the spot whence the shot was fired, and the tracks leading to the well and to the wagon correspond exactly to the boots worn by Billings. Billings was in Saratoga this evening under the custody of an officer.

HAYES' TITLE.

Senator McDonald of Indiana Opposed to Distributing It.

A Southern member of Congress has received the following letter from Senator McDonald. Mr. McDonald was one of the gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the close of the last Presidental election to witness the count, and he is thoroughly well informed on the subject. After recounting the frauds committed in the State, to give Hayes its vote, he says:

But there is nothing in the investigation nor in the facts that may be elicited that can affect the title to the Presidential office. That was definitely settled when, on the 4th of March, 1877, Mr. Hayes was duly installed in office for the term prescribed by the Constitution. * * * It may be asked, Is there no remedy for completed fraud by which a person not really elected has been inducted into the Presidential office? To this I answer, in my judgment, none except by an appeal to the people when the time shall come to elect a successor. There are some political crimes of such magnitude that they can only be dealt with by the people in their sovereign capacity, and this, in my opinion, is one of them.

The elecroral count, acquiesced in by the Senate and House of Representatives until the solemn declaration of the Constitution was announced, has rendered the title of the present incumbent of the Presidential office as unassailable legally as any of his predecessors, and he can only be legally deprived of it by impeachment under the Constitution for impeachable crimes within the meaning of the Constitution committed by him, and in my opinion it is well for the peace of the country that it is so, for we can better endure the evils arising from the presence in the Presidential office of one who has been placed there by fraud than we can afford to unsettle the administration of our public affairs by a constant strife over the title of our Chief Magistrate.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

Its Varying Fortunes East and West —Hayes His Competitor.

[N. Y. Correspondent Philadelphia Ledger.]

There is more in that Western movement to bring out Gen. Grant once more as the Republican candidate for the Presidency than meets the public eye. It has its ramifications under cover here, as will appear in due time. For that matter the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which is leading the western movement, is understood to have received its cue from persons high in the confidence of the Republican party in this quarter. It is also proper to remark that the suggestion meets with much more favor from Republicans generally than could have been possible before the Potter investigation. With many persons the vague underlying idea seems to be that there is a good deal of revolutionary material of one kind and another in the country and until that thoroughly subsides the safest man to have at the helm would be Gen. Grant.

It may be a very absurd idea, but if anybody doubts that it exists, he has only to spend an hour or so among the more loquacious habitues of the Union League Rooms of an evening to be convinced. He will also hear a good deal of the same kind of talk in and about the Custom House. There is another class of Republican politicians, however, who insist upon it, that if the Potter business is to be punished, the denomination of General Grant, or anybody else but Mr. Hayes, is out of the question. The "fraud" allegation they say will have to be tried at the polls, and if the Democrats will again bring out Mr. Tilden the people will have an opportunity to act as the jury and their verdict will be final

Regulating Interest Charges.

There slipped through the Legislature quietly, just before the close of the session, a bill fixing the rate of interest in this State at six per centum, repealing all other Usury laws and making the present act applicable to all banks and savings funds in the Commonwealth, not excepting the forty odd specially chartered banks which are allowed to take more than the rate named, and upon which special law Justice Strong recently decided that national banks have the right to charge more than six per centum interest and discount on loans. It is probable that when this matter is brought before the courts they will rule this new act unconstitutional on the ground that it infringes the vested rights of the specially chartered institutions. The bill further directs:

"That when the rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt, and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with the interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment; provided, always, that nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business."

Horatio Seymour on the Lessons of the War.

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

The following letter was written by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour to the Decoration Day Committee at Katonah:

UTICA, May 22, 1878.

It is said that demoralization always follows in the train of war. This may be true, but it does not emanate from the spirit that stalks through the battlefields, but the foul spirit of corruption. He who has passed through the awful scenes of fire and blood has worked into his being what time nor events can efface. There will ever live the memory of the cause for which they perilled life; of dying comrades; of a flag which he followed to the jaws of death; and this will give to his nature a tinge and glow of nobility. It is this dignity of suffering for a cause, it is this sacrifice of self from a patriotism, that so gild the character of the dead soldier that there is a gleam of sunshine through the clouds of mourning and sorrow, which lightens the grief of desolated homes, of bereaved wives and children, and of stricken fathers and mothers.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mad Anthony's Unlucky Days.

Mr. J. H. Vanleer, of Nashville, Tenn., a great-great-nephew of Mad Anthony Wayne, has an old paper containing the "unlucky days" of that furious soldier. From this record it appears that he regarded some thirty days in the year as shadowed by bad luck, and to be avoided when important enterprises were undertaken. They were the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, and 17th of January; the 13th, 16th and 21st of March; the 15th and 25th of April; the 15th, 17th, and 20th of May; the 7th and 11th of June; the 15th and 20th of July, August and September; the 5th of October; the 5th and 19th of November, and the 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, and 19th of December. It will be interesting for the student of history to see what unlucky events Mad Anthony was concerned in on those days.

American Mechanics in Europe.

[German Paper.]

A number of American machinists have been working lately, in Eydtkuhnen, Prussia, putting together the locomotives which the Russian Government bought in America, and which have recently arrived. The railway station at Eydtkuhnen looks like an enormous storage place for engines, rails and other ironware. The American workmen, who are surrounded by observant crowds while at work, are truly remarkable for their aptness and skill, and particularly for their wonderful cleverness in handling tools. With the exception of the engineer in charge, they speak only English, and it is very laughable to hear the jaw-breaking that goes on between them and the German workmen.

Boot and Shoe Sole Protector.

This valuable invention, patented March 12th of the present year, is fast coming in general use. Workingmen in foundries, glass-houses, coal mines, &c., will find it a great improvement on hob nails, as it keeps the feet cool, makes walking easier and preserves the shoes. Those having much walking to do will also find it advantageous. For children's boots or shoes it is invaluable, making them last nearly twice as long as they otherwise would. It is for sale at nearly all shoe and finding stores, and by the patentee, Mr. A. F. Shurr, No. 89 Main street, Allegheny City. d&W1t

It Will Pay.

Among the many necessities we generally need are boots and shoes—a great item—and in order to find out where every one of our readers will find the best boots and shoes for the least money we would advise them to read carefully the new extraordinary low price list of G. D. Simen's for boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers, for summer use, in this paper.

[ju8:rs2w&W1t

SOLILOQUY OF RICHARD III.

Give me another horse-blanket!
Bind up my wounds with Jones' liniment,
The best remedy for cuts, bruises, burns,
Scalds, ringbone, spavin or quarter crack
In man or beast, fifty cents a bottle.
Three bottles for a dollar; for sale by
All respectable dealers; none genuine unless
Bearing the signature of—but soft—I did but dream!
O, coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn blue. It is now dead midnight
And I am no nearer home than I was
Last Saturday night at this time!
What do I fear? Myself? There's none else by:
No; one I fear who in her bed doth lie!
I am a villain; I am a son of a gunsmith:
I—I—I lie, I am not, not by a jugful!
Not if the Court knows herself; not by a
Majority as large as Samuel J. Tilden's!
Fool, of thyself speak well, for none else will.
My conscience hath a thousand several tongues;
And if I should take a notion to have it quickened
Every tongue would tell a several tale;
And every tale would condemn me for a villain;
Then I would get six months at hard labor
Unless I could fix things with the Court.

—*Oil City Derrick*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Reductions!!

IN ALL STYLES OF SUMMER

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers

— AT —

C. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY, Pa.

Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c.

Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c, worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 50.

Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Ties, 2 to 7, at $1 0; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Side Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Side Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Grain Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; B Calf Low Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9 at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

And all the Latest Styles at Very Low Prices. (ja22:tTSsW

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & fine implement work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses and often 5 to 5 Times that amount can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rubbers, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh23:apr-21:my4-22:18:s8:jy6

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

ap21:1yW

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. ap21:tf&W R. MUNROE.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address DR. W. 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Chandler P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23:6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas in the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail. He is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

fe1:eod&Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. dell:d&Wly

OWNERS OF HORSES! Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity of stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD, A. J. MONTGOMERY. ap18:s&W20:3m

Stammering Cured! Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. se:1yr

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

WANTED— 1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING. I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. no12:s&W1yr

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache,* and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—WM. ANDREWS, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds of dollars* in doctor's bills."—THOS. ADAMS, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh22:MWF-ADS&W

A. F. SHURR'S Boot & Shoe Protector For Men and Boys working in mills, &c. For sale in all first-class Shoe Stores. Office, NO. 39 MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY. (jy4:TTS Wfm

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE EAST, Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio del:eow1yW

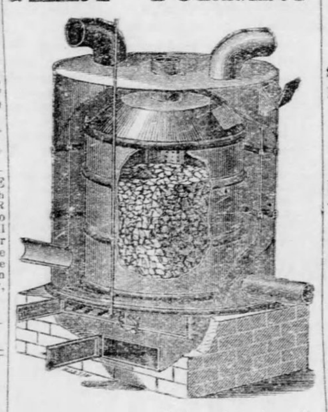
WORK FOR ALL In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, with Mammouth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address dr 88. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. oc6:eow6m W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA

Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.

eod

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

We keep in our Warehouse a first-class cut and are prepared to fill orders from a full Light upward on the shortest notice. We sell the best Sheet Glass to manufacturers at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsh W

FREE of CHARGE

You can select your HAT, and the Ribbons, Flowers and other materials at the lowest prices from our large assortment, and have it trimmed in any desired style by our experts in Millinery, Free of Charge. By this system you can get a good stylish Hat at prices to suit "the times," and in the color, style and quality you desire, as it will be made for you Free of Charge.

Crape Hats a Specialty, from $2 50 to $10.

Silk Parasols for Children	50c
Twill Silk Sun Umbrellas	$2 00
Black Jap Fans	15c
Fancy Jap Fans	20c
Bargains in Fancy Hose	25c
Men's English ½ Hose, 3 pairs for	50c
Children's Lace Caps	75c to $5 00
Ladies' Skirts and Chem

DIGGING DEEP.

Levisee's Signature Forged Six Times.

Stanley Matthews Declines to Appear,

And a Subpœna Ordered to Issue to Him.

Ben Butler Disposed to Deal Severely with Stanley.

He Will be Reported to the House as in Contempt,

And there Will be a Trial of Strength Between House and Senate.

LEVISSEE'S STORY.

NOTHING NEW SO FAR DEVELOPED FROM HIS PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the investigation into the alleged Louisiana and Florida frauds, continued to-day, Mr. Cox, of the committee, said he had received from Stanley Matthews the original correspondence between him and James E. Anderson, which the clerk read. The letters appeared in Anderson's previous testimony with the exception of one dated Philadelphia, April 23, wherein Anderson resigned all claims upon the administration, and requested Matthews to secure for a friend of his in the office of the *North American* newspaper a position worth from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars per annum, in the Philadelphia Custom House.

MATTHEWS INVITED TO APPEAR.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved That Hon. Stanley Matthews be invited before this committee, at his convenience and to make any explanation regarding the letters from Mr. Anderson to himself read as he may desire, and to answer such questions as may be pertinent to the subject under investigation.

Judge A. B. Levisee of Louisiana, practicing attorney of this city, was sworn, and testified he had been offered by one Asher $100,000 to cast his vote as elector for Tilden. His examination was very lengthy.

THE INVESTIGATION.

MORE TESTIMONY ELICITED AND INTERESTING LETTERS READ.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Potter Investigating Committee was late in throwing open its doors to-day, although the members were in attendance at the usual hour, eleven o'clock. The time intervening between that and three o'clock was spent in secret session, and it was understood the business was a critical examination and comparison of the electoral returns from Louisiana.

EVIDENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. Potter, subpœna *duces tecum* was ordered issued to the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department for all recommendations on file in that Department for the appointment of Anderson's brother to a position in Baltimore, and the Secretary of State was requested to furnish the Committee with all original communications, written, printed or telegraphic, on file in his office, or that may be under his control, purporting to come from one or all of the members of the Harlan-McVaegh Commission, sent by the President to New Orleans in April, 1877, together with certified copies of all communications, written, printed or telegraphed, delivered to such Commission, or any member thereof, from the State Department or from the President, and that passed through the State Department.

MR. HAYES DON'T KNOW ANYTHING.

The Chairman then presented the communications and documents received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1878.

SIR—I am in receipt of your note of yesterday including the following preamble and resolution adopted by the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives. [Here follows the resolution heretofore published.]

In complying with the request of the committee, I have the honor to say that I have no recollection of receiving any such letter from Senator Matthews as the one described in the resolution, and that I find no such letters among my papers. The only letters relating to the subject received within the period are on file in the Department of State. Copies of the same and of all other communications on the subject which are in my possession or control are herewith transmitted. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES.

Mr. Irwin B. Linton, Clerk of the Committee of Investigation, etc., House of Representatives.

[The letters transmitted by Mr. Hayes are mainly recommendations for office in Anderson's favor from Matthews and other Republicans.]

THE FORGED RETURNS.

POINTS OF LEVISEE'S TESTIMONY OMITTED YESTERDAY.

Our report of Judge Levisee's testimony yesterday was cut short on the ragged edge of rich developments, which are summarized in a Washington special, as follows:

The most important fact developed was that somebody forged Levisee's signature six times to what are know as the second set of Louisiana returns, which were forwarded to Ferry, then Vice President *pro tem*. The first return was mailed at New Orleans, December 9th, as appears by the postmark on the envelope of the Returning Board. Mr. Anderson, recently appointed Deputy Collector at New Orleans, was sent on with a duplicate of this return. Upon examining the outside of both envelopes, Ferry found them irregular. There was no certification, on the outside of what was within, as is expressly provided by law. Mr. Anderson, therefore, sent it back to get the revised returns; and right here it is asserted that before Anderson was sent back one of the envelopes was steamed and opened in the room of the Secretary of the Senate, and the true inwardness of the returns thus learned; and when the other envelope was opened in the presence of the two Houses, Ferry announced no corresponding one received by messenger. However, Anderson was sent back, and in due time returned with a set of returns apparently all right, and dated December 6th, although it will be proven that they were not made out until after Christmas.

Levisee also swore positively that all his signatures to this second set of returns were bad forgeries; that he signed no returns after the first, and that he was not even in New Orleans at or near the time when his forged signatures were attached to Mr. Anderson's revised returns. In view of these facts McMahon will doubtless feel constrained to ask who instructed Mr. Anderson to get the revised returns; who forged Levisee's name, and to whom and what did Anderson report on his return? Was it the first irregular return, or the second forged return that was counted for Hayes? And then, Senator Ferry, Secretary Gorham, Tom Anderson, and maybe some other prominent statesmen will have an excellent opportunity to rise to personal explanations; and, above all other, Senator Kellogg—whose name heads the list as an Elector, and who, of course, knew that this second set of bogus returns was made out between Christmas and New Years—will find it necessary to explain why he attached the Seal of the State, and certified to the genuineness of papers which he illegally dated, and to bear [illegible] signatures; for it will appear that Burnett's signature as well as Levisee's was forged.

SATURDAY'S SCENES.

A DAY OF SURPRISES AND DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL EVENTS.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, FERRY.

After Levisee came Ferry, with all of his pomposity. He was twice requested to appear before he came to the committee room. It would hardly be unjust to say that it was one of the cases of bad memory. He knew all about those things regarding the count which appear in the record. He could not even remember whether the messenger who first came to him with the Kellogg returns was the same who brought the second, or forged sets. He did not remember who talked with him about them. He supposed the first were incorrect, but did not remember any one saying so. He remembered that persons came to him to know what he was going to do with the two Kellogg returns. He said he informed a number of persons of both parties that he had two sets. Mr. McMahon asked him to name a Democrat, and he was unable to do so. It will be remembered that when the second set of Kellogg returns were laid before the two Houses it was a great surprise to the Democrats. He remembered that Messrs. Kasson and Garfield came to him and were anxious. He told them that he must lay all before the Joint Convention. He shrewdly used a bad memory to hide the persons who discovered that the first set were irregular, and had Anderson return to New Orleans to get up the forged set.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.

After Ferry, came the sensation of the day. Stanley Matthews' letter, declining to come before the Committee, was read. By this time the House had adjourned, and the committee-room was crowded with members. Butler had either been playing asleep, or actually was asleep, while Ferry was on the stand. After Ferry had left the room, Ben raised his head and said: "One question, Mr. Ferry," whereat there was a laugh, and then Chairman Potter handed to the clerk to be read the response of Mr. Matthews. As the clerk read that part in which Matthews says he knows nothing of the evidence except what he has seen in the public prints, Butler asked for a re-reading, and as it was read again there was a sardonic grin on his old face as he looked over to the correspondents—at whom, by the way, he always gives a significant look when a point is made. Butler said the reason he asked for a re-reading was because the Committee had sent Senator Matthews an official copy of the evidence. Mr. Cox, who had hung his head up to this time, remarked that he also gave the Senator a copy. Butler added that the Senator knew enough about the evidence to make a personal explanation in the Senate. Then it was whispered around the room that Stanley Matthews had again used too much paper and ink. This impression, in the light of what subsequently transpired, as also the programme of the Republican politicians, has become very general.

BEN BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Butler secured silence by saying that he had something to say which he wanted to go on the record. Then began a half hour's speech, during the delivery of which there was a solemn and impressive scene in the room. Every one listened with almost painful eagerness. The speech was no doubt prepared. It was pointed, and at times severe on Matthews. He said that the committee was better able to judge of the importance of Mr. Matthews' testimony, and that he, for one member of the House, would never tamely submit to such treatment. He referred to the impeaching power of the House, and its right to exact testimony from high and low. Impeachment was to be decided by testimony, and unless they could get testimony they could not perform their duty. He said that during his thirty years of public life he never knew a case where this thing occurred. He referred to Ferry, who had only left the stand, as a precedent. He then spoke of the case when Sumner appeared at the request of a House Committee; also of that of Vice President Colfax and Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, in the Credit Mobilier investigation. The last two references started a smile around the room, as did Butler's closing remark, that he had no enemies to punish and no friends to reward, but merely wanted, as did the country, the facts. He then offered his resolution for a regular subpœna. Cox attempted a mild reply; his heart and judgment were not in it, however. Therefore he spoke of the gravity of the occasion, and hinted at the danger of an angry contest between the two Houses. He enlarged on the privilege of a Senator or member, illustrating by saying that the vote of a Senator might be defeated when the one vote was important. Butler quickly retorted that Matthews had given no such reason. He furthermore said that if a Senator could not get a pair when he was aiding in the course of justice, the country was in a bad way; and at this he bestowed another smile on the correspondents. He thought the law books should not be consulted when a man had to decide his privileged standing—when he should aid justice.

In reply to Cox's remark that the resolution was too emphatically worded, Butler said that he had merely picked up the glove as thrown down. Reed, who is a Blaine man, frequently chuckled to himself as Butler hit Matthews; and the sympathy of all was with Cox, whose embarrassment is beyond his power to conceal. Reed said that the best way to test the question, as it had to be raised, was to issue the subpœna. A vote was taken on the resolution, and all except Cox answered "aye." The noes were called for, and all looked toward the latter. He merely dropped his head and said nothing.

MATTHEWS TO BE THE JONAH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

There is reason to believe that Matthews has been trapped into a pitfall, and is to be made the Jonah of the Republicans. They think he will be a big enough tub for the whale. Yesterday it was given out that Ferry and Kellogg would refuse to answer the request of the Committee, and this started Matthews into the obstinate line; but it seems that Blaine, Butler, and some of that class, who hate Matthews should consulted and agreed that Matthews should be humiliated. In a speech yesterday, Blaine said that the Senate should furnish the Committee with all the evidence in its possession, even to the examination of members of the Senate. Therefore he is committed. If the question is raised by the Senate to give up Mr. Matthews to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Mr. Blaine will vote to do so. After Mr. Ferry's action to-day it is held that he will so vote. If Mr. Matthews answers the subpœna he suffers humiliation, but if it comes to the Senate giving him over to the House he will feel the humiliation of a culprit. If he refuses to respond to the subpœna, there is a good prospect of a two weeks' debate on the subject in the two Houses.

There are not a few Senators and members who inwardly chuckle over the refusal of Matthews to appear. The radical wing of the Republican party, who have no love for Hayes, have a like fellow-feeling for Matthews, inasmuch as he is credited with being the person responsible for the President's conservative policy. This wing recognize that there is great necessity for a Jonah to appease the wrath of the Investigating Whale, and there is none in the ranks of those claiming to be Republicans whom they would rather sacrifice than Stanley Matthews. They will throw him to the whale, depend upon it, if they can.

As far as at present advised, Senator Matthews will pay no attention to the subpœna. He will then be reported to the House as a recalcitrant witness. The question being one of highest privilege, the House will take up the consideration at once; and for the first time in the history of the Government, with but one exception, the right of a Senator to treat with contumacy a House subpœna will be brought to the attention of Congress. During the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, Senator Ross, of Kansas, did refuse to appear before the Managing Committee which conducted the prosecution, but he afterwards responded to a subpœna, so that there is hardly an analogy between that case and the present one.

INTERESING DEVELOPMENTS.

STARTLING ADMISSIONS — MATTHEWS WANTED BUT WON'T APPEAR.

[By Associated Press to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The House Committee, investigating the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, resumed the inquiry to-day.

Mr. McKinney, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the Electoral Commission, submitted printed copies of the original certificates used before the Electoral Commission, and testified that the originals now before the Potter Committee compared with the printed copies.

During the examination by Mr. McMahon, Mr. Cox accused him of assuming he was counsel for the prosecution, whereupon McMahon said Cox was entirely mistaken, and that he (Cox) was assuming a role entirely foreign to him, namely, "A defender of fraud."

The examination proceeded and witness stated in reply to Mr. McMahon that when Gen. Garfield came to him inquiring into the matter of the mixture of certificates in the printed volumes, he said: "You will probably see the importance of these in a few days. There has been some changes made that some of the certificates were forged."

SENATOR FERRY ON THE STAND.

After recess, Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, who, as President of the Senate, received the electoral returns of the last Presidential election appeared before the Committee, was sworn, and examined at great length in regard to the manner in which returns from the different States had reached him, the examination being directed mainly, however, to the Louisiana returns. He testified, that when he received the first return from Louisiana by the messenger, (Thomas C. Anderson) he did not accept it because it appeared to be informal.

MATTHEWS DECLINES TO APPEAR.

At the close of Ferry's examination, the Chairman laid before the Committee the following letter from Stanley Matthews:

WASHINGTON, June 8th, 1878.

To Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Irwin B. Linton, Clerk of the Committee of Investigation, &c., of which I believe you are the chairman, of a letter enclosing a copy of a resolution reciting, "Without intending any disrespect whatever to the honorable committee, or the House of Representatives, I feel constrained by a sense of duty towards myself and to the Senate of the United States, of which I am a member, to decline accepting the invitation under the circumstances at present existing. I had had no information of the proceedings before your committee, which the resolution above quoted refers to, except what I derived from reading the report thereof in the public newspapers. When observing from the perusal in the manner and extent in and to which they seemed to effect me, I deemed it due to myself and the honorable body of which I am a member, on Wednesday the 5th inst., to bring them to the attention of the Senate, in a statement and explanation of a personal nature, and as a matter of privilege, moved the resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, and of which the following is a copy.

[The resolution has been printed in these columns.]

I have just submitted the whole matter to the Senate, which, by the adoption of this resolution has taken jurisdiction, and entered upon the investigation requested. That body alone so far as my conduct is concerned, is competent to render effective judgment upon the question. So far, therefore, as your resolution invites me to submit to your consideration explanations of my correspondence with Anderson in the evidence before it, I consider that it would be improper for me, under the circumstances, to comply with it. I am not officially informed of the subject under investigation by your committee, in reference to which I am asked by the resolution, invited to appear and answer such questions as may seem pertinent, but from a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives from which your committee derives its existence and authority, as reported in the Congressional *Record*, I learn that it is limited to inquiry into certain alleged frauds in the elections in Florida and Louisiana, and in connection therewith of certain named gentlemen of whom I am not mentioned as one. I have no knowledge whatever of any matter relating to this subject except so far as it appears in the correspondence with Anderson which is in evidence before your committee, and as for the reasons already given, I reserve that for explanation before the committee ordered by the Senate, it only remains for me to subscribe myself,

Respectfully,
(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Mr. Matthews' letter having been read, Mr. Morrison remarked, "We shall have to issue a subpœna for him."

BUTLER INSISTS ON MATTHEWS' APPEARANCE.

Mr. Butler—This becomes a very serious and important matter, affecting the privileges of the House of Representatives, and while I have the honor of a seat in this body, I do not propose tamely to submit to any invasion of its rights or privileges or duties by the Constitution the House of Representatives is charged with the duty of preferring articles of impeachment against any officer of the Government who shall be deemed, in its judgment, to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The House is made, as is sometimes said, the grand inquest of the nation, to put in motion the legitimate and necessary steps to bring high criminals before the highest court of the nation. The Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment properly to do these duties, requires the fullest power of taking testimony before the lowest court, which has the jurisdiction of the lowest class of misdemeanors. Every man, when properly called upon, in due form, must appear to give evidence, under pain of contempt of jurisdiction of the court and subject himself to punishment for that contempt. How much more then a body, legislative in form, but judicial in action, acting for that purpose by the Constitution, must every man, high or low, be bound to appear and testify when required in such a case. Whether our deliberations shall result in the impeachment of anybody or not, depends upon the testimony which we can get. If we cannot get testimony, we cannot do our duty as a committee of investigation. If any one man can stay away from the committee on any plea, then any other man can stay away, and great injustice may be done not only the United States, which we represent, but to the defendants or persons implicated or persons accused. It is no excuse for a man to say, "I do not know anything which can be of a vantage, and therefore I will not go." I want to know all the facts. I have no other object in view, having neither enemy to punish nor friend to reward in this investigation; neither a guilty person to shield nor an innocent person to convict. I want to know all the facts. The country wants to know all the facts, and every man must come here who is sent for. Nay, it now occurs to me, because I had made no preparation in my own mind for such an event any more than I had made preparation to meet a blow from my son when I returned to my house.

I remember now that a subpœna *duces tecum* was ordered to be issued by Chief Justice Marshal, sitting as Commissioner and as magistrate on the investigation of Aaron Burr to Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to bring before him certain papers that were wanted, and on motion of the defendant, a compromise was effected, by which the defendant agreed to receive the papers, because confessedly Jefferson knew nothing of the facts. In the same way we could make a compromise so far as the papers are concerned with Matthews. But there are two missing papers, and I should like to know how they are missing. I think it is due to the persons accused here that Matthews should come and testify.

Therefore, the only two questions, in my judgment are, first, is the committee convinced that Matthews is a witness who may be possessed of facts pertinent and competent in this inquiry. Having determined that question, the next question is, "Has the House any power to get at that knowledge which he has or is supposed to have?" Having determined these two questions, (and they are to be discussed and gravely considered), then the question comes, "Shall we set in motion a proper process for bringing him here; or are we to surrender the privileges of the House?"

I therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Stanley Matthews, seeming to be an important and competent witness in the investigation with which this committee is charged, a subpœna be issued to summon said Stanley Matthews in due form to testify before this committee.

I present this resolution in open session, and I have made my remarks about it, because I am always ready to say on the house top what I mean, and what I deem right and proper.

And now, I move, that the committee go into executive session for the purpose of discussing the resolution.

Mr. Cox—I hope the committee will not do so. I hope, that as the discussion has been in public, it may be continued in public.

Mr. Butler—I am content. I have no objection.

MR. COX ALSO WANTS TO SEE MATTHEWS.

Mr. Cox—I think we ought to be cautious in this thing, because the matter having been a matter of public debate in Congress, either House is likely to make a decision in regard to it, and may do what would make a personal matter grow to be one of graver importance. I think, therefore, that a subpœna in such a case should be so worded as [illegible] to free us from any of those difficulties, and then the question would be one which I myself should be disposed to solve in the manner I have indicated.

Mr. McMahon—How can we know, until we subpœna him, that Senator Matthews will absolutely avail himself of his so-called privilege? I think that a subpœna should issue to him, and then he can act upon it as he sees fit, and we can act as we see fit.

Mr. Butler—As I offered the resolution for the invitation, it is perhaps not improper for me to remark on what I believe to be the proper course to be taken. When I offered that resolution I supposed Matthews would be glad to come here at once to have his explanation go out with those letters. I put in the words "at once," but it was suggested by a member of the committee that that might look peremptory, and I yielded, and the words "at his convenience" were put in so as to give him just such time as he pleased to take. That I thought was due to him. I had the idea that it was doing him rather a favor, but my opinion to-day is of no consequence on this matter. Still, I should have framed the resolution which I have now offered differently if Mr. Matthews had said 'My attendance on the Senate and my legislative duties so occupy my time that I cannot leave.' I think that that excuse would have been one to be weighed and considered with great care. I suppose the rule is exactly as my colleague Mr. Cox has stated it. That a court will not issue a subpœna to a party at a distance who is a member of Congress when such subpœna would call him away from his duties. When a court issues its subpœna, it is a perfect excuse to set forth other and public duties as an answer to such subpœna. But Matthews takes no such ground.

WHAT ARE PRIVILEGES OF A SENATOR?

He takes the ground he declines to appear for reasons which I have before stated. He does not suggest the very proper ground which his friend Mr. Cox has suggested for him. Therefore I suppose he wants to make issue on the question whether he can be brought here at all, and I pick up the glove as he throws it down precisely. He seems to set up the privilege of the Senate against the privilege of the House. How is there any such privilege. I deal with the question broadly, and I think legally, and as a lawyer, when I say that I know of no privilege which a member of the Senate has not to tell the truth in a court of justice. If there is any such privilege, I have never yet known of it, and perhaps the reason has been that I never felt the necessity in my own person of any such privilege to protect me. I have never found an occasion to claim it as a member of the House, and I certainly never have examined the books to see if I had it. I therefore state broadly that in my judgment, there is no such privilege. There never has been claimed such privilege. The House of Lords never claimed it against the House of Commons, and the House of Commons never claimed it against the House of Lords. The only claim is that a peer, owing to his nobility, is to testify on his honor rather than on his oath. But as we have no nobility in this country, all of us from the lowest to the highest hold up their right hands, and kiss the book until the truth is ascertained.

TESTING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Therefore, I desire to test the question of privilege, if it is pleaded here once for all—a privilege which I never asked for myself and never asked for the House of Representatives, not for a moment. Mr. Matthews may come here in obedience to a subpœna or he may state that the party is so evenly divided in the Senate he cannot attend; that he can get nobody to pair with him long enough to enable him to come here and tell the truth. Then, if he does so, we shall take that as a sufficient excuse, and give him time, or we will sit here in the evening and ask the committee to accommodate itself to the possible contingency of that sort, for I don't desire that public business shall be delayed, nor even the party injured by the loss of a vote. But that must be on the return to our subpœna. He can raise it on no other question.

STATUS OF THE QUESTION.

We have given the invitation, and it is returned to us. We are informed that there is a court which can examine him, which is a declaration that it is a court which can examine him; and we have the further intimation that it is a court which can do him justice, which is a negative pregnant that this is a court which will not do him justice. That is the condition exactly in which we are now. I am not going to suffer under that impression if I can help it, and I therefore ask him that a subpœna shall issue, and on its return we will consider such excuse as the witness may have for not answering.

After some further discussion the Chairman asked Mr. Cox whether he desired to suggest any change in the phraseology of the resolution.

Mr. Cox—I do not know that I do, except that the time itself shall be so selected that there be no necessary collision.

The Chairman—Unless otherwise instructed by the committee, I shall take care that no such question is involved.

The question was then taken, and the resolution adopted, after which the committee adjourned until Monday.

DICK TAYLOR AND GRANT.

The Controversy About the Slaughter in the Wilderness.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Gen. Dick Taylor writes from Winchester, Va., June 3, to the editor of a New York paper, as follows: "In your journal of the 27th ult. is published a chapter of history wherein Gen. Grant pronounces fictitious the account of a 'conference' written by me for the January number of the *North American Review*. His language is: 'The whole story is a fabrication, and whoever vouched for it to General Taylor, vouched for a fiction.' My authority for the story is the late General Halleck, who related it to me in New Orleans in 1874 or 1875, and though not told me in confidence it would not have been repeated but for the following circumstance: During the summer of 1876, at White Sulfur Springs, Va., General Jos. E. Johnston gave me the identical story upon the authority of an officer on duty at the time in the war office, at Washington. My publication in the *North American Review* excited some comment, and I sent a printed slip containing it to General Johnston, with a note asking him to correct any errors of memory into which I might have fallen. His reply was:

"'RICHMOND, January 9.—*My Dear General:* Your note of the 6th and slip for my perusal just received. My recollection of the conference in the War Office between the President, Secretary of War and General Grant, agrees with yours as published in the slip, except that in the latter Grant's indifference to 100,000 deaths is less pronounced than in my recollection, not materially, however, Very truly yours,

"'J. E. JOHNSTON.'

"Without at all entering into the question of veracity raised by General Grant against General Halleck and the officer from whom General Johnston had the same story, I submit that there was justification for the language employed, viz.: The above came to me well authenticated, and I have no doubt of its correctness.

"R. TAYLOR."

A Wedding Stopped at the Altar.

There was a strange scene at Cincinnati one day last week. A respectable and intelligent young lady was engaged to be married and made the discovery that her affianced was in the habit of drinking, and told him what she had learned. He promised never to drink again, and she forgave him. The wedding day was subsequently set, and all went well until the morning appointed for the performance of the ceremony. During the interval he made his usual visits, and though he drank at times, his betrothed never learned of his faithlessness until it was nearly too late to punish him for it. They were standing side by side, and a moment more would have found them man and wife, when he turned toward her and his tell-tale breath spoke of whiskey. When the minister propounded the usual question to her, the response came faintly, "No." In surprise the question was again asked, and this time the response was clear and decisive, "No." She then turned to her lover, accused him of drinking, reminded him of his promise to her, and said that a man who would break a promise so solemnly made could not be relied upon, and she feared to trust her future to such a man. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain, and that little "Yes" still remains unsaid.—*Cincinnati Times.*

WITH THE COMMITTEE.

Scenes, Incidents and Notorieties Before the Potter Committee.

Another Tremendous Dose of Forgery Proven.

Levisee's Bribe a Plot of New Orleans Gamblers.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—1878.—From the excitement through the country in consequence of the Potter resolutions one would think that it was a noisy committee, but on looking in at it this morning I couldn't help feeling a little disappointed. What is it this handful of men who are kicking up such a fuss? Then I recollected that it was the might and majesty of the law that was back of them that made their resolves of effect, and every word they uttered of account.

The room the Potter investigation occupies is a little committee room, not as large as THE POST counting room. It had been used by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Some one has added another letter to the last word, and it now reads "for Revision of Flaws."

Here at the head of a large table sits the now famous Clarkson N. Potter of New York; next to him, on his right, is Stenger of Pennsylvania, considered to be one of the brightest and fairest men of either party in Congress. Potter consults with him constantly during the sessions. On Potter's left is Morrison; next to Morrison is the "gallus looking" Blackburn of Kentucky; next to Stenger sits McMahon of Ohio, who takes a leading hand at the examination, and next to him sits Benjamin F. Butler. Everybody would know him from his picture. He don't seem to be worried much on Hayes' account, and to see him nod and wink with Potter you would think they were both on one side.

There has been a reserve of force visible among the Democratic members of the committee. They approach the witness Anderson so quietly, so self-complacently that one takes the idea at once that they are only playing that young man at the Republican party by sections.

THE WITNESS ANDERSON.

He is rather a handsome fellow, Anderson is. I got him a little mixed up in my mind with the big Tom Anderson who was here with old man Wells, but they are two different people entirely. Anderson is provokingly cool. He answers promptly, Potter smiles, and the Republican members of the committee look worried. It's a pretty kettle of fish anyhow. To think that the vote of two or three millions of people could be set aside by such slight practices seems incredible.

The letters of Stanley Matthews are a good deal like Beecher's, they are his worst accusers. To think that he recommended Anderson for a good place so often after it might have dawned on his imagination that Anderson wasn't an angel. Then the impudence to send by wire, where it would necessarily be read by others, the insolent demand "to come and arrange this affair or you shall all face the music." This dispatch was dated June, of last year, yet it was "on, Stanley, on." He kept recommending the young man for Consulships and other things. "You shall all face the music," these were brave words, my masters, but they were prophetic, for the music they are facing now, in the shape of executions from good men in all parties, could it be gathered into one volume, would craze any one of them.

"Come here and arrange this matter or you shall all face the music." Would any innocent man submit to that kind of a threat, as Matthews did? Guess not. Unless Sherman and Matthews can do better towards clearing this matter up, than they have done, the Administration which tolerates them as close advisers, will be looked upon as part and parcel of the same.

HAYES' KNOWLEDGE.

Of course there are many who believe Hayes did not know of the villainy when it was going on, for it is hard to suppose that he would knowingly have taken John Sherman into the Cabinet; if he had Sherman ought to be made walk the plank promptly. There is an old proverb which says if you save a thief from the gallows he will rob you that same night, and if you steal for others you shall be hanged yourself. It looks as if Sherman and Matthews had got into more trouble at seat Hayes than they will be compensated for in the reward of mere time, although they are both now in receipt of plenty of left-handed compliments for their share in seating the Great Fraud.

PACKARD'S LITTLE RIG

was rich, too. He had a job set up on Hayes if Rutherford didn't stand up to his work. He had three of the electors to swear that they did not vote for Hayes at all, but voted blank. Packard got his work in well and lifted his reward. They turned on Anderson when they thought he had surrendered all the evidence he had against them, but they mistook their man and now fully realize the result. When Matthews is called upon to produce Anderson's letters to him, which he has, the humiliation of the great Administration supporter will be something of a spectacle. There is nothing talked of here but the investigation. The evidence is each day issued in pamphlet for and eagerly sough after.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

ANOTHER DOSE OF FORGERY.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1878.—The Potter Committee was again the centre of attraction. Judge Levisee, one of the Hayes electors, was before them, and testified that the certificates which had been before the Electoral Commission purporting to contain his signature he had never seen before. Here were three great certificates, brilliant with blue ribbon and rosy with red wafers, which had been thumbed over by the Vice President, passed upon by the Electoral Commission, and dignified by most watchful care, having performed the great office of changing the rulers of forty millions of people, and yet they turn out to be *forged*. The signatures are not even good imitations. Mackey was right when he said they "should have sent artists to New Orleans, and not bunglers like Stanley Matthews."

You should have seen Ben Butler's countenance when Judge Levisee said he declared on oath that the signatures to the certificates of election of Hayes and Wheeler, purporting to be his, were not his signatures. 'You swear that," said Butler, hurriedly. "I do," said Levisee. Butler looked around as if perfectly dumbfounded, and said immediately, "Let's adjourn." Levisee had been on the stand all day. Butler had not been in much, and had not heard him repeat that part of his evidence.

WHO IS LEVISEE.

It will be remembered A. B. Levisee was the elector who said he had been offered money to vote for Tilden. McMahon took him up on that and riddled the whole case down to an admission from him that it was said all around [illegible] him that it was the gamblers' money [illegible] him that it was the gamup. Levisee that was expected to be put dressed [illegible] ee is a middle-aged man, nicely [illegible], has a full beard, is rather dark in the face, wears a suit of black broad cloth, carries a gold-headed cane, speaks very deliberately, and has all the surface indications of a man of leisure.

SENATORIAL PECULIARITIES.

It looks to me as if the session might last until the middle of August. All the appropriation bills are jammed up in the committees, and the least opposition to them develops so much talk that they make poor progress. Blaine got the Army appropriation bill taken up in the Senate today. It amounts in round numbers to thirty-six million dollars. It is one and a half million more than what the House passed it at; fixes the army at 25,000 men instead of 20,000, and transfers the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In debating that part which relates to the Indians, Senator Sargent of California, uses in its broadest sound, the word "Injuns," "Injun policy," "Injun affairs;" then he gets a little Frenchy, and says "pow-ah" for power, and rattles along in the Senate about as carelessly as any man ever did in a building association, or any other kind of a meeting where he felt sure his language was not the subject of remark. They are not all "marvellously proper men" in the Senate by a jug full. Old Mr. Edmunds has on a suit of gray clothes, and looks like some common old duffer. Maxey has one on still lighter, and with his swamp water complexion looks like a dispeptic miller. Light clothes on a Senator don't look well. A light head is far more ntolerable; at least it is more common.

Blaine is the neatest man in the Senate in his dress, but he is getting confused in his speech. I noticed him several times this morning mis-naming things. For instance, when he was introducing the appropriation bill, he would say, "Now, in the 28th rule," instead of in the 28th section; and again, when he said "the committee agreed, but not by a majority vote," then correcting himself would say, "not by a unanimous vote." These little slips, of constant occurrence, would indicate a softening of the brain. He is white and flabby in the face, and speaks with difficulty, twisting his mouth around to one side as if the effort pained him. He must have been a better man in the House than in the Senate, or he never could have commanded the following he did.

I noticed in the reading of the bill one item of $30,000 for the publication of a history of the war. That is certainly a "superfluity," as Falstaff said about the two shirts for a soldier.

Old McCreery of Kentucky, a fat old fellow, sleeps and nods nearly all the session. Wallace moves around restlessly. Stanley Matthews sits in the back row of seats. He is big, red-faced—as far as you can see his face—bushy, white beard and hair, a first-rate representation of old Kris-Kinkle. I think he wishes he had been down somebody's chimney instead of meddling with Louisiana affairs by this time. "I want no more correspondence," says Anderson. "Unless you come here and arrange things, you shall all face the music." The band is now playing "My Grandfather's Clock," and it's sorry music for Stanley and Sherman.

CYPHER MESSAGES.

Some of the cypher messages are funny things. They have been coming in for several days. Here is one of them with its translation:

"NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1878.—Semitoned commission, seedy welcome, wildcat haul. J. R. G. PITKIN."

The translation is: "Have Senate anticipate House on sending Commission to investigate. J. R. G. P."

Another one reads: "The condense inlefistulous hull-dozed parenthasis is terrapin alpacca."

The translation of this was: "The situation in bull-dozed parishes is terrible. Republicans who were recently witnesses have fled."

ELECTORAL COMMISSION'S WORK.

McMahon to-day conducted the examination. They will proceed slowly and make a record that was hoped and believed the Electoral Commission would have made, or it never would have been authorized by the House. It looks as if everybody connected with the whole fraud was to be shown up and held thereafter in detestation by all right thinking men, no matter what party they belong to or vote with.

There is no talk on the streets, in the committee rooms or any place I can hear of disturbing the fraud in the Presidential chair, but they all seem to be anxious to hear all about the whole affair.

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN.

Judge Harlan, the late appointee on the Supreme Bench, seems to have figured more than was seemly in the Louisiana business, and the evidence to be brought to light may cause a vacancy there. It seems that Anderson was in close and constant communication with Harlan during the critical days of the villainy. What a discouraging effect the whole affair has on our notion of the sacredness or durability of the elective system. It seems to me to have drifted us faster towards the acceptance of a strong government than the unwarranted actions during the whole war, because if we can't have a fair shake in this business it is the most natural thing in the world to wish for anything so that the other fellows shan't have it all the time.

THE PRESS GANG.

Almost all the leading papers have sent men here to give full particulars. I don't think I ever saw more correspondents hard at work. Theodore Davis, one of *Harper's Weekly* artists, was taking a sketch of the committee room to-day. The finest looking fellow at the reporters table will be the talented correspondent of the ——, well, you'll know who I mean. The fellow who runs the *Leader* Bureau is a posey on looks. His teeth, every one of them, are as sharp and pointed as the eye-tooth of a dog, and when he laughs, holy Moses what a countenance. To see him get up and growl around, with a pen behind one ear and a pencil behind the other, would sicken you. They got him in New York somewhere. Most all smart people come from New York. I felt sure that duck never was raised in Pennsylvania. He takes up twice as much room at the table as Carson of the New York *Times*, who sits modestly beside him, or Gibson of the *Sun*, who shakes up the news for half a million of people. J. C.

AT the decoration of the Confederate graves at Fayetteville, Arkansas, Joseph Lane of Oregon sent flowers from that far off state to decorate the grave of his old comrade Colonel Yell, who fell in the Mexican war.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

His Views on the Potter Investigation.

He Would Have It Go On, But Without Disturbing Hayes' Title.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—A correspondent had an interview with Governor Thomas A. Hendricks this afternoon, in which he gave his views upon the Potter investigation, and the possible results that may come from it. Following is what may be regarded as an authoritative statement of his opinions on the subject:

Correspondent—What have been your views, Governor, about the proceedings investigating the Presidential title?

Governor Hendricks—I have regarded the Presidential question settled, and have not been in favor of any investigation or other proceedings with a view to disturbing it. I have so frequently expressed this that I have been reluctant to make any further expression about it. The investigation that is now going on by Mr. Potter's Committee has become a very important one. I think it should be prosecuted until the parties connected with the fraud and crime shall be ascertained and exposed, but not with any view of disturbing Mr. Hayes in the office which he holds.

Correspondent—Have you ever been in correspondence with any parties in regard to this matter?

Governor Hendricks—Not with any person whatever.

Correspondent—Not even with Mr. Tilden?

Governor Hendricks—No, sir, not with Mr. Tilden, nor with any person.

Correspondent—Do you think Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and if they were not, how do they legally hold the offices?

Governor Hendricks—Of course I do not think they were elected. I think both the popular and the electoral vote were cast against them. Indeed, I don't think many people doubt that now. But the two Houses of Congress concurred in placing them in office, and I know of no higher authority to appeal to from that decision.

Correspondent—If the title of Hayes is not to be attacked, Governor, what good can come out of an investigation?

Governor Hendricks—I don't think any good would come of it if the Commission that Congress organized to investigate and decide had made a thorough investigation. But they refused to do so, and put Hayes and Wheeler in office upon the technical ground that they wouldn't go behind the returns. As a matter, of course, this left the country dissatisfied, and every interest at all dependent upon political action unsettled. The present investigation now appears likely to develop the facts hitherto withheld, and to show who are guilty. Especially does this seem desirable since the confessions of some of the guilty instruments have been made public.

Correspondent—Well, then, you believe that the investigation ought now to be prosecuted?

Governor Hendricks—by all means, and fairly and thoroughly as possible.

Correspondent—Then you think there is no way of removing the President except by impeachment, do you?

Governor Hendricks—Nor by that, indeed, for anything connected with the conduct of the Returning Boards, unless it should appear that the offices of the country were used to reward those who had committed the crimes. I do not know what could be thought of it should it appear that after the inauguration parties received offices who were connected with the

DIGGING DEEP.

Levisee's Signature Forged Six Times.

Stanley Matthews Declines to Appear,

And a Subpœna Ordered to Issue to Him.

Ben Butler Disposed to Deal Severely with Stanley.

He Will be Reported to the House as in Contempt,

And there Will be a Trial of Strength Between House and Senate.

LEVISSEE'S STORY.

NOTHING NEW SO FAR DEVELOPED FROM HIS PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the investigation into the alleged Louisiana and Florida frauds, continued to-day, Mr. Cox, of the committee, said he had received from Stanley Matthews the original correspondence between him and James E. Anderson, which the clerk read. The letters appeared in Anderson's previous testimony with the exception of one dated Philadelphia, April 23, wherein Anderson resigned all claims upon the administration, and requested Matthews to secure for a friend of his in the office of the *North American* newspaper a position worth from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars per annum, in the Philadelphia Custom House.

MATTHEWS INVITED TO APPEAR.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved That Hon. Stanley Matthews be invited before this committee, at his convenience and to make any explanation regarding the letters from Mr. Anderson to himself read as he may desire, and to answer such questions as may be pertinent to the subject under investigation.

Judge A. B. Levisee of Louisiana, practicing attorney of this city, was sworn, and testified he had been offered by one Asher $100,000 to cast his vote as elector for Tilden. His examination was very lengthy.

THE INVESTIGATION.

MORE TESTIMONY ELICITED AND INTERESTING LETTERS READ.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Potter Investigating Committee was late in throwing open its doors to-day, although the members were in attendance at the usual hour, eleven o'clock. The time intervening between that and three o'clock was spent in secret session, and it was understood the business was a critical examination and comparison of the electoral returns from Louisiana.

EVIDENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. Potter, subpœna *duces tecum* was ordered issued to the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department for all recommendations on file in that Department for the appointment of Anderson's brother to a position in Baltimore, and the Secretary of State was requested to furnish the Committee with all original communications, written, printed or telegraphic, on file in his office, or that may be under his control, purporting to come from one or all of the members of the Harlan-McVaegh Commission, sent by the President to New Orleans in April, 1877, together with certified copies of all communications, written, printed or telegraphed, delivered to such Commission, or any member thereof, from the State Department or from the President, and that passed through the State Department.

MR. HAYES DON'T KNOW ANYTHING.

The Chairman then presented the communications and documents received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1878.

SIR—I am in receipt of your note of yesterday including the following preamble and resolution adopted by the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives. [Here follows the resolution heretofore published.]

In complying with the request of the committee, I have the honor to say that I have no recollection of receiving any such letter from Senator Matthews as the one described in the resolution, and that I find no such letters among my papers. The only letters relating to the subject received within the period are on file in the Department of State. Copies of the same and of all other communications on the subject which are in my possession or control are herewith transmitted. I have the honor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES.

Mr. Irwin B. Linton, Clerk of the Committee of Investigation, etc., House of Representatives.

[The letters transmitted by Mr. Hayes are mainly recommendations for office in Anderson's favor from Matthews and other Republicans.]

THE FORGED RETURNS.

POINTS OF LEVISEE'S TESTIMONY OMITTED YESTERDAY.

Our report of Judge Levisee's testimony yesterday was cut short on the ragged edge of rich developments, which are summarized in a Washington special, as follows:

The most important fact developed was that somebody forged Levisee's signature six times to what are know as the second set of Louisiana returns, which were forwarded to Ferry, then Vice President *pro tem*. The first return was mailed at New Orleans, December 9th, as appears by the postmark on the envelope of the Returning Board. Mr. Anderson, recently appointed Deputy Collector at New Orleans, was sent on with a duplicate of this return. Upon examining the outside of both envelopes, Ferry found them irregular. There was no certification, on the outside of what was within, as is expressly provided by law. Mr. Anderson, therefore, sent it back to get the revised returns; and right here it is asserted that before Anderson was sent back one of the envelopes was steamed and opened in the room of the Secretary of the Senate, and the true inwardness of the returns thus learned; and when the other envelope was opened in the presence of the two Houses, Ferry announced no corresponding one received by messenger. However, Anderson was sent back, and in due time returned with a set of returns apparently all right, and dated December 6th, although it will be proven that they were not made out until after Christmas.

Levisee also swore positively that all his signatures to this second set of returns were bad forgeries; that he signed no returns after the first, and that he was not even in New Orleans at or near the time when his forged signatures were attached to Mr. Anderson's revised returns. In view of these facts McMahon will doubtless feel constrained to ask who instructed Mr. Anderson to get the revised returns; who forged Levisee's name, and to whom and what did Anderson report on his return? Was it the first irregular return, or the second forged return that was counted for Hayes? And then, Senator Ferry, Secretary Gorham, Tom Anderson, and maybe some other prominent statesmen will have an excellent opportunity to rise to personal explanations; and, above all other, Senator Kellogg—whose name heads the list as an Elector, and who, of course, knew that this second set of bogus returns was made out between Christmas and New Years—will find it necessary to explain why he attached the Seal of the State, and certified to the genuineness of papers which he knew to be illegally dated, and to bear forged signatures; for it will appear that Brewster's signature as well as Levisee's was forged.

SATURDAY'S SCENES.

A DAY OF SURPRISES AND DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL EVENTS.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, FERRY.

After Levisee came Ferry, with all of his pomposity. He was twice requested to appear before he came to the committee room. It would hardly be unjust to say that it was one of the cases of bad memory. He knew all about those things regarding the count which appear in the record. He could not even remember whether the messenger who first came to him with the Kellogg returns was the same who brought the second, or forged sets. He did not remember who talked with him about them. He supposed the first were incorrect, but did not remember any one saying so. He remembered that persons came to him to know what he was going to do with the two Kellogg returns. He said he informed a number of persons of both parties that he had two sets. Mr. McMahon asked him to name a Democrat, and he was unable to do so. It will be remembered that when the second set of Kellogg returns were laid before the two Houses it was a great surprise to the Democrats. He remembered that Messrs. Kasson and Garfield came to him and were anxious. He told them that he must lay all before the Joint Convention. He shrewdly used a bad memory to hide the persons who discovered that the first set were irregular, and had Anderson return to New Orleans to get up the forged set.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.

After Ferry, came the sensation of the day. Stanley Matthews' letter, declining to come before the Committee, was read. By this time the House had adjourned, and the committee-room was crowded with members. Butler had either been playing asleep, or actually was asleep, while Ferry was on the stand. After Ferry had left the room, Ben raised his head and said: "One question, Mr. Ferry," whereat there was a laugh, and then Chairman Potter handed to the clerk to be read the response of Mr. Matthews. As the clerk read that part in which Matthews says he knows nothing of the evidence except what he has seen in the public prints, Butler asked for a re-reading, and as it was read again there was a sardonic grin on his old face as he looked over to the correspondents—at whom, by the way, he always gives a significant look when a point is made. Butler said the reason he asked for a re-reading was because the Committee had sent Senator Matthews an official copy of the evidence. Mr. Cox, who had hung his head up to this time, remarked that he also gave the Senator a copy. Butler added that the Senator knew enough about the evidence to make a personal explanation in the Senate. Then it was whispered around the room that Stanley Matthews had again used too much paper and ink. This impression, in the light of what subsequently transpired, as also the programme of the Republican politicians, has become very general.

BEN BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Butler secured silence by saying that he had something to say which he wanted to go on the record. Then began a half hour's speech, during the delivery of which there was a solemn and impressive scene in the room. Every one listened with almost painful eagerness. The speech was no doubt prepared. It was pointed, and at times severe on Matthews. He said that the committee was better able to judge of the importance of Mr. Matthews' testimony, and that he, for one member of the House, would never tamely submit to such treatment. He referred to the impeaching power of the House, and its right to exact testimony from high and low. Impeachment was to be decided by testimony, and unless they could get testimony they could not perform their duty. He said that during his thirty years of public life he never knew a case where this thing occurred. He referred to Ferry, who had only left the stand, as a precedent. He then spoke of the case when Sumner appeared at the request of a House Committee; also of that of Vice President Colfax and Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, in the Credit Mobilier investigation. The last two references started a smile around the room, as did Butler's closing remark, that he had no enemies to punish and no friends to reward, but merely wanted, as did the country, the facts. He then offered his resolution for a regular subpœna. Cox attempted a mild reply; his heart and judgment were not in it, however. Therefore he spoke of the gravity of the occasion, and hinted at the danger of an angry contest between the two Houses. He enlarged on the privilege of a Senator or member, illustrating by saying that the vote of a Senator might be defeated when the one vote was important. Butler quickly retorted that Matthews had given no such reason. He furthermore said that if a Senator could not get a pair when he was aiding in the course of justice, the country was in a bad way; and at this he bestowed another smile on the correspondents. He thought the law books should not be consulted when a man had to decide his privileged standing—when he should aid justice.

In reply to Cox's remark that the resolution was too emphatically worded, Butler said that he had merely picked up the glove as thrown down. Reed, who is a large man, frequently chuckled to himself as Butler hit Matthews; and the sympathy of all was with Cox, whose embarrassment is beyond his power to conceal. Reed said that the best way to test the question, as it had to be raised, was to issue the subpœna. A vote was taken on the resolution, and all except Cox answered "aye." The noes were called for, and all looked toward the latter. He merely dropped his head and said nothing.

MATTHEWS TO BE THE JONAH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

There is reason to believe that Matthews has been trapped into a pitfall, and is to be made the Jonah of the Republicans. They think he will be a big enough tub for the whale. Yesterday it was given out that Ferry and Kellogg would refuse to answer the request of the Committee, and this started Matthews into the obstinate line; but it seems that Blaine, Butler, and some of that class, who hate Matthews consulted and agreed that Matthews should be humiliated. In a speech yesterday, Blaine said that the Senate should furnish the Committee with all the evidence in its possession, even to the examination of members of the Senate. Therefore he is committed. If the question is raised by the Senate to give up Mr. Matthews to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Mr. Blaine will vote to do so. After Mr. Ferry's action to-day it is held that he will so vote. If Mr. Matthews answers the subpœna he suffers humiliation, but if it comes to the Senate giving him over to the House he will feel the humiliation of a culprit. If he refuses to respond to the subpœna, there is a good prospect of a two weeks' debate on the subject in the two Houses.

There are not a few Senators and members who inwardly chuckle over the refusal of Matthews to appear. The radical wing of the Republican party, who have no love for Hayes, have a like fellow-feeling for Matthews, inasmuch as he is credited with being the person responsible for the President's conservative policy. This wing recognize that there is great necessity for a Jonah to appease the wrath of the Investigating Whale, and there is none in the ranks of those claiming to be Republicans whom they would rather sacrifice than Stanley Matthews. They will throw him to the whale, depend upon it, if they can.

As far as at present advised, Senator Matthews will pay no attention to the subpœna. He will then be reported to the House as a recalcitrant witness. The question being one of highest privilege, the House will take up its consideration at once; and for the first time in the history of the Government, with but one exception, the right of a Senator to treat with contumacy a House subpœna will be brought to the attention of Congress. During the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, Senator Ross, of Kansas, did refuse to appear before the Managing Committee which conducted the prosecution, but he afterwards responded to a subpœna, so that there is hardly an analogy between that case and the present one.

INTERESING DEVELOPMENTS.

STARTLING ADMISSIONS — MATTHEWS WANTED BUT WON'T APPEAR.

[By Associated Press to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The House Committee, investigating the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, resumed the inquiry to-day.

Mr. McKinney, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the Electoral Commission, submitted printed copies of the original certificates used before the Electoral Commission, and testified that the originals now before the Potter Committee compared with the printed copies.

During the examination by Mr. McMahon, Mr. Cox accused him of assuming he was counsel for the prosecution, whereupon McMahon said Cox was entirely mistaken, and that he (Cox) was assuming a role entirely foreign to him, namely, "A defender of fraud."

The examination proceeded and witness stated in reply to Mr. McMahon that when Gen. Garfield came to him inquiring into the matter of the mixture of certificates in the printed volumes, he said: "You will probably see the importance of these in a few days. There has been some changes made that some of the criticates were forged."

SENATOR FERRY ON THE STAND.

After recess, Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, who, as President of the Senate, received the electoral returns of the last Presidential election appeared before the Committee, was sworn, and examined at great length in regard to the manner in which returns from the different States had reached him, the examination being directed mainly, however, to the Louisiana returns. He testified, that when he received the first return from Louisiana by the messenger, (Thomas C. Anderson) he did not accept it because it appeared to be informal.

MATTHEWS DECLINES TO APPEAR.

At the close of Ferry's examination, the Chairman laid before the Committee the following letter from Stanley Matthews:

WASHINGTON, June 8th, 1878.

To Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Irwin B. Linton, Clerk of the Committee of Investigation, &c., of which I believe you are the chairman, of a letter enclosing a copy of a resolution, (quoting). "Without intending any disrespect whatever to the honorable committee, or the House of Representatives, I feel constrained by a sense of duty towards myself and to the Senate of the United States, of which I am a member, to decline accepting this invitation under the circumstances at present existing. I had had no information of the proceedings before your committee, which the resolution above quoted refers to, except what I derived from reading the report thereof in the public newspapers. When observing from the perusal in the manner and extent in and to which they seemed to effect me, I deemed it due to myself and the honorable body of which I am a member, on Wednesday the 5th inst., to bring them to the attention of the Senate, by a statement and explanation of a personal nature; and as a matter of privilege, move a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, and of which the following is a copy.

[The resolution has been printed in these columns.]

I have just submitted the whole matter to the Senate, which, by the adoption of this resolution has taken jurisdiction, and entered upon the investigation requested. That body alone so far as my conduct is concerned, is competent to render effective judgment upon the question. So far, therefore, as your resolution invites me to submit to your committee explanations of my correspondences with Anderson in the evidence before it, I consider that I should be disrespectful to me, under the circumstances, to comply with it. I am not officially informed of the subject under investigation by your committee, in reference to which I am also, by its resolution, invited to appear and answer such questions as may seem pertinent, but from a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives from which your committee derives its existence and authority, as reported in the Congressional *Record* on the 4th inst. it is limited to inquiry into certain alleged frauds in the elections in Florida and Louisiana, and connection therewith of certain named gentlemen of whom I am not mentioned as one. I have no knowledge whatever of any matter relating to this subject except so far as it appears in the correspondence with Anderson which is in evidence before your committee, and as for the reasons already given, I reserve that for explanation before the appointed tribunal of the Senate, it only remains for me to subscribe myself,

Respectfully,
(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Mr. Matthews' letter having been read, Mr. Morrison remarked, "We shall have to issue a subpœna for him."

BUTLER INSISTS ON MATTHEWS' APPEARANCE.

Mr. Butler—This becomes a very serious and important matter, affecting the privileges of the House of Representatives, and while I have the honor of a seat in this body, I do not propose tamely to submit to any invasion of its rights privilege, or duties. By the Constitution the House of Representatives is charged with the duty of preferring articles of impeachment against any officer of the Government who shall be deemed, in its judgment, to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The House is made, as is sometimes said, the grand inquest of the nation, to put in motion the legitimate and necessary steps to bring high criminals before the highest court of the nation. The Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment properly to do its duties has the fullest power of taking testimony before the lowest court, which has the jurisdiction of the lowest class of misdemeanors. Every man, when properly called by process to due form, is bound to appear to give evidence, under pain of contempt of jurisdiction of the court and subject himself to punishment for that contempt. How much more then a body, legislative in form, but judicial in action, acting for that purpose by the Constitution, must every man, high or low, be bound to appear and testify when required in such a case, whether our deliberations shall result in the impeachment of anybody or not, depends upon the testimony which we can get. If we cannot get testimony, we cannot do our duty as a committee of investigation. If any one man can stay away from the committee on any plea, then any other man can stay away, and great injustice may be done not only the United States, which we represent, but to the defendants or persons implicated or persons accused. It is no excuse for a man to say, "I do not know anything which can be of advantage, and therefore I will not go." I want to know all the facts. I have no other object in view, having neither enemy to punish nor friend to reward in this investigation; neither a guilty person to shield nor an innocent person to convict. I want to know all the facts. The country wants to know all the facts, and every man must come here who is sent for. Nay, it now occurs to me, because I had made no preparation in my own mind for such an event any more than I had made preparation to meet a blow from my son when I returned to my house.

I remember now that a subpœna *duces tecum* was ordered to be issued by Chief Justice Marshal, sitting as Commissioner and as magistrate on the investigation of Aaron Burr to Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to bring before him certain papers that were wanted, and on motion of the defendant, a compromise was effected, by which the defendant agreed to receive the papers, because confessedly Jefferson knew nothing of the facts. In the same way we could make a compromise so far as the papers are concerned with Matthews. But there are two missing papers, and I should like to know how they are missing. I think it is due to the persons accused here that Matthews should come and testify.

Therefore, the only two questions, in my judgment, are, first, is the committee convinced that Matthews is a witness who may be possessed of facts pertinent and competent in this inquiry. Having determined that question, the next question is, "Has the House any power to get at that knowledge which he has or is supposed to have?" Having determined these two questions, (and they are to be discussed and gravely considered), then the question comes, "Shall we?" I to motion a proper process for bringing him here; or are we to surrender the privileges of the House?"

I therefore submit the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Hon. Stanley Matthews, seeming to be an important and competent witness in the investigation with which this committee is charged, a subpœna be issued to summon said Stanley Matthews in due form to testify before this committee.

I present this resolution in open session, and I have made my remarks about it, because I am always ready to say on the house top what I mean, and what I deem right and proper.

And now, I move, that the committee go into executive session for the purpose of discussing the resolution.

MR. COX—I hope the committee will not do so. I hope, that as the discussion has been in public, it may be continued in public.

Mr. Butler—I am content. I have no objection.

MR. COX ALSO WANTS TO SEE MATTHEWS.

Mr. Cox—I think we ought to be cautious in this thing, because the matter having been a matter of public debate in Congress, either House is likely to make a decision in regard to it, and may do what would make a personal matter grow to be one of graver importance. I think, therefore, that a subpœna in such a case should be so worded as evidently to free us from any of those difficulties, and then the question would be one which I myself should be disposed to solve in the manner I have indicated.

Mr. McMahon—How can we know, until we subpœna him, that Senator Matthews will absolutely avail himself of his so-called privilege? I think that a subpœna should issue to him, and then he can act upon it as he sees fit, and we can act as we see fit.

Mr. Butler—As I offered the resolution for the invitation, it is perhaps not improper for me to remark on what I believe to be the proper course to be taken. When I offered that resolution I supposed Matthews would be glad to come here at once to have his explanation go out with those letters. I put in the words "at once," but it was suggested by a member of the committee that that might look peremptory, and I yielded, and the words "at his convenience" were put in so as to give him just such time as he pleased to take. That I thought was due to him. I had the idea that it was doing him rather a favor, but my opinion to-day is of no consequence on this matter. Still, I should have framed the resolution which I have now offered differently if Mr. Matthews had said "My attendance on the Senate and my legislative duties so occupy my time that I cannot leave." I think that that excuse would have been one to be weighed and considered with great care. I suppose the rule is exactly as my colleague Mr. Cox has stated it. That a court will not issue a subpœna to a party at a distance who is a member of Congress when such subpœna would call him away from his duties. When a court issues its subpœna, it is a perfect excuse to set forth other and public duties as an answer to such subpœna. But Matthews takes no such ground.

WHAT ARE PRIVILEGES OF A SENATOR?

He takes the ground he declines to appear for reasons which I have before stated. He does not suggest the very proper ground which his friend Mr. Cox has suggested for him. Therefore I suppose he wants to make issue on the question whether he can be brought here at all, and I pick up the glove as he throws it down precisely. He seems to set up the privilege of the Senate against the privilege of the House. How is there any such privilege. I deal with the question broadly, and I think legally, and as a lawyer, when I say that I know of no privilege which a member of the Senate has not to tell the truth in court of justice. If there is any such privilege, I have never yet known of it, and perhaps the reason has been that I never felt the necessity in my own person of any such privilege to protect me. I have never found an occasion to claim it as a member of the House, and I certainly have examined the books to see if I had it. I therefore state broadly that in my judgment, there is no such privilege. There never has been claimed such privilege. The House of Lords never claimed it against the House of Commons, and the House of Commons never claimed it against the House of Lords. The only claim is that a peer, owing to his nobility, is to testify on his honor rather than on his oath. But as we have no nobility in this country, all of us from the lowest to the highest hold up their right hands; and kiss the book until the truth is ascertained.

TESTING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Therefore, I desire to test the question of privilege, if it is pleaded here once for all—a privilege which I never asked for myself and never asked for the House of Representatives, not for a moment. Mr. Matthews may come here in obedience to a subpœna or he may state that the party is so evenly divided in the Senate he cannot attend; that he can get nobody to pair with him long enough to enable him to come here and tell the truth. Then, if he does so, we shall take that as a sufficient excuse, and give him time, or we will sit here in the evening and ask the committee to accommodate itself to the possible contingency of that sort, for I don't desire that public business shall be delayed, nor even the party injured by the loss of a vote. But that must be on the return to our subpœna. He can raise it on no other question.

STATUS OF THE QUESTION.

We have given the invitation, and it is returned to us. We are informed that there is a court which can examine him, which is a negative pregnant, that this is a court which cannot examine him: and we have the further intimation that it is a court which can do him justice, which is a negative pregnant; that this is a court which will not do him justice. That is the condition exactly in which we are now. I am not going to suffer under that impression if I can help it, and I therefore ask him that a subpœna shall issue, and on its return we will consider such excuse as the witness may have for not answering.

After some further discussion the Chairman asked Mr. Cox whether he desired to suggest any change in the phraseology of the resolution.

Mr. Cox—I do not know that I do, except that the time itself shall be so selected that there be no necessary collision.

The Chairman—Unless otherwise instructed by the committee, I shall take care that no such question is involved.

The question was then taken, and the resolution adopted, after which the committee adjourned until Monday.

DICK TAYLOR AND GRANT.

The Controversy About the Slaughter in the Wilderness.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Gen. Dick Taylor writes from Winchester, Va., June 3, to the editor of a New York paper, as follows: "In your journal of the 27th ult. is published a chapter of history wherein Gen. Grant pronounces fictitious the account of a 'conference' written by me for the January number of the *North American Review*. His language is: 'The whole story is a fabrication, and whoever vouched for it to General Taylor, vouched for a fiction.' My authority for the story is the late General Halleck, who related it to me in New Orleans in 1874 or 1875, and though not told me in confidence it would not have been repeated but for the following circumstance: During the summer of 1876, at White Sulfur Springs, Va., General Jos. E. Johnston gave me the identical story upon the authority of an officer on duty at the time in the war office, at Washington. My publication in the *North American Review* excited some comment, and I sent a printed slip containing it to General Johnston, with a note asking him to correct any errors of memory into which I might have fallen. His reply was:

"'RICHMOND, January 9.—*My Dear General:* Your note of the 6th and slip for my perusal just received. My recollection of the conference in the War Office between the President, Secretary of War and General Grant agrees with yours as published in the slip, except that in the latter Grant's indifference to 100,000 deaths is less pronounced than in my recollection, not materially, however. Very truly yours,

"'J. E. JOHNSTON.'

"Without at all entering into the question of veracity raised by General Grant against General Halleck and the officer from whom General Johnston had the same story, I submit that there was justification for the language employed, viz.: The above came to me well authenticated, and I have no doubt of its correctness.

"R. TAYLOR."

A Wedding Stopped at the Altar.

There was a strange scene at Cincinnati one day last week. A respectable and intelligent young lady was engaged to be married and made the discovery that her affianced was in the habit of drinking, and told him what she had learned. He promised never to drink again, and she forgave him. The wedding day was subsequently set, and all went well until the morning appointed for the performance of the ceremony. During the interval he made his usual visits, and though he drank at times, his betrothed never learned of his faithlessness until it was nearly too late to punish him for it. They were standing side by side, and a moment more would have found them man and wife, when he turned toward her and his tell-tale breath spoke of whiskey. When the minister propounded the usual question to her, the response came faintly, "No." In surprise the question was again asked, and this time the response was clear and decisive, "No." She then turned to her lover, accused him of drinking, reminded him of his promise to her, and said that a man who would break a promise so solemnly made could not be relied upon, and she feared to trust her future to such a man. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain, and that little "Yes" still remains unsaid.—*Cincinnati Times.*

WITH THE COMMITTEE.

Scenes, Incidents and Notorieties Before the Potter Committee.

Another Tremendous Dose of Forgery Proven.

Levisee's Bribe a Plot of New Orleans Gamblers.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—1878.—From the excitement through the country in consequence of the Potter resolutions one would think that it was a noisy committee, but on looking in at it this morning I couldn't help feeling a little disappointed. What is it this handful of men who are kicking up such a fuss? Then I recollected that it was the might and majesty of the law that was back of them that made their resolves of effect, and every word they uttered of account.

The room the Potter investigation occupies is a little committee room, not as large as THE POST counting room. It had been used by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Some one has added another letter to the last word, and it now reads "for Revision of Flaws."

Here at the head of a large table sits the now famous Clarkson N. Potter of New York; next to him, on his right, is Stenger of Pennsylvania, considered to be one of the brightest and fairest men of either party in Congress. Potter consults with him constantly during the sessions. On Potter's left is Morrison; next to Morrison is the "gallus looking" Blackburn of Kentucky; next to Stenger sits McMahon of Ohio, who takes a leading hand at the examination, and next to him sits Benjamin F. Butler. Everybody would know him from his picture. He don't seem to be worried much on Hayes' account, and to see him nod and wink with Potter you would think they were both on one side.

There has been a reserve of force visible among the Democratic members of the committee. They approach the witness Anderson so quietly, so self-complacently that one takes the idea at once that they are only playing that young man at the Republican party by sections.

THE WITNESS ANDERSON.

He is rather a handsome fellow, Anderson is. I got him a little mixed up in my mind with the big Tom Anderson who was here with old man Wells, but they are two different people entirely. Anderson is provokingly cool. He answers promptly, Potter smiles, and the Republican members of the committee look worried. It's a pretty kettle of fish anyhow. To think that the vote of two or three millions of people could be set aside by such slight practices seems incredible.

The letters of Stanley Matthews are a good deal like Beecher's, they are his worst accusers. To think that he recommended Anderson for a good place so often after it might have dawned on his imagination that Anderson wasn't an angel. Then the impudence to send by wire, where it would necessarily be read by others, the insolent demand "to come and arrange this affair or you shall all face the music." This dispatch was dated June, of last year, yet it was "on, Stanley, on." He kept recommending the young man for Consulships and other things. "You shall all face the music," these were brave words, my masters, but they were prophetic, for the music they are facing now, in the shape of execrations from good men in all parties, could it be gathered into one volume, would craze any one of them.

"Come here and arrange this matter or you shall all face the music." Would any innocent man submit to that kind of a threat, as Matthews did? Guess not. Unless Sherman and Matthews can do better towards clearing this matter up, than they have done, the Administration which tolerates them as close advisors, will be looked upon as part and parcel of the same.

HAYES' KNOWLEDGE.

Of course there are many who believe Hayes did not know of the villainy when it was going on, for it is hard to suppose that he would knowingly have taken John Sherman into the Cabinet; if he had Sherman ought to be made walk the plank promptly. There is an old proverb which says if you save a thief from the gallows he will rob you that same night, and if you steal for others you shall be hanged yourself. It looks as if Sherman and Matthews had got into more trouble to seat Hayes than they will be compensated for in the reward of merit line, although they are both now in receipt of plenty of left-handed compliments for their share in seating the Great Fraud.

PACKARD'S LITTLE RIG

was rich, too. He had a job set up on Hayes if Rutherford didn't stand up to his work. He had three of the electors to swear that they did not vote for Hayes at all, but voted blank. Packard got his work in well and lifted his reward. They turned on Anderson when they thought he had surrendered all the evidence he had against them, but they mistook their man and now fully realize the result. When Matthews is called upon to produce Anderson's letters to him, which he has, the humiliation of the great Administration supporter will be something of a spectacle. There is nothing talked of here but the investigation. The evidence is each day issued in pamphlet for and eagerly sought after.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

ANOTHER DOSE OF FORGERY.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1878.—The Potter Committee was again the centre of attraction. Judge Levisee, one of the Hayes electors, was before them, and testified that the certificates which had been before the Electoral Commission purporting to contain his signature he had never seen before. Here were three great certificates, brilliant with blue ribbon and rosy with red wafers, which had been thumbed over by the Vice President, passed upon by the Electoral Commission, and dignified by most watchful care, having performed the great office of changing the rulers of forty millions of people, and yet they turn out to be *forged*. The signatures are not even good imitations. Mackey was right when he said they "should have sent artists to New Orleans, and not bunglers like Stanley Matthews."

You should have seen Ben Butler's countenance when Judge Levisee said he declared on oath that the signatures to the certificates of election of Hayes and Wheeler, purporting to be his, were not his signatures. "You swear that," said Butler hurriedly. "I do," said Levisee. Butler looked around as if perfectly dumbfounded, and said immediately, "Let's adjourn." Levisee had been on the stand all day, Butler had not been in much, and had not heard him repeat that part of his evidence.

WHO IS LEVISEE.

It will be remembered A. B. Levisee was the elector who said he had been offered money to vote for Tilden. McMahon took him up on that and riddled the whole case down to an admission from him that it was said all around him that it was the gamblers' money that was expected to be put up. Levisee is a middle-aged man, nicely dressed; has a full beard, is rather dark in the face, wears a suit of black broad cloth, carries a gold-headed cane, speaks very deliberately, and has all the surface indications of a man of leisure.

SENATORIAL PECULIARITIES.

It looks to me as if the session might last until the middle of August. All the appropriation bills are jammed up in the committees, and the least opposition to them develops so much talk that they make poor progress. Blaine got the Army appropriation bill taken up in the Senate today. It amounts in round numbers to thirty-six million dollars. It is one and a half million more than what the House passed it at; fixes the army at 25,000 men instead of 20,000, and transfers the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In debating that part which relates to the Indians, Senator Sargent of California, uses in its broadest sound, the word "Injuns," "Injun policy," "Injun affairs;" then he gets a little Frenchy, and says "pow-ah" for power, and rattles along in the Senate about as carelessly as any man ever did in a building association, or any other kind of a meeting where he felt sure his language was not the subject of remark. They are not all "marvellously proper men" in the Senate by a jug full. Old Mr. Edmunds has on a suit of gray clothes, and looks like some common old duffer. Maxey has one on still lighter, and with his swamp water complexion looks like a dispeptic miller. Light clothes on a Senator don't look well. A light head is far more tolerable; at least it is more common.

Blaine is the neatest man in the Senate in his dress, but he is getting confused in his speech. I noticed him several times this morning mis-naming things. For instance, when he was introducing the appropriation bill, he would say. "Now, in the 28th rule," instead of in the 28th section; and again, when he said "the committee agreed, but not by a majority vote," then correcting himself would say, "not by a unanimous vote." These little slips, of constant occurrence, would indicate a softening of the brain. He is white and flabby in the face, and speaks with difficulty, twisting his mouth around to one side as if the effort pained him. He must have been a better man in the House than in the Senate, or he never could have commanded the following he did.

I noticed in the reading of the bill one item of $39,000 for the publication of a history of the war. That is certainly a "superfluity," as Falstaff said about the two shirts for a soldier.

Old McCreery of Kentucky, a fat old fellow, sleeps and nods nearly all the session Wallace moves around restlessly. Stanley Matthews sits in the back row of seats. He is big, red-faced—as far as you can see his face—bushy, white beard and hair, a first-rate representation of old Kris-Kinkle. I think he wishes he had been down somebody's chimney instead of meddling with Louisiana affairs by this time. "I want no more correspondence," says Anderson. "Unless you come here and arrange things, you shall all face the music." The band is now playing "My Grandfather's Clock," and it's sorry music for Stanley and Sherman.

CYPHER MESSAGES.

Some of the cypher messages are funny things. They have been coming in for several days. Here is one of them with its translation:

"NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1878.—Semitoned commission, seedy welcome, wildcat haul. J. R. G. PITKIN."

The translation is: "Have Senate anticipate House on sending Commission to investigate. J. R. G. P."

Another one reads: "The condense infestulous bull-dozed parenthasis is terrapin alpacca."

The translation of this was: "The situation in bull-dozed parishes is terrible. Republicans who were recently witnesses have fled."

ELECTORAL COMMISSION'S WORK.

McMahon to-day conducted the examination. They will proceed slowly and make a record that was hoped and believed the Electoral Commission would have made, or it never would have been authorized by the House. It looks as if everybody connected with the whole fraud was to be shown up and held thereafter in detestation by all right thinking men, no matter what party they belong to or vote with.

There is no talk on the streets, in the committee rooms or any place I can hear of disturbing the fraud in the Presidential chair, but they all seem to be anxious to hear all about the whole affair.

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN.

Judge Harlan, the late appointee on the Supreme Bench, seems to have figured more than was seemly in the Louisiana business, and the evidence to be brought to light may cause a vacancy there. It seems that Anderson was in close and constant communication with Harlan during the critical days of the villainy. What a discouraging effect the whole affair has on our notion of the sacredness or durability of the elective system. It seems to me to have drifted us faster towards the acceptance of a strong government than the unwarranted actions during the whole war, because if we can't have a fair shake in this business it is the most natural thing in the world to wish for anything so that the other fellows shan't have it all the time.

THE PRESS GANG.

Almost all the leading papers have sent men here to give full particulars. I don't think I ever saw more correspondents hard at work. Theodore Davis, one of *Harper's Weekly* artists, was taking a sketch of the committee room to-day. The finest looking fellow at the reporters table will be the talented correspondent of the ——, well, you'll know who I mean. The fellow who runs the *Leader* Bureau is a posey on looks. His teeth, every one of them, are as sharp and pointed as the eye-tooth of a dog, and when he laughs, holy Moses what a countenance. To see him get up and growl around, with a pen behind one ear and a pencil behind the other, would sicken you. They got him in New York somewhere. Most all smart people come from New York. I felt sure that duck never was raised in Pennsylvania. He takes up twice as much room at the table as Carson of the New York *Times*, who sits modestly beside him, or Gibson of the *Sun*, who shakes up the news for half a million of people. J. C.

AT the decoration of the Confederate graves at Fayetteville, Arkansas, Joseph Lane of Oregon sent flowers from that far off state to decorate the grave of his old comrade Colonel Yell, who fell in the Mexican war.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

His Views on the Potter Investigation.

He Would Have It Go On, But Without Disturbing Hayes' Title.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—A correspondent had an interview with Governor Thomas A. Hendricks this afternoon, in which he gave his views upon the Potter investigation, and the possible results that may come from it. Following is what may be regarded as an authoritative statement of his opinions on the subject:

Correspondent—What have been your views, Governor, about the proceedings investigating the Presidential title?

Governor Hendricks—I have regarded the Presidential question settled, and have not been in favor of any investigation or other proceedings with a view to disturbing it. I have so frequently expressed this that I have been reluctant to make any further expression about it. The investigation that is now going on by Mr. Potter's Committee has become a very important one. I think it should be prosecuted until the parties connected with the fraud and crime shall be ascertained and exposed, but not with any view of disturbing Mr. Hayes in the office which he holds.

Correspondent—Have you ever been in correspondence with any parties in regard to this matter?

Governor Hendricks—Not with any person whatever.

Correspondent—Not even with Mr. Tilden?

Governor Hendricks—No, sir, not with Mr. Tilden, nor with any person.

Correspondent—Do you think Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and if they were not, how do they legally hold the offices?

Governor Hendricks—Of course I do not think they were elected. I think both the popular and the electoral vote were cast against them. Indeed, I don't think many people doubt that now. But the two Houses of Congress concurred in placing them in office, and I know of no higher authority to appeal to from that decision.

Correspondent—If the title of Hayes is not to be attacked, Governor, what good can come out of an investigation?

Governor Hendricks—I don't think any good would come of it if the Commission that Congress organized to investigate and decide had made a thorough investigation. But they refused to do so, and put Hayes and Wheeler in office upon the technical ground that they wouldn't go behind the returns. As a matter, of course, this left the country dissatisfied, and every interest at all dependent upon political action unsettled. The present investigation now appears likely to develop the facts heretofore withheld, and to show who are guilty. Especially does this seem desirable since the confessions of some of the guilty instruments have been made public.

Correspondent—Well, then, you believe that the investigation ought now to be prosecuted?

Governor Hendricks—by all means, and fairly and thoroughly as possible.

Correspondent—Then you think there is no way of removing the President except by impeachment, do you?

Governor Hendricks—Nor by that, indeed, for anything connected with the conduct of the Returning Boards, unless it should appear that the offices of the country were used to reward those who had committed the crimes. I do not know what could be thought of it should it appear that after the inauguration parties received offices who were connected with the fraudulent business before the inauguration with assurances of advantage.

FOR

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

Charles F. McKenna Nominated in the Twenty-third District.

Ringing Speech by Col. R. M. Gibson.

Mr. McKenna's Address—Sketch of the Nominee.

Pursuant to the public call of M. F. Cassidy, Esq., Chairman, by virtue of authority vested in him by resolution adopted by Democratic Convention No. 2, held April 9th, 1878, an adjourned Convention of the delegates from the Twenty-third District was held on Thursday in Common Council Chamber, Allegheny city, at 11 o'clock A. M.

There was a very large attendance of delegates and citizens but not so large as if there had been a contest for the nomination. After stating the object of the meeting Chairman Cassidy requested the delegates present to secure the names of good working Democrats suitable to place on the County Committee and to hand them to him or any of the candidates.

Jas. McCrea, of Elizabeth, and Jas M. Boggs, Esq., of Allegheny city, were appointed Secretaries. The roll was called, and after proper substitutions fifty-seven delegates out of seventy-four in the district were represented.

DR. LANGFITT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt was called to the chair by Chairman Cassidy, who declined to act further than to call the Convention to order. Dr. Langfitt was on motion elected Permanent Chairman, and after returning thanks to the Convention, delivered very appropriate remarks upon the flattering prospects of the Democratic party, and congratulated the Convention upon the existing harmony and good order in the Convention, strangely contrasted with the recent tumultuous gatherings of the opposition. Then he announced that the Convention was ready for the transaction of business and that the first thing in order would be the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

WANTED IT POSTPONED.

Mr. J. H. McCreery stated that before the nomination of any candidate he desired the Convention to pass upon a resolution to postpone the Convention until August 15th. In support of the motion he argued that a short canvass was generally more enthusiastic, and more likely to be successful, but that he would abide by the action of the Convention in the matter. Mr. Dixon of Bellevue, J. H. Stuggart, President of Allegheny Central Club, and James Semple of West Bellevue, delegates, spoke in opposition to the motion to postpone, alleging a postponement after a regular call and notice to all delegates to attend and after the nomination of opposition candidates to be against the interest of the party. Mr. McCreery's resolution to postpone was lost, being defeated by a large majority.

C. F. M'KENNA NOMINATED.

After the discussion of the motion to adjourn J. M. Boggs, Esq., nominated Charles F. McKenna for the office of Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third District. In presenting the name Mr. Boggs stated that he combined the Jeffersonian qualities of a candidate, honesty, capacity and with his large acquaintance and popularity among the people and at the bar, whilst his honorable service, three years in the ranks as a private soldier during the late war, gave him claims and strength entitled to recognition. If Mr. McKenna is selected for the head of the ticket success for the Democracy is assured this fall. Mr. Semple of Bellevue, seconded the nomination, concurring in all said of the candidate by the preceding speaker. It was then, moved that the nomination of Mr. McKenna be made by acclamation, which was agreed to amid great applause.

MR. M'KENNA'S ADDRESS.

In response to calls for Mr. McKenna the Chair appointed a committee to conduct the gentleman to the desk. The Chairman then introduced the nominee to the Convention in appropriate and complimentary terms.

Mr. McKenna expressed grateful appreciation for the honor of this unanimous and harmonious choice, and stated he would endeavor to give practical evidence of his appreciation by laboring for the success of the whole ticket during the approaching campaign. He referred to the saving of $30,000,000 by the first Democratic Congress since the war, the conceded further savings of $19,000,000 or $20,000,000 in the appropriation bills of the present Congress, and of the wiping out from the statute books of the Bankrupt acts and of the extinction thereby of 10,000 officeholders, &c. These were acts of the Democratic party and not the mere platitudes of Republican platforms and speeches for Retrenchment and Reform. He had no pledges to make other than at all times to vote for the interests of his constituents in the way of reducing the expenses of Government.

Mr. McKenna's remarks were well received by the Convention.

MR. GIBSON'S SPEECH.

R. M. Gibson, Esq., was now discovered among the assemblage, and was called upon for a speech. He responded by paying a high compliment to Mr. McKenna, to his private worth as a man, to his professional zeal and ability and to his political firmness.

Mr. Gibson then gave a few reasons why the Democratic party should have confidence for carrying the State and highhopes for carrying this county in the coming election. The State nominees are not only pure and able men, but are singularly well distributed, while the Chairmanship of the party had fallen into most able and capable hands. In this county there is a growing determination among the best men in the Republican party not only to permit but aid in its defeat, for the sole purpose of reproving the corrupt management that had brought alike ruin to the community and disgrace upon themselves. The Republican party will necessarily be disheartened in another direction.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.

The party has not only no faith in Mr. Hayes, but it is also smitten with the belief that he attained his position through fraud; that those high in place and nearest to him were parties to the fraud, and pledged the President to pay the price of it; that in many instances this price has been already paid; that the best elements of the Republican party will presently see that its further salvation depends upon its prompt condemnation of this amazing fraud, instead of an attempt to conceal and slur it over.

In holding up this fraud as a lesson for all time to come, the Democratic party will be patient and forbearing, will invite no strife and violate no precedent, and that the nation believes this of us already is made manifest by the fact that commerce and the exchanges are not disturbed, and the nation's bonds are selling as advantageously as ever.

Mr. Gibson's speech was received with vigorous applause, and at its close the Convention adjourned.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Charles F. McKenna, Esq., the genial gentleman, accomplished lawyer and acceptable nominee, was born in the Fourth ward, this city, in 1844 and as boy and man has since stood by our ever changing fortunes and endeavored to keep to the front the sunny side of our city's greatness. At the age of sixteen he entered the law office of Mitchell & Palmer and applied himself to his studies until the war broke out when the ear piercing fife and martial tramp played havock with the theories of Blackstone. Joining Company E, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. E. Jay Allen he went to the front as a private soldier and through the fatigues and privations, victories and defeats of the army of the Potomac he manfully followed its fortunes and exultantly shared in its fate. From the purple tinted fields of Antietam to the bloodless and crowning victory at Appomatax, and subsequent disbandment of his regiment in this city, he was an active soldier in the ranks and brave as any in the service. In the same command were Generals Pearson, Sweitzer, Col. Kilgore, Major Montooth and other well known gentlemen. The war being over he resumed the study of law and was admitted after passing a creditable examination in 1868. At the present time he enjoys a lucrutive practice and is exceedingly popular with bench and bar.

At the close of the war and for a long time afterward he was Secretary of the Soldiers League an organization composed of honorably discharged veterans. Mr. McKenna was the solicitor of at least a dozen building and loan associations, has been brought in close contact with the masses of the people and from the pleasant relations thus formed an element of strength will be developed that will not be restrained by party lines.

For the last twelve years he has lived on the North side, and in his daily walks between the two cities meets none who do not at least respect him for his integrity as a man and his unsullied reputation as an adavocate Starting in the campaign with the prestige of a unanimous nomination from a Convention composed of the best men in the party, he has demonstrated his popularity and their confidence in him as their representative and this is the beginning of what must be an auspicious end.

"RIOTOUS OUTBREAKS."

A Slander on Western Pennsylvania Hunted Down.

Interesting Military Gossip—How Communistic Reports are Circulated.

THREATENING MOVEMENTS.

For the past few days Gov. Hartranft has been in receipt of news showing that riotous outbreaks are probable in the western part of the State, and he has accordingly made preparations to prevent them from becoming formidable by sending arms to threatened communities, to be used in case of emergency. The Governor is in possession of information that a considerable number of miners in the bituminous coal counties in the west are armed, and that drilling is one of their exercises. That they contemplate a riotous demonstration appears certain, but it is equally certain that they will not be allowed to make any particular headway if there be any virtue in the military appliances on the part of the State.

COL. GUTHRIE'S POINT BLANK DENIAL.

This item was clipped from the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Tuesday, and was yesterday afternoon handed to a reporter of THE POST, who was instructed to hunt out the facts. The scribe at once started in search of Colonel P. N. Guthrie of the Duquesne Greys, and at present in command of the entire Sixth Division of the National Guard. Colonel Guthrie was found at his desk in the Exchange National Bank, having arrived home a few hours previously from a trip to Harrisburg, whither he had gone on business connected with the military. The item was presented to the officer who read it carefully.

"What do you know about Gov. Hartranft sending arms out here to suppress threatened riots by the coal miners?" said the reporter.

"There's not a word of truth in that report," replied Colonel Guthrie. "No arms have been received here, none have been distributed, and I have heard of no threatened riots, or reports of riots, to give the Governor trouble. Furthermore, the Governor has a right to expect the military to be in perfect order now to suppress any lawlessness, but I know of no threatened trouble in this county."

"Your mission to Harrisburg on military business had no connection with this matter?"

MILITARY GOSSIP BROUGHT BY STRAYING FROM THE POINT.

"No," replied Colonel Guthrie; "none whatever; I went in quest of information concerning the new law which reorganizes the State militia. Under this law all the companies in the State are to be uniformed alike. I wanted to learn whether the State will have the uniforms made or whether the regiments will. The cloth will be distributed to the various regiments and each will have its own uniforms manufactured. The law allows $500 to each company for this purpose. The uniforms will be somewhat similar to the U. S. fatigue uniform, though of course we will have them made to fit better and will give them a more jaunty appearance."

"While on this point let me ask if you know who will be the Major General and who the five Brigadiers under the new law?"

"I don't know who will be the Brigadiers. The Governor has said that he will not appoint a Major General. He feels that his successor should have the privilege to name the chief officer and one of the Brigadiers will likely have command of the troops in the interim. The work of reorganizing the guard will fall on Governor Hartranft however."

"Well, thank you for this bit of outside information; but have you nothing further to add to your positive denial that the military here are preparing for apprehended troubles?"

"Nothing whatever; good day."

DENIAL BY THE LABOR ELEMENT.

While rejoicing in his success at getting this little bit of gossip concerning the organization of the National Guard, the reporter wanted still further denial of the item clipped from the *Patriot*, and next called on Tom Armstrong, of the *Labor Tribune*. Mr. Armstrong's paper is the official organ of the miners, and the editor himself is likely to know all the inside points of the miners' troubles. Mr. Armstrong read the item.

"Tell me all you know."

"Well, I know that the report about the miners raising a disturbance here is not only false but ridiculous in the extreme, and if the Governor gives out such stories he either has no brains or is doing it to make capital for the Republican party."

At this juncture a middle-aged man, who bore every appearance of being a horny-handed son of toil, entered the little sanctum where Armstrong and his friends concoct their little schemes for the good of the National party, and reading the item to him Mr. A. asked: "What do you think of that?"

A MINER'S OPINION.

"I think if they would spend the money to send us bread instead of sending arms it would be nearer the right thing."

"Correct, George," replied Armstrong, and turning to the reporter he added: "Mr. Ramsey is a miner in the Oakdale mines. He knows nothing of threatened riotous outbreaks. I do think that these sensational rumors sent on by correspondents, who, not only stretch the truth, but tell a lie to make a dollar or two, and published in sensational and sometimes sober minded newspapers, are doing much to ferment strife. But there's nothing in this sensational paragraph from the *Patriot* so far as it charges probabilities of riotous outbreaks in this county."

Pretty Lips

should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth pearly, and to keep them so, there is nothing like Fragrant Sozodont. It neutralizes every element of impurity that affects the soundness or whiteness of the shell which sheathes the dental bone. Moreover, it prevents gum-boil and canker.

For the "attraction of cohesion," see Spaulding's Glue. WSM

LINCKNER'S CONFESSION.

He Admits the Killing of Henry Schaeffer,

But Leaves the Impression That it Was Done in Self-Defense.

A great deal has been published within the past few days about what purported to be the confession of Henry Linckner, convicted of the murder of Henry Schaeffer. In order to ascertain whether he had made a confession the Inspectors of the Penitentiary were applied to, and Linckner was acquainted of the articles published. He then signified his willingness to make a statement and the following, which explains itself, was handed to the reporters yesterday:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY, June 8, 1878.

As I understand there are rumors that I have made a confession of the murder of Henry Schaeffer, in order to give an accurate version of the affair, I voluntarily make the following:

On Thursday, November, 1 78, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Schaeffer and I were out on a road in the country, about twelve miles or so from town, buying cattle. We had bought two cows and two calves, and were on the way back to town. We had been out three days. Schaeffer wanted to go on another road, and told me to pay forty-eight dollars balance, and get the second cow and calf, and then start for town and he would meet me on the way. I told him I wouldn't pay any more for cattle. "You owe me fifteen dollars at the Court House, and want to strip me of all my money." At this time he was standing in the road by the buggy, and I was ahead of him, toward town, driving the cow and calf. He said: "You tell every body I owe you so much money, and I have no more credit; I will kill you." He reached down in his pocket and pulled out a knife about six or seven inches long. The knife was an iron handled one. He rushed at me, and as he stabbed at me to cut me in the side I caught his hand and wrenched the knife from him, and threw it in the bushes. He caught my hand with his teeth, tearing the flesh, and tried to throw me. I saw a stick on the ground, which I suppose the boys had left there, as it was a place where hickory nuts had been gathered, and as he came up to me he muttered something in German, saying he would kill me, and put his hand back as if to get a pistol or some other knife. I struck him with the stick which I had picked up, the first time on the shoulder, but don't think he was hurt. He still came towards me, and I struck him again, this time on the right side of the head. He fell back and never moved. Schaeffer had been drinking some, but was not drunk. I thought he was stunned, but would soon get up and follow me. I looked and found the horse and cow were going down the road towards town. I ran after them and found Schaffer's coat and hat in the buggy. I got in and went to Dan Harts' tavern, and stopped there all night. On Friday morning I went to the house of the second cow and calf, and paid the forty-eight dollars balance. Schaffer had paid two dollars to make the bargain. I got an old blacksmith to help me who was out of work. We got to town on Friday, in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock, and stopped at Hartung's tavern, near Bepler's, in the Allegheny Diamond. On Saturday I took the cows over to the Pittsburgh market, and sold the red cow and calf for $80. I had just made the bargain when a policeman put his hand on my shoulder and arrested me. I thought it was for some debt, as I did not know Schaffer was dead, and I did not think I was in much trouble until I got to Allegheny. The rest you know.

(Signed) HEINRICH LINCKNER.

Witness to signature:
EDWD. S. WRIGHT, Warden.

Smith's Mowers and Reapers

Are very popular among farmers, which accounts for the fact of the increased sales. These makes of machines are deservedly popular, since in them are combined all that go to make implements of this character desirable. The ease in using them, and doing well what is required of them, this style of machine has no equal. Farmers who need a mower or reaper will find it will pay well to purchase one of Smith's make. For full information call at the establishment of A. D. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Inexperienced Operators

Generally fail in administering anæsthetics, and do not make their patients unconscious, but hold them and make them bear at least part of the pain. But our friend, Dr Quincy A. Scott, has had an experience of twenty years and over eighty thousand successful cases, and never fails to extract teeth without any pain whatever to the patient. He also guarantees the safety of all who place themselves in his care, at 278 Penn avenue

MUSIC TEACHERS and Students seeking the best instructions at moderate expense, should address J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Pa.

The Experience of a Lucky Man.

[The Norfolk Day Book.]

Mr. George R. Gornto, the lucky man of Princess Anne county, Va., who drew the $3,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, was heavily in debt, with a mortgage on his farm, and things going behindhand with him generally. He got hold of a copy of the advertisement of the Lottery. He determined to make a venture. He had but $5 15 in the world. He wrote M. A Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, and enclosed $2 in the letter, and was just about to send it off to the postoffice by a boy, when a negro hand of his called on him and demanded his wages, which just amounted to $5. He offered the man the $3 he had left, but his was declined by the darky, who threatened to leave his work just at a critical time unless he got the whole. He took the letter, and the two dollars out of it, which, with the $3, he handed to the man.

Thus was he with but fifteen cents cash in the world; and while in this melancholy frame of mind, about an hour afterward, a negro man drove up and bought a load of fodder, amounting to $1 90, not enough to pay for the ticket, but with ten cents in his pocket he made up the amount, and rewrote the letter and enclosed $2. The next thing that turned up from that $2 was the gratifying intelligence that his ticket had drawn a prize of $30,000, more than enough to alter the current of bad luck, enable him to raise the mortgage, stock his farm well and put him on his pins again.

MARRIED.

MAGEE—GILLESPIE—At Evergreen, on Thursday, June 6, 1878, C. L. MAGEE to ELINOR L., daughter of J. J. Gillespie.

DIED.

STEPHENSON—On Thursday, June 6, 1878, at 12 P. M., GEORGE STEPHENSON, in the seventy-third year of his age.

BARR—On Thursday morning, June 6, 1878, ADA P., infant daughter of Dr. A. M. and Sarah D. Barr, aged one year and eleven months.

LOEFFLER—Friday morning, June 7, 1878, at 1 o'clock, HENRY LOEFFLER, aged thirty-eight years and five months.

MILHOLLAND—On Thursday evening, June 6, 1878, at 5:30 o'clock, PORTER KERR, youngest son of George B. and Annie Milholland, aged fifteen months.

PITCHFORD—At his residence, Main street, Sharpsburg, next door to the Postoffice, WILLIAM PITCHFORD, aged fifty-five years.

BAXTER—Suddenly, at the residence of James Baxter, on Tuesday, June 11, 1878, at 7 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq., in the seventy-third year of his aged.

HUTCHINSON—At St. Louis, June 8, 1878, at the residence of Mr. John Lowry, 1914 Morgan street, W. G. HUTCHINSON, son of William and Sarah Hutchinson, late of the South Side, Pittsburgh, aged twenty-seven years.

HELMOLD—Suddenly, at New Brighton, Pa., on Monday, June 10, 1878, at 5 o'clock P. M., JEROME N., son of Otto and Charlotte Helmold, in his thirty-fifth year.

McLAUGHLIN—On Sunday, June 9, 1878, Mrs. JESSIE McLAUGHLIN, relict of the late William McLaughlin, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

JACKSON—Wednesday, June 12, 1878, at 7 A. M., JOHN JACKSON, aged thirty-one years.

LAUGHLIN—On Wednesday evening, June 12, 1878, at 11:45 o'clock, at the residence of his brother, Penn avenue, Homewood, ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, of Stewardson Furnace, Armstrong county, Pa.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 12.—Wool—demand moderate from manufacturers who continue to purchase for immediate wants. Ohio and Pennsylvania 36@38c for XX and pick took, and for New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan fleeces 32@35c; combing delaine fleeces quiet and prices nominal; pulled steady and in moderate demand at 25@40c for superior and XX with small lots of very choice 42@45c. It is thought here that wool is held too high in Ohio and Pennsylvania to meet views of Eastern buyers and that before any activity takes place there must be a settling down in rates.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Gold firm at 101. Carrying rates at 3@1 per cent. and flat. Governments firm. Railroad bonds generally weak. State securities steady. Stocks weak and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. The depression was brought about by vague rumors on the Stock Exchange about impending strikes and riots and the announcement of disruption of East bound pool arrangement which is believed will result in cutting rates in all directions.

Transactions aggregated 180,000 shares, of which 28,000 Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest common, 7,000 preferred, 1,500 Rock Island, 16,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 3,000 Pittsburgh, 20,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 Ohios and 11,690 Western Union.

Close—Money closed easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Customs receipts $276,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. Clearings $9,000,000. Sterling—long 84¾; short 86¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	109¼	5-20s, '65, new	104⅞
5-20s, '67.....	107⅞	5-20s, '68.....	110¼
New 5s.	105⅞	New 4½s.....	103⅝
New 4 per cts.	101¼	Currency 6s....	119⅞
10-40s.....	107⅛	10-40s, coups..	107⅝

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	85	Wabash.....	15¼
Quicksilver....	14	C. C. C. & I....	30
Do preferred.	35	N. J. Central..	29
Pacific Mail....	18⅝	Rock Island...	15¼
Mariposa.....	1	St. Paul.....	49⅝
Do preferred.	1	Do preferred.	77⅝
Adams Ex.....103		Fort Wayne....	96
Fargo Express.	93	Terre Haute...	2
American Ex...	49	Do preferred.	11
U. S. Express.	48⅛	C. & A....	81
N. Y. Central..109⅛		Do preferred.103	
Erie.....	14⅛	O. & M.....	8⅝
Do preferred.	31	Del. & Lack...	57⅛
Harlem.....147¼		A. & P. Tel. Co.	23⅜
Mich. Central..	67⅜	Mo. Pacific	1⅛
Panama. 122		B & Q.....	6½
Union Pacific...	69	H. & St. Joe....	11⅜
Lake Shore....	62¼	Central Pacific.	8⅛
Illinois Central	85¼	Union.....	8
P. & C.....	81¼	Land Grants..	7⅛
N. W. C.....	49⅜	Sinking Fund..	1¼
Do preferred.	74⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols for money 95 9-16; account, 95 11-16; U. S. bonds—5-20s 67s, 109½; 4½s, 105½; 10-40s, 109¼; new 5s, 107½; Erie, 16¾; do. preferred, 32.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 112f. 25c.

ANTWERP, June 12.—Refined petroleum 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton firmer at 6¼@6 7-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,200. Beef, 77½s. Lard, 36½s. Bacon—l. c., 27¾s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 12, 1878.

Trade was quite brisk to-day in nearly every department, produce and commission dealers being kept busy. Owing to large receipts, prices continue low.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter is looking up a little, but is still in a depressed state. Receipts of eggs are more liberal and prices weaker. The same may be said of poultry. Apples are scarce and receipts light. The same may be said of potatoes. There is a liberal supply of beans, with a good market and easy prices. Stocks of dried fruit are large, sales slow and demand light. There is no demand for dried apples unless bright. In maple, good prime thick syrup is very scarce, and sells almost on arrival, at quotations; thin, watery and adulterated, is not wanted as it very hard to sell at any price. Sugar is in good supply at easy prices.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 8@10c; choice solid, 7@9c; medium grades, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 12@13c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 40@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; peach blows from store, 55@60c; in bbls, $1 50.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@55c per pair; ducks, 30c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Southern potatoes, per bbl, $2 00@2 50; Bermuda potatoes, per bbl, $4 00@4 50; Bermuda onions, per crate, $1 25@1 50; Bermuda tomatoes, per crate 55@65c; green peas, per bbl, $2 50; green peas, per crate, ½ bbl, $1 50 cucumbers, doz, 30@35c; cabbage, bbl, $1 75; string beans, per box, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, per quart, 12@15c.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat remains quiet and steady at quotations. Transactions very few. The market in corn is steady, with sales moderate. Oats are freely offering and prices are about firm. Barley is about out of market and nominal prices rule. There is an easy feeling in flour, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate and a steady consumptive demand.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 15@1 17; choice amber and white $1 12@1 15; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 10@1 12; medium do $1 07@1 10.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@45c; high mixed, 41@43c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Rye—No. 1, 58@60c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red wiuter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@7 00; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal; per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Coffees continue weak and depressed, with no immediate prospect of an improvement. Sugars are also a little weak. Other articles are in fair demand.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee		Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio...	20 @ c	Good do do ...	40c
Choice Rio...	19 @19½c	Good molasses.....	42c
Prime Rio....	@18½c	Black " "	28c
Good Rio....	@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A..	@ 9¼c
Java.....	25½@27½c	N. Y. A..... 9	@ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C..... 8¾	@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's.	19 @21½c	Ref Yellows. 8	@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..	18 @20½c	Molasses do.. 7¼	@ 8 c
Java in pap's	27 @30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed.....	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson.	25c@$1 00	Granulated ..	@10 c
Gunpowder..	25c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	25c@ 75	Strictly prime...	45@ c
Oolong.....	35c@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong.....	25c@ 75	Fair.....	38 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Choice Carolina	@7¾c	Irish soap, ₱ box...	$3 90
1 rinse.....	7¼c	S. S. Star, ₱ box...	6 65
		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Starch.		Gold do.....	
Gloss.....	6¼@8 c	Extra olive do.....	8
Corn starch....	7½@8½c	California, ₱ box..	4 20
Spices (whole).		Soda.	
Cloves.....	45@ c	Bi-carb in kegs	3¾@4 c
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Do as'ted pap's	5½c
Cassia.....	28@32 c	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Nutmegs.....	1 00@1 05	Sol soda in kegs....	2 c
Pepper.....	15@16 c	Candles.	
Syrups.		Star, full w'ght	13 c
Choice maple fl'v'd..	48c	Stearine.....	10½@11c
Prime " "	47c	Mould.....	@10½c
Choice sugar syrup..	48c		

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb..	9¾@10	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ lb.....	7½
Shoulders, s. c.d	@	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb...	8
Bre'kf'st bcn. 8	@	Do, rel'nd in t'rces:.	8
Dried beef, do 12½	@14	" " ½ bbls	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " ¼ bbls..	9
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb.....	6¼	Do. in 2-lb tea pots.	10¼
B. short r sides, do.	6¼	" 5-lb coffee do.	10
B. clear sides, do..	6¾	" in 2-lb pails..	10
Mess pork.....10	00	" 5-lb " ..	9¾
		" 10-lb " ..	9½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 10@1 50; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb.6@8c; do quarters, 3@3¼c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, 8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50@4; lake herring $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valenties, 8½c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $11 50. Lemons—Malaga, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 12, 1878.

The oil market is again as dull as ever, and prices are tumbling. Refined nominal.

CRUDE.

United $1 12@1 13; shipments $1 32@1 33.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¼c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 9¼@10¾c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—Market opened rather weak at $1 32½ bid.

PARKERS, June 12.—Market opened at $1 12½ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton firm at 11½@11⅝c; futures firm. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 10,500 barrels; No. 2 $2 30@3 25; superfine western and State $3 25@4 00; common to good, $4 25@4 60; good to choice $4 65@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 25@5 75; St. Louis $4 25@7 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 75. Rye flour steady at $3 00@3 40. Cornmeal in fair demand at $2 15@2 50. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 75,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 05@1 11; No. 2 spring $1 10; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 10¾@1 11; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No. 3 red winter $1 01; No. 2 do. $1 14; No. 1 do. $1 16; No. 1 white $1 23@1 25; extra $1 28. No. 2 northwestern June $1 10½@1 11. Rye firm; western 64@65½. Barley and malt nominal. Corn—demand active; receipts 180,000 bushels; ungraded 41½@45¼c; steamer 42½@43¼c; No. 2 44¼@45¾c; Kansas 45@45½c. Oats firm and unchanged; receipts 73,000 bushels; white western 30@36c; western mixed 29½@31¾c. Hay—shipping 45@55c. Hops quiet, firm and unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 7½c; refined 11¾c. Tallow quiet and weak. Rosin quiet and unchanged at 47½@52½c. Turpentine steady at 30½c. Eggs steady; western 14½@15c. Mess pork at $10 00@10 25. Beef dull. Lard—prime steam $7 00@7 05. Butter firm and unchanged; western 7¼@19c Cheese firm and unchanged; Ohio 5½@7c Whisky firmer at $1 08½. Metals steady and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; extras $4 25@4 90; western extras $4 30@5 25; Minnesota extras $4 50@6 00; patents $6 00@9 00; superfines $2 50@3 75; winter extras $5 00@6 00. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 97c cash; 97¼@97½c June; 93

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

Charles F. McKenna Nominated in the Twenty-third District.

Ringing Speech by Col. R. M. Gibson.

Mr. McKenna's Address—Sketch of the Nominee.

Pursuant to the public call of M. F. Cassidy, Esq., Chairman, by virtue of authority vested in him by resolution adopted by Democratic Convention No. 2, held April 9th, 1878, an adjourned Convention of the delegates from the Twenty-third District was held on Thursday in Common Council Chamber, Allegheny city, at 11 o'clock A. M.

There was a very large attendance of delegates and citizens but not so large as if there had been a contest for the nomination. After stating the object of the meeting Chairman Cassidy requested the delegates present to secure the names of good working Democrats suitable to place on the County Committee and to hand them to him or any of the candidates.

Jas McCrea, of Elizabeth, and Jas M Boggs, Esq., of Allegheny city, were appointed Secretaries. The roll was called, and after proper substitutions fifty-seven delegates out of seventy-four in the district were represented.

DR. LANGFITT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt was called to the chair by Chairman Cassidy, who declined to act further than to call the Convention to order. Dr. Langfitt was on motion elected Permanent Chairman, and after returning thanks to the Convention, delivered very appropriate remarks upon the flattering prospects of the Democratic party, and congratulated the Convention upon the existing harmony and good order in the Convention, strangely contrasted with the recent tumultuous gatherings of the opposition. Then he announced that the Convention was ready for the transaction of business and that the first thing in order would be the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

WANTED IT POSTPONED.

Mr. J. H. McCreery stated that before the nomination of any candidate he desired the Convention to pass upon a resolution to postpone the Convention until August 15th. In support of the motion he argued that a short canvass was generally more enthusiastic, and more likely to be successful, but that he would abide by the action of the Convention in the matter. Mr. Dixon of Bellevue, J. H. Stuggart, President of Allegheny Central Club, and James Semple of West Bellevue, delegates, spoke in opposition to the motion to postpone, alleging a postponement after a regular call and notice to all delegates to attend and after the nomination of opposition candidates to be against the interest of the party. Mr. McCreery's resolution to postpone was lost, being defeated by a large majority.

C. F. M'KENNA NOMINATED.

After the discussion of the motion to adjourn J. M. Boggs, Esq., nominated Charles F. McKenna for the office of Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third District. In presenting the name Mr. Boggs stated that he combined the Jeffersonian qualities of a candidate, honesty, capacity and with his large acquaintance and popularity among the people and at the bar, whilst his honorable service, three years in the ranks as a private soldier during the late war, gave him claims and strength entitled to recognition. If Mr. McKenna is selected for the head of the ticket success for the Democracy is assured this fall. Mr. Semple of Bellevue, seconded the nomination, concurring in all said of the candidate by the preceding speaker. It was then, moved that the nomination of Mr. McKenna be made by acclamation, which was agreed to amid great applause.

MR. M'KENNA'S ADDRESS.

In response to calls for Mr. McKenna the Chair appointed a committee to conduct the gentleman to the desk. The Chairman then introduced the nominee to the Convention in appropriate and complimentary terms.

Mr. McKenna expressed grateful appreciation for the honor of this unanimous and harmonious choice, and stated he would endeavor to give practical evidence of his appreciation by laboring for the success of the whole ticket during the approaching campaign. He referred to the saving of $30,000,000 by the first Democratic Congress since the war, the conceded further savings of $19,000,000 or $20,000,000 in the appropriation bills of the present Congress, and of the wiping out from the statute books of the Bankrupt acts and of the extinction thereby of 10,000 officeholders, &c. These were acts of the Democratic party and not the mere platitudes of Republican platforms and speeches for Retrenchment and Reform. He had no pledges to make other than at all times to vote for the interests of his constituents in the way of reducing the expenses of Government.

Mr. McKenna's remarks were well received by the Convention.

MR. GIBSON'S SPEECH.

R. M. Gibson, Esq, was now discovered among the assemblage, and was called upon for a speech. He responded by paying a high compliment to Mr. McKenna, to his private worth as a man, to his professional zeal and ability and to his political firmness.

Mr. Gibson then gave a few reasons why the Democratic party should have confidence for carrying the State and highhopes for carrying this county in the coming election. The State nominees are not only pure and able men, but are singularly well distributed, while the Chairmanship of the party had fallen into most able and capable hands. In this county there is a growing determination among the best men in the Republican party not only to permit but aid in its defeat, for the sole purpose of reproving the corrupt management that had brought alike ruin to the community and disgrace upon themselves. The Republican party will necessarily be disheartened in another direction.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.

The party has not only no faith in Mr. Hayes, but it is also smitten with the belief that he attained his position through fraud; that those high in place and nearest to him were parties to the fraud, and pledged the President to pay the price of it; that in many instances this price has been already paid; that the best elements of the Republican party will presently see that its further salvation depends upon its prompt condemnation of this amazing fraud, instead of an attempt to conceal and slur it over.

In holding up this fraud as a lesson for all time to come, the Democratic party will be patient and forbearing, will invite no strife and violate no precedent and that the nation believes this of us already is made manifest by the fact that commerce and the exchanges are not disturbed, and the nation's bonds are selling as advantageously as ever.

Mr. Gibson's speech was received with vigor us applause, and at its close the Convention adjourned.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Charles F. McKenna, Esq, the genial gentleman, accomplished lawyer and acceptable nominee, was born in the Fourth ward this city, in 1844 and as boy and man has since stood by our ever changing fortunes and endeavored to keep to the front the sunny side of our city's greatness. At the age of sixteen he entered the law office of Mitchell & Palmer and applied himself to his studies until the war broke out when the ear piercing fife and martial tramp played havock with the theories of Blackstone. Joining Company E, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. E. Jay Allen he went to the front as a private soldier and through the fatigues and privations, victories and defeats of the army of the Potomac he manfully followed its fortunes and exultantly shared in its fate. From the purple tinted fields of Antietam to the bloodless and crowning victory at Appomattax, and subsequent disbandment of his regiment in this city, he was an active soldier in the ranks and brave as any in the service. In the same command were Generals Pearson, Sweitzer, Col. Kilgore, Major Montooth and other well known gentlemen. The war being over he resumed the study of law and was admitted after passing a creditable examination in 1868. At the present time he enjoys a lucrative practice and is exceedingly popular with bench and bar.

At the close of the war and for a long time afterward he was Secretary of the Soldiers League an organization composed of honorably discharged veterans. Mr. McKenna was the solicitor of at least a dozen building and loan associations, has been brought in close contact with the masses of the people and from the pleasant relations thus formed an element of strength will be developed that will not be restrained by party lines.

For the last twelve years he has lived on the North side, and in his daily walks between the two cities meets none who do not at least respect him for his integrity as a man and his unsullied reputation as an advocate. Starting in the campaign with the prestige of a unanimous nomination from a Convention composed of the best men in the party, he has demonstrated his popularity and their confidence in him as their representative and this is the beginning of what must be an auspicious end.

"RIOTOUS OUTBREAKS."

A Slander on Western Pennsylvania Hunted Down.

Interesting Military Gossip—How Communistic Reports are Circulated.

THREATENING MOVEMENTS.

For the past few days Gov. Hartranft has been in receipt of news showing that riotous outbreaks are probable in the western part of the State, and he has accordingly made preparations to prevent them from becoming formidable by sending arms to threatened communities, to be used in case of emergency. The Governor is in possession of information that a considerable number of miners in the bituminous coal counties in the west are armed, and that drilling is one of their exercises. That they contemplate a riotous demonstration appears certain, but it is equally certain that they will not be allowed to make any particular headway if there be any virtue in the military appliances on the part of the State.

COL. GUTHRIE'S POINT BLANK DENIAL.

This item was clipped from the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Tuesday, and was yesterday afternoon handed to a reporter of THE POST, who was instructed to hunt out the facts. The scribe at once started in search of Colonel P. N. Guthrie of the Duquesne Greys, and at present in command of the entire Sixth Division of the National Guard. Colonel Guthrie was found at his desk in the Exchange National Bank, having arrived home a few hours previously from a trip to Harrisburg, whither he had gone on business connected with the military. The item was presented to the officer who read it carefully.

"What do you know about Gov. Hartranft sending arms out here to suppress threatened riots by the coal miners?" said the reporter.

"There's not a word of truth in that report," replied Colonel Guthrie. "No arms have been received here, none have been distributed, and I have heard of no threatened riots, or reports of riots, to give the Governor trouble. Furthermore, the Governor has a right to expect the military to be in perfect order now to suppress any lawlessness, but I know of no threatened trouble in this county."

"Your mission to Harrisburg on military business had no connection with this matter?"

MILITARY GOSSIP BROUGHT BY STRAYING FROM THE POINT.

"No," replied Colonel Guthrie; "none whatever; I went in quest of information concerning the new law which reorganizes the State militia. Under this law all the companies in the State are to be uniformed alike. I wanted to learn whether the State will have the uniforms made or whether the regiments will. The cloth will be distributed to the various regiments and each will have its own uniforms manufactured. The law allows $500 to each company for this purpose. The uniforms will be somewhat similar to the U. S. fatigue uniform, though of course we will have them made to fit better and will give them a more jaunty appearance."

"While on this point let me ask if you know who will be the Major General and who the five Brigadiers under the new law?"

"I don't know who will be the Brigadiers. The Governor has said that he will not appoint a Major General. He feels that his successor should have the privilege to name the chief officer and one of the Brigadiers will likely have command of the troops in the interim. The work of reorganizing the guard will fall on Governor Hartranft however."

"Well, thank you for this bit of outside information; but have you nothing further to add to your positive denial that the military here are preparing for apprehended troubles?"

"Nothing whatever; good day."

DENIAL BY THE LABOR ELEMENT.

While rejoicing in his success at getting this little bit of gossip concerning the organization of the National Guard, the reporter wanted still further denial of the item clipped from the *Patriot*, and next called on Tom Armstrong, of the *Labor Tribune*. Mr. Armstrong's paper is the official organ of the miners, and the editor himself is likely to know all the inside points of the miners' troubles. Mr. Armstrong read the item.

"Tell me all you know."

"Well, I know that the report about the miners raising a disturbance here is not only false but ridiculous in the extreme, and if the Governor gives out such stories he either has no brains or is doing it to make capital for the Republican party."

At this juncture a middle-aged man, who bore every appearance of being a horny-handed son of toil, entered the little sanctum where Armstrong and his friends concoct their little schemes for the good of the National party, and reading the item to him Mr. A. asked: "What do you think of that?"

A MINER'S OPINION.

"I think if they would spend the money to send us bread instead of sending arms it would be nearer the right thing."

"Correct, George," replied Armstrong, and turning to the reporter he added: "Mr. Ramsey is a miner in the Oakdale mines. He knows nothing of threatened riotous outbreaks. I do think that these sensational rumors sent out by correspondents, who, not only stretch the truth, but tell a lie to make a dollar or two, and published in sensational and sometimes sober minded newspapers, are doing much to ferment strife. But there's nothing in this sensational paragraph from the *Patriot* so far as it charges probabilities of riotous outbreaks in this county."

Pretty Lips

should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth pearly, and to keep them so, there is nothing like Fragrant Sozodont. It neutralizes every element of impurity that affects the soundness or whiteness of the shell which sheathes the dental bone. Moreover, it prevents gum-boil and canker.

For the "attraction of cohesion," see Spaulding's Glue. WSM

LINCKNER'S CONFESSION.

He Admits the Killing of Henry Schaeffer.

But Leaves the Impression That it Was Done in Self-Defense.

A great deal has been published within the past few days about what purported to be the confession of Henry Linckner, convicted of the murder of Henry Schaeffer. In order to ascertain whether he had made a confession the Inspectors of the Penitentiary were applied to, and Linckner was acquainted of the articles published. He then signified his willingness to make a statement and the following, which explains itself, was handed to the reporters yesterday:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY, June 8, 1878.

As I understand there are rumors that I have made a confession of the murder of Henry Schaeffer, in order to give an accurate version of the affair, I voluntarily make the following:

On Thursday, Novemb r, 1 74, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Schaeffer and I were out on a road in the country, about twelve miles or so from town, buying cattle. We had bought two cows and two calves, and were on the way back to town. We had been out three days. Schaeffer wanted to go on another road, and told me to pay forty-eight dollars balance, and get the second cow and calf, and then start for town and he would meet me on the way. I to d him I wouldn't pay any more for cattle. "You owe me fifteen dollars at the Court House, and want to strip me of all my money." At this time he was standing in the road by the buggy, and I was ahead o him, toward town, driving the cow and calf. He said: "You tell everybody I owe you so much money, and I have no more credit; I will kill you." He reached down in his pocket and pulled out a knife about six or seven inches long. The knife was an iron handled one. He rushed at me, and as he stabbed at me to cut me in the side I caught his hand and wrenched the knife from him, and threw it in the bushes. He caught my hand with his teeth, tearing the flesh, and tried to throw me. I saw a stick on the ground, which I supose the boys had left there, as it was a place where hickory nu's had been gathered, and as he came up to me he muttered something in German, saying he would kill me, and put his hand back as if to get a pistol or some other knife, I struck him with the stick which I had picked up. the first time on the shoulder, but don't think he was hurt. He still came towards me, and I struck him again, this time on the right side of the head. He fell back and never moved. Schaeffer had been drinking some, but was not drunk. I thought he was stunned, but would soon get up and follow me. I locked and found the horse and cow were going down the road towards town. I ran after them and found Schaffer's coat and hat in the buggy. I got in and went to Dan Haris' tavern, and stopped there all night. On Friday morning I went to the house for the second cow and calf, and paid the forty-eight dollars balance. Schaffer had paid two dollars to make the bargain. I got an old blacksmith to help me who was out of work. We got to town on Friday, in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock, and stopped at Hartung's tavern, near B pler's, in the Allegheny Diamond. On Saturday I took the cows over to the Pittsburgh market, and sold the red cow and calf for $60. I had just made the bargain when a policeman put his hand on my shoulder and arrested me. I thought it was for some debt, as I did not know Schaffer was dead, and I did not think I was in much trouble until I got to Allegheny. The rest you know.

(Signed) HEINRICH LINCKNER.

Witness to signature:
EDWD. S. WRIGHT, Warden.

Smith's Mowers and Reapers

Are very popular among farmers, which accounts for the fact of the increased sales. These makes of machines are deservedly popular, and when combined all that go to make implements of this character desirable. The ease in using them, and doing well what is required of them, this style of machine has no equal. Farmers who need a mower or reaper will find it will pay well to purchase one of Smith's make. For full information call at the establishment of A. D. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Inexperienced Operators

Generally fail in administering anæsthetics, and do not make their patients unconscious, but hold them and make them bear at least part of the pain. But our friend, Dr Quincy A. Scott, has had an experience of twenty years and over eighty thousand successful cases, and never fails to extract teeth without any pain whatever to the patient. He also guarantees the safety of all who place themselves in his care, at 278 Penn avenue.

MUSIC TEACHERS and Students seeking the best instructions at moderate expense, should address J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Pa.

The Experience of a Lucky Man.

[The Norfolk Day Book.]

Mr. George R. Gerrts, the lucky man of Princess Anne county, Va., who drew the $50,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, was heavily in debt, with a mortgage on his farm, and things going behindhand with him generally. He got hold of a copy of the advertisement of the Lottery. He determined to make a venture. He had but $25. He wrote to M. A. DAUPHIN, Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, and enclosed $2 in the letter, and was just about to send it off by the postoffice by a boy, when a negro hand of his called on him and demanded his wages, which just amounted to $5. He offered the man the $3 he had left, but this was declined by the darky, who threatened to leave his work just at a critical time unless he got the whole. He took the letter, and the two dollars out of it, which, with the $3, he handed to the man.

Thus was he with but fifteen cents cash in the world; and while in this melancholy frame of mind, about an hour afterward, a negro man drove up and bought a load of fodder, amounting to $1 90, not enough to pay for the ticket, but with ten cents in his pocket he made up the amount, and rewrote the letter and enclosed $2. The best thing, the turned up from that $2 was the gratifying intelligence that his ticket had drawn a prize of $30,000, more than enough to alter the current of bad luck, enable him to raise the mortgage, stock his farm well and put him on his pins again.

MARRIED.

MAGEE—GILLESPIE—At Evergreen, on Thursday June 6, 1878, C. L. MAGEE to ELINOR L., daughter of J. J. Gillespie.

DIED.

STEPHENSON—On Thursday, June 6, 1878, at 12 P. M., GEORGE STEPHENSON, in the seventy-third year of his age.

BARR—On Thursday morning, June 6, 1878, ADA P., infant daughter of Dr. A. M. and Sarah D. Barr, aged one year and eleven months.

LOEFFLER—Friday morning, June 7, 1878, at 1 o'clock, HENRY LOEFFLER, aged thirty-eight years and five months.

MILHOLLAND—On Thursday evening, June 6, 1878, at 5:30 o'clock, PORTER KERR, youngest son of George B. and Annie Milholland, aged fifteen months.

PITCHFORD—At his residence, Main street, Sharpsburg, next door to the Postoffice, WILLIAM PITCHFORD, aged fifty-five years.

BAXTER—Suddenly, at the residence of James Baxter, on Tuesday, June 11, 1878, at 7 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq., in the seventy-third year of his aged.

HUTCHINSON—At St. Louis, June 8, 1878, at the residence of Mr. John Lowry, 1914 Morgan street, W. G. HUTCHINSON, son of William and Sarah Hutchin on, late of the South Side, Pittsburgh, aged twenty-seven years.

HELMOLD—Suddenly, at New Brighton, Pa., on Monday, June 10, 1878, at 5 o'clock P. M., JEROME N., son of Otto and Charlotte Helmold, in his thirty-fifth year.

McLAUGHLIN—On Sunday, June 9, 1878, MRS. JESSIE S. CLAUGHLIN, relict of the late William McLaughlin, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

JACKSON—Wednesday, June 12, 1878, at 7 A. M., JOHN JACKSON, aged thirty-one years.

LAUGHLIN—On Wednesday evening, June 12, 1878, at 11:45 o'clock, at the residence of his brother, Penn avenue, Homewood, ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, of Stewardson Furnace, Armstrong county, Pa.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 12.—Wool—demand moderate from manufacturers who continue to purchase for immediate wants. Ohio and Pennsylvania 36@38c for XX and pick took, and for New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan fleeces 32@35c; combing delaine fleeces quiet and prices nominal; pulled steady and in moderate demand at 25@40c for superior and XX with small lots of very choice 42@45c. It is thought here that wool is held too high in Ohio and Pennsylvania to meet views of Eastern buyers and that before any activity takes place there must be a settling down in rates.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Gold firm at 101. Carrying rates at 3@1 per cent. and flat. Governments firm. Railroad bonds generally weak. State securities steady. Stocks weak and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. The depression was brought about by vague rumors on the Stock Exchange about impending strikes and riots and the announcement of disruption of East bound pool arrangement which is believed will result in cutting rates in all directions.

Transactions aggregated 180,000 shares, of which 38,000 Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest common, 7,000 preferred, 1,500 Rock Island, 16,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 3,000 Pittsburgh, 20,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 Ohios and 11,000 Western Union.

Close—Money closed easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Customs receipts $276,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. Clearings $9,000,000. Sterling—long 84¾; short 86¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	109½	5-20s, '65, new	104¾
5-20s, '67.....	107¾	5-20s, '68.....	110¾
New 5s.	105¾	New 4½s.....	103¾
New 4 per cts.	101¼	Currency 6s....	119½
10-40s.....	107¼	10-40s, coups..	107⅝

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	85	Wabash.....	15¼
Quicksilver....	14	C. C. C. & I....	30
Do preferred.	35	N. J. Central..	29
Pacific Mail....	18⅝	Rock Island....	105¾
Mariposa.....	1	St. Paul.....	49⅝
Do preferred.	1	Do preferred.	77⅛
Adams Ex....103		Fort Wayne....	96
Fargo Express.	93	Terre Haute...	2
American Ex...	49	Do preferred.	11
U. S. Express.	48½	C. & A.....	81
N. Y. Central..	109½	Do preferred	103
Erie.....	14¼	O. & M.....	8¾
Do preferred.	31	Del. & Lack...	57½
Harlem.....147¼		A. & P. Tel. Co.	23¾
Mich. Central..	67¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Panama. 122		B & Q.....	6½
Union Pacific...	69	H. & St. Joe....	11¾
Lake Shore....	62¾	Central Pacific.	81⅝
Illinois Central	85¼	Union.....	8
P. & C.....	81¼	Land Grants..	7¼
N. W. C.....	49¾	Sinking Fund..	1¼
Do preferred.	74¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols for money 95 9-16; account, 95 11-16; U. S. bonds—5-20s 67s, 109¾; 4½s, 105½; 10-40s, 109¼; new 5s, 107½; Erie, 16¾; do. preferred, 32.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 112f. 25c.

ANTWERP, June 12.—Refined petroleum 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton firmer at 6¼@6 7-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,200. Beef, 77½s. Lard, 36½s. Bacon—l. c., 27¾s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 12, 1878.

Trade was quite brisk to-day in nearly every department, produce and commission dealers being kept busy. Owing to large receipts, prices continue low.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter is looking up a little, but is still in a depressed state. Receipts of eggs are more liberal and prices weaker. The same may be said of poultry. Apples are scarce and receipts light. The same may be said of potatoes. There is a liberal supply of beans, with a good market and easy prices. Stocks of dried fruit are large, sales slow and demand light. There is no demand for dried apples unless bright. In maple, good prime thick syrup is very scarce, and sells almost on arrival, at quotations; thin, watery and adulterated, is not wanted as it very hard to sell at any price. Sugar is in good supply at easy prices.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 8@10c; choice solid, 7@9c; medium grades, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 12@13c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl. 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush. 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 40@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; peach blows from store, 55@60c; in bbls, $1 50.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@55c per pair; ducks, 30c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cleversed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 3@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Southern potatoes, per bbl, $2 00@2 50; Bermuda potatoes, per bbl, $4 00@4 50; Bermuda onions, per crate, $1 25@1 50; Bermuda tomatoes, per crate 55@65c; green peas, per bbl, $2 50; green peas, per crate, ½ bbl, $1 50 cucumbers, doz, 30@35c; cabbage, bbl, $1 75; string beans, per box, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, per quart, 12@15c.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat remains quiet and steady at quotations. Transactions very few. The market in corn is steady, with sales moderate. Oats are freely offering and prices are about firm. Barley is about out of market and nominal prices rule. There is an easy feeling in flour, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate and a steady consumptive demand.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 15@1 17; choice amber and white $1 12@1 15; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 10@1 12; medium do $1 07@1 10.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@45c; high mixed, 42@43c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Rye—No. 1, 58@60c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 5 0@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Coffees continue weak and depressed, with no immediate prospect of an improvement. Sugars are also a little weak. Other articles are in fair demand.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₩ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17¾c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	@17 c	Standard A	@ 9¼c
Java	25½@27½c	N. Y. A	9 @ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's	19 @21½c	Ref Yellows	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	18 @20½c	Molasses do	7¾@ 8 c
Java in pap's	27 @30 c	Cut loaf	@10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	26c@$1 00	Granulated	@10 c
Gunpowder	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch	48@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	43@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	35 @ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	@7¾c	Irish soap, ₩ box	3 90
Prime	¾c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75
Gloss	6¼@8 c	Gold do	
Cornstarch	7¾@8¾c	Extra olive do	3
Spices (whole).		Do N. Y. city, ₩ lb	9 c
Cloves	46@ c	German mottled do	6¼c
Allspice	18@20 c	California, ₩ box	4 20
Cassia	28@32 c	Soda.	
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05	Bi-carb in kgs	3¾@4 c
Pepper	16@18 c	Do as'ted pap's	5½c
Sol soda in kegs	2 c	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple fy'd	48c	Star, full w't	13 c
Prime "	47c	Stearine	10¼@11c
Choice sugar syrup	48	Mould	@10¾c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₩ lb	9¾@10	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₩ lb	7¾
Shoulders, s. c. d	6	Do, ½ bbls, ₩ lb	8
Breakf'st bcn, s	9	Do, ra'nd in t'rcs	8
Dried beef, do	13½@14	" ½ bbls	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured ₩ doz	6 00	" ¼ bbls	9
Bacon shoulders, ₩ lb	8¼	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	10¼
Hams, short sides, do	8¾	" 5-lb coffee do	10
Hams, clear sides, do	8¾	" in 5-lb pails	10
Mess pork	10 00	" 5-lb "	9¾
		" 1-lb "	9½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₩ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₩ doz, $1 10@1 50; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ₩ dozen $2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₩ lb. 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3¼c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₩ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₩ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, 8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₩ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50@3; lake herring $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₩ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₩ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₩ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; new raisins, $3 ₩ mat; Valenties, 8¼c ₩ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₩ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $11 50. Lemons—Malaga, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2½@2¾c; woolen, 2¾c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 12, 1878.

The oil market is again as dull as ever, and prices are tumbling. Refined nominal.

CRUDE.

United $1 12@1 13; shipments $1 32@1 33.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¼c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 9¼@10¼c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—Market opened rather weak at $1 32¼ bid.

PARKERS, June 12.—Market opened at $1 12½ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton firm at 11½@11¾c; futures firm. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 10,500 barrels; No. 2 $2 30@3 25; superfine western and State $3 25@4 00; common to good, $4 25@4 60; good to choice $4 65@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 25@5 75; St. Louis $4 25@7 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 75. Rye flour steady at $3 00@3 40. Cornmeal in fair demand at $2 15@2 50. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 75,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 05@1 11; No. 2 spring $1 10; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 10¾@1 11; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No. 3 red winter $1 01; No. 2 do. $1 14; No. 1 do. $1 16; No. 1 white $1 23@1 25; extra $1 28. No. 2 northwestern June $1 10¾@1 11. Rye firm; western 64@65½. Barley and malt nominal. Corn—demand active; receipts 180,000 bushels; ungraded 41½@45½c; steamer 42½@43¾c; No. 2 44½@45½c; Kansas 45@45½c. Oats firm and unchanged; receipts 73,000 bushels; white western 30@36c; western mixed 29½@31¾c. Hay—shipping 45@55c. Hops quiet, firm and unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 7½c; refined 11¾c. Tallow quiet and weak. Rosin quiet and unchanged at 47½@52½c. Turpentine steady at 30½c. Eggs steady; western 14½@15c. Mess pork at $10 00@10 25. Beef dull. Lard—prime steam $7 00@7 05. Butter firm and unchanged; western 7¾@10c. Cheese firm and unchanged; Ohio 5½@7c. Whisky firmer at $1 08½. Metals steady and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; extras $4 25@4 90; western extras $4 30@5 25; Minnesota extras $4 50@6 00; patents $6 00@9 00; superfines $2 50@3 75; winter extras $4 00@6 00. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 97c cash; 97¼@97½c June; 93¾@92¾c July; 88c August; No. 3, 88½c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower at 36¼c cash; 36¾c July; 37¾c August; rejected 32½c. Oats firmer at 23¾c cash; 23¾c July; 23c bid August; rejected 18c. R